MAP ROOM.
Ref 2
(Gazetteers)

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012

http://archive.org/details/gazetteerofsco1803scot

Jac. II. 1. 26.

Ex Libris
Bibliothecæ Facultatis
Juridicæ Edinburgi.

THE

GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND:

CONTAINING

A PARTICULAR AND CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTIES,	TOWNS,	MOUNTAINS,
PARISHES,	VILLAGES,	VALLEYS, &c.
ISLANDS,	LAKES,	OF THAT
CITIES,	RIVERS,	KINGDOM.

WITH

An account of the Political Conſtitution—Hiſtory—Extent—Boundaries—State of Agriculture—Population—Natural Hiſtory—Buildings—Seats of the Nobility and Gentry—Roads—&c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH AN ELEGANT MAP.

DUNDEE:

PRINTED BY E. RAY, FOR W. CHALMERS, CASTLE-STREET.

SOLD BY BELL & BRADFUTE, AND A. CONSTABLE, EDINBURGH;
J. GILLIES, GLASGOW, J. BURNET, ABERDEEN;
W. MORISON, AND D. PEAT, PERTH;
AND
LONGMAN & REES, LONDON.

1803.

INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SCOTLAND, or that part of the iſland of Great Britain, which lies to the N. of the river *Tweed*, is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the S. E., where it is joined to England. The Orkney and Shetland iſles, and the northern coaſt of the mainland of Scotland, oppoſe themſelves to the waves of the great North Sea; the eaſtern ſhores are bounded by the German Ocean; the iſlands and rugged cliffs, on its weſtern coaſt, repel the waves of the great Atlantic Ocean; and the ſouthern ſhores are waſhed by the waves of the Iriſh Sea, and the Solway Frith. Scotland extends about 280 miles in length, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* to *Cape Wrath*; and, at the greateſt breadth, from the *Point* or *Ru* of *Ardnamurchan* to *Buchanneſs*, 180 miles; but the land is ſo indented by arms of the ſea, that the breadth is exceedingly various, and no part is diſtant above 40 miles from the coaſt. Scotland lies in 54° N. latitude; but the iſlands pertaining to it lie much farther N.; the extreme iſland of Shetland being in 61° 12′ N.; nearly the ſame latitude as Bergen in Norway.

COASTS.

In deſcribing the coaſts of Scotland, we ſhall begin at the S. E. angle of the country. From Berwick, the ſhore bends towards the N. W., till it terminates in the Frith of Forth, which penetrates many miles inland, affording ſafe anchorage and ſhelter the whole extent. The promontory of Fife jutting out into the Ocean, forms a diviſion between the Frith of Forth and the æſtuary of the *Tay*. From the Frith of Tay to Peterhead or Buchanneſs, the coaſt ſlopes in a waving direction to the N. E. Proceeding northward, there is a vaſt bay or opening, ſomewhat of the form of an equilateral triangle; the ſide of which is about 80 miles in length. The ſouthern part of this

great opening is termed the Moray Frith, and extends inland as far as Inverneſs. The N. coaſt of this gap is indented by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, both ſafe ſtations; the former being the *Portus Salutis* of the ancient geographers. From the Frith of Dornoch, the ſhore tends toward the N. E., terminating at the promontory of Dungiſbay, or Duncanſbay-head, the extreme point of the N. E. coaſt of Scotland. The northern coaſts are in general bold and dangerous, jutting out into formidable rocky promontories, and divided from the Orkneys by a narrow and tempeſtuous ſea, named the *Pentland Frith*. Proceeding ſouthward from *Cape Wrath*, the N. W. promontory, the whole of the weſtern ſhore ſeems torn and ſhattered by the fury of the waves, and is every where indented by extenſive arms of the ſea; while, in every part, innumerable iſlands are ſeen, which appear as if they had been detached or torn from the mainland by ſome convulſion of nature. About 30 or 40 miles W. from the mainland of Scotland, a range of iſlands, ſometimes called the *Long Iſland*, ſtretches from N. to S. above 100 miles. Nearer the coaſt is the large iſle of Sky; and towards the S. is the iſland of Mull, ſeparated by a narrow ſound. Still farther S. are the great iſles of Ilay and Jura, with other ſmaller iſles. Near the ſound of Mull is the great and navigable arm of the ſea *Loch Linnhé*, which extends N. E. as far as Fort William, approaching within 50 miles of the extremity of the Moray Frith. Southwards from this great opening, the coaſt of Argyllſhire runs out into the long and narrow peninſula of Kintyre, the *Mull* or *Point* of which is only 20 miles diſtant from the Iriſh coaſt. Between the promontory of the Mull of Kintyre, and the coaſt of Ayrſhire, is the grand entrance to the Frith of Clyde; in which are the iſles of Arran, Bute, and the ſmaller iſlands, the Cambrays, and Inch-marnock. This æſtuary divides, at the iſle of Bute, into two great openings; the firſt, *Loch Fyne*, extending into Argyliſhire upwards of 40 miles; the ſecond, the Frith of Clyde, extending eaſtward till within 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and connected with that arm of the ſea by a navigable canal. From the Frith of Clyde the coaſt takes a direction towards the S., to the promontory of the Mull of Galloway, the S. W. point of Scotland. From thence the coaſt tends eaſtward, bounded by the Solway Frith. From the head of the Solway Frith, a natural boundary with the Engliſh border, is nearly completed by the river *Liddal*, the *Cheviot hills*, and the river *Tweed*.

SURFACE.

Scotland is eſtimated to contain an area of 27,794 miles; which, by the report lately made to the Board of Agriculture, comprehended 12,151,471

acres of cultivated, and 14,218,224 acres of uncultivated lands. The remainder of the ſurface is occupied by lakes and rivers. Scotland is naturally divided into the two great diviſions of *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, of which particular accounts are given under theſe articles in the Gazetteer, in the order of the alphabet. But, it is alſo divided into three parts, which we call the *north*, the *middle*, and the *ſouth* diviſions. The boundaries of theſe are as ſtrongly marked by nature, as the diviſion into Highland and Lowland. The firſt or northern diviſion, is cut off from the middle, by the chain of lakes occupying the middle of the *Glenmore-na-h'alabin*, ſtretching from the Moray Frith to *Loch Linnhé*. The ſecond or middle diviſion is ſeparated from the ſouthern, by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great Canal. In the northern diviſion, the face of the country preſents nothing to the eye but an aſſemblage of vaſt mountains; bordered, however, on the N., N. E., and E. coaſts with vales and level tracts, of conſiderable fertility. The middle diviſion contains alſo many great ranges of mountains, particularly the Grampians, which extend from Aberdeenſhire in a S. W. direction to the Atlantic. This ridge forms the boundary between the hilly and the flat country, which here, as well as in the former diviſion, occupies the northern and the eaſtern coaſts. In theſe two diviſions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a ſmall proportion to the mountainous regions; of which the ruggedneſs and ſterility will ever, in a great meaſure, defy the efforts of human induſtry. The country, on the eaſtern coaſts of the middle diviſion, and in a great part of the ſouthern, bears more reſemblance to England; and the proportions of the cultivated to the uncultivated lands are altered. In the ſouthern diviſion, we find every ſort of rural variety. "In ſome parts," ſays a late author, "are ſeen verdant plains watered by copious ſtreams, and covered with innumerable cattle. In others, the pleaſing viciſſitudes of gently riſing hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interſperſed with meadows, offer the moſt delightful landſcape of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with proſpects of the moſt romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contraſt to ſo many agreeable ſcenes, the gloomy pictures of black barren muirs, and wild uncultivated heaths."

MOUNTAINS.

The principal ridges of mountains in Scotland are the *Grampian hills*; the *Pentland hills*, in Lothian; the mountains of Roſs-ſhire, called *Ardroſs*; the

Lammermuir hills, in Berwickſhire; the great ridge of hills, between Lanark and Dumfries-ſhires, from whence the great rivers of the S. of Scotland take their riſe; the *Ochils*, in Fife and Perthſhires; and the *Cheviot hills*, on the Engliſh border. Of the individual mountains, the moſt remarkable are noted below, with their elevation.*

LAKES.

The lakes or lochs of Scotland are very numerous and extenſive. Any attempt to deſcribe, or even to enumerate them, would greatly exceed the limits of an Introduction; but ſuch is their picturesque beauty, and ſo admirable is the fine ſcenery with which they are ſurrounded, that ſcarcely are the happieſt ſtrokes of the moſt ſkilful pencil, or the warmeſt glow of poetic enthuſiaſm, adequate to convey a full idea of the proſpects they afford. The chief are, *Loch Lomond*, *Loch Awe* or *Ow*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Neſs*, *Loch Shin*, *Loch Lochay*, *Loch Naver*, *Loch Leven*, &c.

RIVERS.

The rivers of Scotland are numerous; and, deſcending from ſo elevated a country to the ſea, are in general rapid and precipitous. In a country of ſo ſmall extent, and at the ſame time ſo mountainous, we cannot, indeed, expect to find rivers equal to the *Rhine* or the *Danube*; but when their rapidity, and the ſhortneſs of their courſe are kept in view, the Scottiſh rivers are by no means inconſiderable. In a level country like Germany, half the water they diſcharge would make very broad and deep rivers. Their rapid courſe renders their banks very picturesque; the falls and innumerable caſcades every where heightening the ſcenery. In the northern diviſion there are many conſiderable rivers, particularly the *Beaulie*, *Naver*, *Conon*, &c.: but theſe are by no means equal to thoſe of the middle diviſion, where we have the *Spey*

* Bennevis, ... 4370
Cairngorm, ... 4030
Benlawers, ... 4015
Benmore, ... 3907
Benglo, ... 3725
Shechallion, ... 3564
Beindeirg, ... 3550
Benvoirlich, ... 3300
Benlomond, ... 3262
Benledi, ... 3009
Benivenow, ... 3000
Benchochan, ... 3000
&c. &c.

} feet above the level of the ſea.

rising in the mountainous district of Lochaber, and rushing furiously into the Eastern Sea. The *Tay* discharges into the Ocean, below Dundee, a greater quantity of water than perhaps any river of Britain. In this district, too, the *Dee* and *Don*, and the *Esks*, very large rivers, pour into the sea a great volume of water. In the southern district, we have the *Forth*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed;* and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; the *Ayr*, the *Girvan*, the *Southern Dee*, the *Nith*, the *Annan*, and the *Liddal*.

FORESTS.

The ancient forests of Scotland have been greatly diminished in extent, while our improvident ancestors never thought of replacing them by plantations. Of the ancient *Sylva Caledonia*, or Caledonian forest, the most considerable remains are in the districts of Marr and Glentanar; in Rannoch; in Glenmore and Strathspey; and in Alfarig, in Ross-shire. The fir is the most common wood; but the oak and other deciduous trees are not wanting. These forests, some of which extend no less than 30 or 40 miles in length, would, doubtless, be a source of great riches to the proprietors, and to the country at large, did not the want of roads, and the distance from the sea, preclude the possibility of land carriage; and the plan of floating down the rivers is not so practicable, owing to the risk of being shivered by the frequent and high falls. Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, several companies have succeeded in floating upon the *Spey* and *Dee*, by cutting canals where the falls are so high as to injure the wood.

CLIMATE.

Situated in the midst of a great ocean, and in such a northern latitude, Scotland cannot boast of a regular climate. In different places the climate varies considerably. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the Continent; and in summer, the heat, especially on the coast, is moderated by the sea breezes. In winter, the thermometer seldom sinks so low as it does in the S. of England; but the length of that season is generally more protracted. Like other mountainous countries, it is much subject to rain; and the mountains being generally highest on the W. coast, and declining towards the E., has been thought to be the cause why the western coast is most rainy. We are inclined to believe this, owing to the prevalence of the west wind, which brings humidity from

the Atlantic ocean. Clouds of the ſea are fraught with vapour, in proportion to the extent of the ſea over which they paſs; becauſe they are continually abſorbing the exhalations from its ſurface. Hence it follows that the ſame tract of windy weather, and the ſame quantity of *haar* or fog imported from the ocean, will not produce ſo much rain on the E. as on the W. coaſts. During the ſpring months, however, the W. coaſts have the advantage; for the eaſterly winds in that ſeaſon are generally froſty, by which vegetation is retarded, and the E. coaſts are almoſt deprived of the moſt pleaſant ſeaſon of the year. As Scotland poſſeſſes few or ſcarcely any marſhy diſtricts, the climate is more ſalubrious than in the low and fenny counties of England. Since the greater part of the marſhy grounds have been drained, agues and other diſeaſes, ariſing from putrid or marſh *miaſmata*, have almoſt diſappeared.

SOIL.

The ſoil conſiſts of every variety in nature; but its general character is inferior in point of fertility to that of England. Perhaps the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, owing to a more northern latitude, may have given riſe to this idea; for there are many valleys and ſtraths, as they are called, which, in early ſeaſons, are as productive as the moſt favoured fields of Eſſex. With regard to the ſoil of the hilly country, an author, eminent for his agricultural abilities, makes a compariſon with the muirlands of Yorkſhire, and the hills of the Highlands, which we ſhall give in his own words. "The ſoil of the hills, in the Highlands of Scotland, compared with that of the muirlands of Yorkſhire, has a decided preference. Unleſs upon the ſummits of the higher mountains, and where the rock breaks out at the ſurface, or where this is encumbered with looſe ſtones or fragments of rock, the hills of the Highlands enjoy ſome portion of ſoil or earthy ſtratum, beneath a thin coat of muir; while on the Yorkſhire hills, the muiry earth, generally of greater thickneſs, lies on a dead ſand or an unfertile rubble, without any intervening ſoil. From the ſort of general knowledge which I muſt neceſſarily have of both diſtricts, I am of opinion that the Highland hills [apart from the ſummits of the higher mountains] are three or four times the value of the eaſtern muirlands of Yorkſhire, more eſpecially of the central or ſouthern ſwells: the narrow tract that hangs to the N., between Cainſborough and Whitby, is of a better quality; very ſimilar in ſoil to the lower hills of the Highlands."* Of late, a great number of nobility and gentry have formed themſelves into a ſociety, named the

* Marſhall's Survey of the Central Highlands of Scotland.

Highland Society of Scotland, who offer premiums for the improvement of waſte lands, the melioration of the breeds of black cattle and ſheep, and other agricultural ſubjects, which will no doubt be attended with the beſt effect.

WATER.

After the deſcription already given of the lakes and rivers, which diverſify the ſurface of Scotland, we have no need to be particular on this article. In almoſt every part of the country, particularly the hilly diſtrict, water is not only plenteous, but of the fineſt quality, deſcending from ſprings, in the face of the mountains or rocks, in ſtreams pure as cryſtal; and there are few places where excellent water is not to be found by digging, at a ſmall depth from the ſurface.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Under this head, perhaps, a ſuccinct account might be given of the ſtate of agriculture and farming; but ſuch a diſquiſition would too far extend our limits, and lead us from the general plan of the work: ſuffice it to ſay, that the laudable example of the greater proprietors has contributed much to the improvement of the country. Still, from the well known principle of human nature, the reluctance to change old cuſtoms, and to relinquiſh habits ſanctioned and eſtabliſhed by time, an almoſt inſuperable obſtacle is preſented to general improvement. This averſion to new plans, or, as they are termed, innovations of eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, is now wearing off; and, it is hoped, from the improvements already introduced, and the exertions of the Board of Agriculture lately eſtabliſhed, that a ſpirit of improvement will be diffuſed, which will ſurmount any obſtinacy that remains, and make the practical farmers open their eyes to their true intereſts. Let them be taught, that the number of citizens, and not the extent of territory, is the true criterion of national wealth; and that the increaſe of population can be ſupported only by reſources drawn from their own territory, raiſed and augmented by the improvement of agriculture. In ſpeaking of this ſubject, we could almoſt adopt the words of a late author, in a ſurvey of a county given in to the Board of Agriculture. "Had I," ſays this almoſt enthuſiaſtic writer, "the powers of perſuaſion, equal to the conviction I have of the importance of this maxim, I would proclaim it to my country, from the point of Shetland to the Land's

End of England, until it were heard, and underſtood, and felt by every man that eateth bread, that he who makes two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, does more good to mankind than the whole race of politicians together."* The ſoil of Scotland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe and beans, flax, hemp, hay, potatoes, turnips, carrots; and, in general, all the ſorts of crops which are raiſed in the ſouthern part of the iſland. Horticulture is making rapid increaſe in every part; but it muſt be confeſſed that this ſpecies of improvement is more attainable, under a more ſettled and more ſerene ſky than Scotland poſſeſſes. Apples and other fruits are produced in great abundance, particularly in the ſouthern diſtrict, and are generally eſteemed to equal, or perhaps excel, the Engliſh fruits of the ſame kind, in richneſs of flavour. We have already noticed the extenſive tracts covered with natural wood, the remains of the great Caledonian foreſt. Of late, many extenſive tracts of waſte land have been planted; and the ſucceſs attending this ſpecies of improvement evinces, that the ſoil and climate are well adapted for rearing foreſt trees. In every diſtrict the candid obſerver will find proofs of the illiberality of Dr. Johnſon's account of Scots trees, which has certainly been founded in ignorance, dictated with prejudice, and written without conſideration. The Scots fir *(pinus rubra)* is the moſt common pine in the Scottiſh plantations; the larch *(larix)* has been lately introduced, and is a valuable acquiſition, not only from the value of the wood, but alſo for its more rapid growth. Aſh, elm, plane, beech, oak, laburnum, and a great variety of other kinds, are intermixed in the plantations, and have a fine effect, by diverſifying the ſhades, and relieving the eye from the dull ſameneſs which always diſguſts. The juniper ſhrub grows naturally on the hills; and the *whortle* or *blae berries* (the *vaccinia nigra* of Virgil) grow on the higheſt mountains in the greateſt abundance. Analogous to vegetable productions is the *alga marina* or ſea weed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coaſts, and conſtitutes a valuable article of commerce, from the burning of kelp.

MINERALS.

Scotland cannot at preſent boaſt of mines of the more precious metals; but conſiderable quantities of gold and ſilver have been found at different times. When James V. married the French king's daughter, a number of covered

* Dr. Robertſon's Survey of Perthſhire.

fiſhes, containing coins of Scottiſh gold, were preſented to the gueſts by way of deſert; and it appears by the public records, that in one year there was coined in the mint of Scotland 48,000l. ſterling of Scottiſh gold. No mines are now wrought ſolely for ſilver; but the lead mines are exceedingly rich in that metal. In the laſt century, a rich ſilver mine was wrought in the *Ochil hills*, in the pariſh of Alva. Ironſtone, iron ore, and *ſeptaria* ironſtone, are abundant. Copper has been diſcovered in many places. Of late, a very rich mine of antimony has been opened in Weſterkirk, in Dumfries-ſhire, ſuppoſed to be richer than any at preſent known in the world. The other metallic ſubſtances, hitherto diſcovered, are cobalt, biſmuth, manganeze, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very ſmall quantities. It is more than probable, that much metallic wealth ſtill remains hid, as very few of the metals are found in a pure ſtate: they are in general in the ſtate of an oxyd, like earth in appearance, without any metallic luſtre, and hence they do not readily attract notice; and it is certain, that the diſcovery of mines has been in moſt inſtances merely accidental. Coal is abundant in the ſouthern and middle diſtricts; but little or none has been yet diſcovered N. of the *Tay*. Limeſtone, freeſtone or ſandſtone, and ſlate, are found in every diſtrict in the greateſt abundance. Of late, too, ſome attention has been paid to the marbles, which prove no way inferior in colour or poliſh to thoſe of Italy. Moſt of the gems and precious ſtones have been found in Scotland, the diamond excepted. Pearls are found in the great horſe muſcle (the *mytilus cygnius* and *anatinus*), a native of the northern rivers; they are alſo found in the common oyſters and common muſcles, though of ſmall ſize. The ſapphire is found in ſeveral places, of different ſhades, from a deep red to a tranſparent white, and of equal hardneſs with the oriental. The topaz is found in many of the Highland mountains, particularly the *Cairngorm*, and in *Goatfield* in Arran: they are generally named *Cairngorm ſtones*, from the former mountain, and are of various hues, and generally in hexahedral cryſtals. The ruby and hyacinth are found near Ely, in Fifeſhire, mixed with the ſand on the ſea ſhore, and adhering to the rocks: they are in general of inferior luſtre, and of ſmall ſize. Emeralds are found in ſeveral places; and amethyſts are pretty frequently met with, particularly in the mountain of *Lochnagaraidh* in Aberdeenſhire: ſome of theſe are an inch in diameter, of good colour, and valued at 30 or 40 guineas each. Garnets are found in many places of the Highlands, of good ſizes, and in conſiderable quantities. Agates, carnelians or Scots pebbles, are abundant, and well known: they are no where equalled in beauty or variety. Jaſpers of various kinds are met with in almoſt every diſtrict;

ſome of them of great beauty and value. Chalcedony is found in Fife, equal in hardneſs and water to the oriental. Moſt of the northern and ſouthern mountains are compoſed of granite: that of *Bennevis* is ſaid to be equally beautiful with the Egyptian. At Portſoy is found that ſingular kind of granite called *Moſes' Tables*, which, when poliſhed, reſembles the Hebrew characters, on a white ground. Beſides theſe, there are innumerable rare and curious foſſils; to enumerate which, would alone make a long article.* Before we leave this article, we may mention the frequent marks of volcanic fire which many of the mountains exhibit, particularly the baſaltic columns of Staffa, the mountains near Beregonium in Argyllſhire, &c.

MINERAL WATERS.

In a country ſo abounding with metallic ores, many of the ſprings muſt neceſſarily have a mineral impregnation. The chalybeate ſprings are almoſt innumerable; particularly at Moffat, Peterhead, Dunſe, Aberbrothock, &c. Sulphureous ſprings are alſo found at Moffat, and at St. Bernard's Well near Edinburgh. Many of the ſprings alſo hold ſome neutral ſalt diſſolved; *e. g.* at Pitcaithly. Wherever the ſpring proceeds from a bed of limeſtone, it acquires a petrifying property, of which there are numerous examples, at the Dropping-Cave of Slains in Aberdeenſhire, and in many places in Lanark and Ayrſhires, &c.

ANIMALS, &c.

The wild animals of Scotland are the fox, the badger, the otter, the ſtag, the wild roe, the hare, and the rabbit; the wild-cat, the hedge-hog, the weaſel, the mole, and other ſmall quadrupeds. But there is proof that ſome others have been inhabitants of the country, which are now extinguiſhed; viz. the *biſon* or wild ox, the wolf, and the beaver. The domeſtic animals are the ſame as thoſe of England; but the native breed of black cattle and ſheep is conſiderably different, being much ſmaller in ſize, and reputed to afford more delicious food. As one of the domeſtic animals peculiar to Scot-

* For further particulars concerning the mineralogy of Scotland, we refer the reader to the Gazetteer, where particular notice is taken of every article under the name of the place where it is found; and, for more full information, to Jamieſon's Mineralogy of the Scottiſh iſles; Williams's Mineralogy of Scotland; and Travels in Scotland, &c. by Mons. Faujas de St. Fond.

land, we may mention the colley, or true ſhepherd's dog, of which there are many of an unmixed breed. Of the feathered tribe, pheaſants are to be found in the woods, though ſcarce; alſo that beautiful bird called the *capercailzie*, or cock of the wood, which is now become exceeding rare; the ptarmigan, the black game, and grouſe, are abundant in the heathy mountains; and in the low grounds are partridges, ſnipes, plovers, &c. Scotland has alſo moſt of the Engliſh ſinging birds, except the nightingale. The aquatic fowls, as being more common in the iſlands, are enumerated in the Gazetteer under the article ORKNEY. The domeſtic fowls are the ſame as thoſe of England. The fiſh are the ſame which are uſually found in the North Sea; ſuch as herrings, mackarel, haddocks, ſturgeon, cod, whitings, turbot, ſkate, &c. The rivers teem with abundance of trout, ſalmon, eels, &c.; and the lakes abound with pike and perch. The coaſts are abundantly ſtocked with ſhell-fiſh; as lobſters, oyſters, &c. all of which form a conſiderable ſource of wealth, from exportation or home conſumption. Whales are ſometimes thrown upon the coaſts of Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides; and, beſides other fiſh which are caught for their oil, we may mention the *cearbān* or ſun-fiſh, the fiſhery of which is proſecuted with conſiderable ſucceſs on the weſtern coaſts.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

The line of diviſion into HIGHLANDS and LOWLANDS, forms alſo a diſtinction in the language, dreſs, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of the two diviſions. While the Lowlanders partly reſemble the Engliſh and the French, the Highlanders have a country of their own, totally different from the other in manners, cuſtoms, and language; a particular account of which is given under the article HIGHLANDS of the Gazetteer. The chief peculiarities which the Lowlanders retain, are the amuſements of *golf* and *curling*, which are the ſtanding ſummer and winter diverſions of the Scots. The former game, which has been known and practiſed in Scotland for upwards of four hundred years, is now ſo univerſally introduced into almoſt every part of the world, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. The latter requires conſiderable ſtrength, and is performed with large ſtones from twenty to one hundred weight, which the competitors hurl from a common ſtand to a mark at a certain diſtance, and whoever is neareſt the mark is the victor. Dancing is alſo a favourite amuſement of this country; and particularly reels, adapted to the Strathſpeys, and other pieces of national muſic.

RELIGION.

It is generally believed, upon the authority of the ancient Scottiſh hiſtorians, the venerable Bede, and other writers, that Chriſtianity was firſt taught in Scotland by one of the diſciples of St. John the Apoſtle, who fled to avoid the perſecution of the Emperor Domitian; but it was never publicly profeſſed till the third century, when one of the Scottiſh monarchs, and his family, were ſolemnly baptized. Chriſtianity was further confirmed by the emigrations from South Britain, during the perſecutions of Aurelius and Dioclefian; and by the ſettlement of St. Columba in I-colm-kill, from which iſland it ſpread over all Scotland, and became the eſtabliſhed religion, under the management of the diſciples of Columba, who were called Culdees, and were a regular clergy, differing from the church of Rome in the *tonſure*, the obſervance of Eaſter, and many other reſpects. Thus was Chriſtianity eſtabliſhed as a national Scottiſh church, independent of the church of Rome, and flouriſhed in its native ſimplicity till the fifth century, when Palladius, the firſt biſhop ſent over by the Pope, found means to introduce the tenets and ceremonies of the Romiſh church; which, in the end, involved Scotland in the ſame darkneſs that overſpread Europe for many ages. The Culdees, however, notwithſtanding the oppreſſion of the Romiſh clergy, long retained their original manners, and remained a diſtinct order ſo late as the fourteenth century, when they entirely diſappeared; and the Romiſh religion reigned paramount in Scotland until the period of the Reformation. The dependence, however, of the people upon the Pope was very ſlender, compared with the blind ſubjection and implicit belief of other nations; and no ſooner were the doctrines of Calvin and Luther promulgated, than they were adopted by the greater part of the Scottiſh nation; and the reformation in that kingdom was completed by the preaching of John Knox, who had adopted the tenets of Calvin. The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is the Preſbyterian, as ſettled at the Revolution, and confirmed by the Union. It would much exceed our limits to enter at large into the doctrinal and economical part of the Scottiſh church: ſuffice it to ſay, that it agrees with other reformed churches abroad in its oppoſition to Popery; that it is modelled principally after the Calviniſtical plan eſtabliſhed at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of eccleſiaſtical authority among its preſbyters. On this laſt principle, the revenues of the clergy are nearly equal; none of the ſtipends being more than 200l. ſterling, and none leſs than 50l. ſterling *per annum*. The eccleſiaſtical courts are four in number, viz. the *General Aſſembly*, *Provincial Synods*,

Preſbyteries, and *Kirk Seſſions*. 1ſt, The *General Aſſembly* is the higheſt eccleſiaſtical court in Scotland, and may with propriety be termed the *Eccleſiaſtical Parliament*. It conſiſts of commiſſioners, ſome of which are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from preſbyteries, royal boroughs, and univerſities. The King preſides by his Commiſſioner [who is generally a nobleman of high rank], in the aſſembly, which meets once a year. A moderator is choſen from their own number, who preſides and regulates the proceedings. To this court appeals lie from the other eccleſiaſtical courts, and its deciſion is final. 2nd, *Provincial Synods* are next in authority: they are compoſed of a number of the adjacent preſbyteries, over which they have a power. 3d, *Preſbyteries* are compoſed of a number of contiguous pariſhes: they inſpect into the behaviour of the miniſters and elders of their reſpective bounds, ordain paſtors, examine and licenſe ſchoolmaſters, &c. 4th, The *Kirk Seſſion*, compoſed of the miniſter, elders, and deacons of every pariſh, form the loweſt eccleſiaſtical court of Scotland: they have the ſuperintendence of the poor, viſit the ſick, and aſſiſt the clergyman in his clerical function. Several of the pariſh churches of Scotland are collegiate, that is, have more than one clergyman; but the number of theſe is only 31 in 877, the total number of parochial diſtricts. The following is a view of the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment of Scotland, as divided into ſynods and preſbyteries, with the number of miniſters in each ſynod.

		Preſbyteries.	*Miniſters.*
	Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale,	7	116
	Merſe and Teviotdale,	6	66
	Dumfries,	5	54
	Galloway,	3	37
5.	Glaſgow and Ayr,	7	130
	Perth and Stirling,	5	80
	Fife,	4	71
	Angus and Mearns,	6	81
	Aberdeen,	8	101
10	Moray,	7	54
	Roſs,	3	23
	Sutherland and Caithneſs,	3	23
	Argyll,	5	41
	Glenelg,	5	29
15	Orkney,	4	30
	Total,	78	936

Beſides the eſtabliſhed churches, there are a vaſt number of ſeceding congregations; ſome of which have had their riſe in this country, and are very numerous: but it is foreign to our work to give an account of them.*

EDUCATION.

The attention of the Scottiſh legiſlature was, at a very early period of hiſtory, called to the means of extending the views, and increaſing the knowledge of the inhabitants; but the intentions of the government were greatly retarded by the influence of Romiſh clergy. When the Reformation emancipated them from Papal ſubjection, the inhabitants were ſoon diſtinguiſhed by their enlightened ſentiments and growing knowledge. The civil revolution, which took place ſhortly after, contributed to the ſame happy end. By theſe events the means of inſtruction were laid open; many inſtitutions were eſtabliſhed for the improvement of the poor; and many benefactions were beſtowed to reward the teachers, and to ſupport the ſcholars. In the Highland diviſion of the kingdom, however, the peaſantry were ſcantily ſupplied with opportunities of inſtruction, and ſlowly emerged from the ignorance of their forefathers. Partial ſteps had, indeed, been taken to enlighten this neglected diſtrict; but from its diſtance, its retired ſituation, and other unfavourable circumſtances, little progreſs had been made. In order more fully to remedy this want, an act of parliament was paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of William and Mary, by which it was enacted, "that there be a ſchool and ſchoolmaſter in every paroch; his fee not under an hundred marks, nor above two hundred," &c. This ſcheme was attended with the moſt beneficial effects, and civiliſation and knowledge extended with rapidity. The ſalaries, however, which at that period were adequate to the ſituation of the teachers, are now, from the inferior value of money, by far too ſmall and inadequate to the rank that ſchoolmaſters ought to hold; but it is to be hoped that the ſituation of this deſerving claſs of the community will ſhortly become the object of parliamentary inquiry. The improvement of knowledge in the Highlands has alſo been greatly promoted by the eſtabliſhment of ſociety ſchools in that

* Before the abolition of epiſcopacy, in 1688, which before that period was the eſtabliſhed religion, Scotland was divided into two provinces, with two archbiſhops and twelve biſhops, viz. the archbiſhoprics of St. ANDREWS and GLASGOW; the biſhoprics of EDINBURGH, DUNKELD, DUMBLANE, BRECHIN, ABERDEEN, MORAY, ROSS, CAITHNESS, ORKNEY, GALLOWAY, ARGYLL or LISMORE, and the biſhopric of the ISLES.

diſtrict, by the Society for propagating the Chriſtian religion. In moſt of the large towns there are academies eſtabliſhed on liberal plans, for pupils of a more advanced age, where the different branches of mathematics and phyſic are taught. Scotland has five Univerſities, viz. St. ANDREWS, KING'S COLLEGE in Old Aberdeen, MARISCHAL COLLEGE in New Aberdeen, EDINBURGH, and GLASGOW; of which an account will be found in the Gazetteer, under each article. As the fees in the parochial ſchools, academies, and univerſities, are comparatively cheaper than thoſe of England, it is to this cauſe that we may, no doubt, attribute the ample materials for the next article.

LITERATURE.

For this article, we may refer to the literary hiſtory of Europe for upwards of 1400 years back. During the third and fourth centuries, when Europe was almoſt overrun by the ignorance and barbarity of the Goths and Vandals, learning found a retreat in the remote Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, in the far-famed iſland of I-colm-kill. From that ſeminary a number of men aroſe, eminent in literature, whoſe very names would make a long article. The writings of Adamannus, and other authors, who were eleves of the ſeminary of I-colm-kill, and lived before, or at the time of the Roman invaſion, are ſpecimens of their great erudition. The Emperor Charlemagne unqueſtionably held a correſpondence with the Scottiſh kings, with whom he alſo formed a famous alliance. That monarch alſo employed Scotſmen in planning, ſettling, and eſtabliſhing his favourite univerſities, and other ſeminaries of learning in Germany, Italy, and France. It can hardly be queſtioned, that the univerſity of Paris, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated in Europe, was founded by Scotſmen; and that in conſequence thereof, the Scots enjoyed privileges greater than the natives of any other ſtate, even than thoſe of Picardy and Normandy, though feudal ſubjects to the crown of France. It is an undoubted truth, though apparently a paradoxical fact, that Barbour, a Scottiſh poet, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in 1388, prior to the time of Chaucer, wrote, according to modern ideas, as pure Engliſh as that Engliſh bard; and his verſification is perhaps more harmonious. The deſtruction of the early Scottiſh annals has cauſed a conſiderable deficiency in the literary hiſtory; and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that many monuments of Scottiſh learning have been loſt during the civil wars, and the frequent invaſions which haraſſed the kingdom. The ſtyle of the hiſtorical and philo-

ſophical works of Boethius is purely claſſical, and the latinity of Buchannan is the moſt claſſical of all modern productions. The letters of the Scottiſh kings to the neighbouring princes are incomparably the fineſt compoſitions of the times in which they were produced, and are free from the barbariſms of thoſe they received in anſwer: this alone is an undoubted proof, that claſſic learning was more cultivated in the court of Scotland, than in any other court of Europe. About this period there flouriſhed many characters high in literature; but to paſs over Duns Scotus, whoſe birth is claimed by a neighbouring kingdom, and the admirable Crichton, whoſe acquirements were rather miraculous than natural, we need only mention Johannes Erigena, whoſe works evince the greateſt acumen of judgment. It would waſte time to follow the advancement of learning to its preſent day; and it would ſwell the article too much to give a bare enumeration of eminent Scotſmen in the different departments of literature and ſcience; we may only mention Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, a diſcovery which may vie in point of ingenuity with any of modern times; in aſtronomy, Gregory; in mathematics, Maclaurin; and in claſſical learning, Ruddiman, and innumerable others, ſtand almoſt unrivalled. But, let us leave theſe times to come to the preſent day. Of late, the Scots have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in every department of literature; and within the ſhort period of 40 years, Hume, Robertſon, Henry, Fergusons (hiſtorian and aſtronomer), Gillies, Stuart (Dr. Gilbert), Somerville, Watſon, Thomſon (the continuator), Smith (Dr. Adam), Oſwald, Sinclair (Sir John), Anderſon, Orme, Dalrymples (Sirs David and John), Tytlers (father and ſon), Millar, Stewarts (father and ſon), Burnet (Lord Monboddo), Smellie, Reid, Beatties (father and ſon), Monros (father and ſon), Gregories (father and ſon), Homes (viz. Lord Kaimes, the phyſician and the poet), Cullen, Black, Duncan, Hunters (Dr. William and John), Bells (Benjamin, John, and Charles), Jamieſons (divine and mineralogiſt), Campbells (divine and poet), Blair (Dr. Hugh), Gerard, Hamilton, Burns, Mackenzie, Macpherſon, Brydone, Moore, Adam, Mickle, Simpſon, Robiſon, Playfair, Gleig, and many other eminent writers, by far too numerous to mention, have appeared. Previous to 1763, literary property, or authors acquiring money by their writings, was hardly known in Scotland; but, of late, the value of literary property has been carried higher by the Scots than ever known among any other people. David Hume received 5000l. for the ſix laſt volumes of his Hiſtory of Britain; and Dr. Robertſon received 4500l. for his Charles V.: Dr. Blair received the higheſt price for his ſermons ever known to be paid for that kind of writing; the merit of which procured him a pen-

ſion from his Majeſty of 200l. *per annum*. Even among the lower ranks literature is not a ſtranger; the cheapneſs of the fees in the parochial ſchools, and the facility with which education can be had in Scotland, give the peaſantry a manifeſt advantage over the peaſantry of England.

COMMERCE, FISHERIES, AND MANUFACTURES.

In theſe reſpects Scotland has, for many years paſt, been in an improving ſtate. Without entering into the diſputed point how far Scotland has benefited by the union with England, it is certain that ſince that period its commerce has greatly increaſed. Previous to the reign of James VI., the Scots were cloſely linked to the French by alliances and numerous treaties, and they carried on a conſiderable trade in importing wines, &c. from France, and in exporting their own produce. They had alſo a commercial treaty with the Netherlands, and had a ſtaple port for the reception of their merchandiſe; firſt at Dort, and afterwards at Campvere. The Scots were by no means deficient in commercial enterpriſes; and it is certain that the expedition to take poſſeſſion of Darien, for the proſecution of the Eaſt and Weſt India trade, was founded upon true principles of commerce, and had it been ſucceſsful, would have greatly benefited the country. The miſcarriage of this ſcheme, owing to the illiberal conduct of another commercial company, after it had received the higheſt ſanction and authority, is a diſgrace to the reign in which it happened, more eſpecially as the Scots at that time had a free, independent, and unconnected parliament. To the diſguſt the Scots conceived on account of the conduct of the Engliſh in the Darien ſcheme, to ſome invaſions of their rights afterwards, and to the entails and ſettlements of the great family eſtates, with the remains of the feudal inſtitutions, we have to look for the long langour that hung over the commercial enterpriſes of the Scots. The Union, in a great meaſure, deprived them of their French and Dutch trade; and their jealouſy of the Engliſh, whoſe perfidy they had experienced at Darien, prevented them from attempting to extend their commerce. It was not till after the rebellion of 1745, that the true value of Scotland was diſcovered; and it is certainly to the talents of Mr. Pelham, who was firſt miniſter at that period, that Scotland enjoys its relief from feudal tyranny, and its preſent rank in the ſcale of commercial importance. The bounties granted to the Scots during his adminiſtration, for the extenſion and encouragement of their trade and manufactures, made them ſenſible of their conſequence, and removed the idea

of their being a defpiſed people. The great Mr. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, adopted his predeceſſor Mr. Pelham's wiſe plan, and took every opportunity of ſtimulating the Scots to make uſe of the natural advantages which their country afforded for the extenſion of their commercial tranſactions. It may alſo be added, to the honour of the Britiſh government, that the Scots have been allowed to avail themſelves of all the benefits of commerce or manufacture, which they can claim either in right of their former independence, the treaty of Union, or poſterior acts of parliament. This is evident from the extenſive trade carried on with the Weſt Indies, and, before the American war, with the Britiſh colonies; and, ſince the ſeparation of theſe from their mother country, the Scots have carried on a profitable trade with the United States. The fiſheries of Scotland are not confined to their own coaſts; they have a great concern in the whale fiſhing, in Greenland and in Davis's Straits; and their returns are valuable, as Government allows them 40s. ſterling per ton of the veſſels employed in that branch. Their white fiſheries point out a ſource of inexhauſtible wealth; their cured fiſh being more eſteemed by foreigners than thoſe of Newfoundland. The ſalmon fiſheries are productive of conſiderable wealth to the country. The herring fiſhery is alſo proſecuted with conſiderable ſucceſs; and Government give high bounties on the ton of the buſſes employed. The benefits of theſe fiſheries are, perhaps, equalled by the manufactures carried on at land, which are very extenſive, and daily increaſing. The linen manufacture was, till lately, in a thriving ſtate; but the rivalſhip from Ireland, and the high price of the raw material, has conſiderably injured that branch: there is every reaſon, however, to ſuppoſe, that in a ſhort time that trade will return to its former channel. The thread manufacture of Scotland is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the world. The woollen manufactures are very promiſing; and the exports of caps, ſtockings, &c. made of their own wool, is very conſiderable. Of late, broad cloths have been attempted; but the Scots cannot yet pretend to rival the Yorkſhire manufactures. The kind of cloth lately begun to be manufactured in Roxburghſhire, called *Galaſhiels gray*, is in high repute, as are the duffles; and the Scots carpets make a cheap, neat, and laſting furniture. The minerals are turned to good account, both in commerce and manufacture. The iron works at Carron, and other places, are equal to any in Britain. The lead mines of Lanarkſhire bring conſiderable returns: their coal trade is extenſive, and they have lately turned their granite to account, by exporting it for paving the ſtreets of London, and other Engliſh cities. The cotton trade is, for the preſent, eſpecially in the weſt country, uſurped the place of the

linen, and engages many thouſands of hands. In general, there are few or no branches of trade or manufacture carried on in South Britain, of which the Scots do not partake; and ſome branches are carried on to equal perfection as in England, particularly thoſe of ſtoneware and porcelain, glaſs, ſugar, paper, &c. Before the late oppreſſive acts in favour of the great diſtilleries, the diſtillation of malt liquor was a conſiderable branch of trade, and afforded a great revenue to Government. The following is a comparative ſtatement, from the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, of the quantity of ſpirits diſtilled, and which paid duty, beſides the quantity prepared by illicit diſtillation, and illicitly imported from Holland:

"In { 1708, / 1760, / 1784, / 1791, } the quantity diſtilled was { 50,844½ / 145,460 / 268,503 / 1,696,000 } gallons!!"

The following extracts from Mr. Creech's ſtatiſtical account of Edinburgh, ſhews a comparative ſtate of the revenues ariſing from the Exciſe and Stamp duties:

"In { 1763, / 1790, } the groſs revenue of the Exciſe was about { 130,000l. / 500,000l. }

At the time of the Union, there were no ſtamp duties in Scotland.—In 1790, the revenue on ſtamps was above 80,000l. *per annum*."—The following comparative ſtatement is alſo curious:—"In 1763, there were 396 four-wheeled carriages, and 462 two-wheeled, entered to pay duty. In 1790, there were 1427 four-wheeled entered to pay duty, and 643 two-wheeled carriages." But, after all that has been ſaid, many years will yet be required to bring the trade and commerce of Scotland to that ſtability which the trade of England poſſeſſes. One great diſadvantage to Scotland, and one of the chief evils attending the union with England, is the great number of the nobility and landed intereſt who go to London, where they ſpend the rents ariſing from their property in Scotland; which, by drawing the money from the country, conſiderably diminiſhes the real capital of the kingdom. The improvement of the trade, manufactures, and fiſheries, have been greatly promoted by an act of parliament paſſed in 1727, to enable his Majeſty to appoint truſtees for overſeeing the fiſheries and manufactures of Scotland, and applying for their encouragement the ſums deſtined for their improvement by the articles of Union, and other ſubſequent ſtatutes. The truſtees, who are twenty-one in number, diſpoſe annually of 4000l. ſterling and upwards, in ſuch manner as appears to them moſt conducive to the end propoſed. They give premiums to thoſe who produce the beſt pieces of goods of Scots manufacture, and

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

on thoſe who raiſe the greateſt quantities of Scots flax, lintſeed, &c. They have appointed ſtampmaſters in every conſiderable town and village as judges of the fabric of the linen manufacture, and to affix their ſtamps, without which the cloth is not deemed ſufficient.

MONEY.

The currency of ſterling money in Scotland and England is the ſame. But many of the Scots ſtill retain the value and denomination of the coins, which were in circulation in Scotland at the time of the union of the two crowns. The penny Scots is only one-12th the value of an Engliſh penny; the ſhilling Scots is the 12th part of a ſhilling ſterling, or one penny ſterling; the pound Scots bears the ſame proportion, or is equal to one ſhilling and eightpence ſterling; and ſo on of their merks, &c.: but theſe are not coins, but only denominations of ſums.

RENTS, VALUED AND REAL.

In the Statiſtical Account of Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, vol. xxi. p. 472, we have a table of the valued rent in Scots money, and of the real rent in ſterling money, by counties, drawn up on ſo apparently accurate a calculation, that we have thought proper to inſert it in the APPENDIX, *Table E.* By that table, the valued rent of Scotland is 3,802,574l. 10s. 5d. Scots, equal to 316,881l. 4s. 2d. one-12th ſterl.; and the real rent, including houſes, 2,937,500l. or, in round numbers, three millions ſterling.

POPULATION.

The population of Scotland has been pretty accurately aſcertained, at different periods: firſt, about 1755, by Dr. Webſter, when engaged in eſtabliſhing the fund for the widows of the clergy: ſecondly, in 1790-8, by Sir John Sinclair, in the returns from the different clergymen of their pariſhes: and, thirdly, by the returns made in 1801 by the different ſchoolmaſters, in conformity to an act of parliament paſſed that year. An abſtract of the latter we have the happineſs of being able to lay before our readers, in the APPENDIX, *Table A.*

CONSTITUTION.

The ancient conſtitution and government of Scotland has been highly applauded, as excellently adapted for the preſervation of civil liberty; and it is certain that the power of the king was greatly limited, and that the conſtitution provided many checks to prevent his aſſuming or exerciſing a deſpotic authority. But the Scottiſh conſtitution was too much of the ariſtocratic kind to ſecure the liberties of the common people; for, though the monarch's power was ſufficiently reſtrained, the nobles, chieftains, and great land proprietors had it too much in their power to tyrannize over and oppreſs their tenants, and the lower ranks of the people. It would far exceed our limits to enter minutely into an account of the laws of Scotland; we ſhall therefore only take notice of thoſe peculiarities in which they differ from thoſe of the ſiſter kingdom, with a ſhort account of the ancient conſtitution. The ancient kings of Scotland, at their coronation, took the following oath: "In the name of Chriſt, I promiſe theſe three things to the Chriſtian people, my ſubjects: firſt, that I ſhall give order, and employ my force and aſſiſtance, that the church of God and the Chriſtian people may enjoy true peace during our time, under our government: ſecondly, I ſhall prohibit and hinder all perſons, of whatever degree, from violence and injuſtice: thirdly, in all judgments, I ſhall follow the preſcriptions of juſtice and mercy, to the end that our clement and merciful God may ſhew mercy unto me, and unto you." The parliament of Scotland anciently conſiſted of all who held any portion of land, however ſmall, of the crown, by military ſervice. This parliament appointed the time of its own meetings and adjournments, and committees to ſuperintend the adminiſtration during the intervals, or while parliament was not ſitting. Its powers were not only deliberative, but alſo executive; it had a commanding power in all matters of government; it appropriated the public money, appointed the treaſurers of the exchequer, and examined all the accounts; it had the nomination of the commanders, and the calling out of the armies; ambaſſadors to other ſtates were commiſſioned by the parliament; the judges and courts of judicature were appointed by parliament, as well as the officers of ſtate and privy counſellors; parliament could alienate the regal demeſne, and reſtrain grants from the crown; it alſo aſſumed the right of granting pardons to criminals. The king had no *veto* in the proceedings of parliament; nor could he declare war, make peace, or conclude any important buſineſs, without the advice and concurrence of that aſſembly.

He was not even entrusted with the executive part of the government; and the parliament, so late as the reign of James IV., by an act still extant, pointed out to that monarch his duty, as the *first servant* of his people. In short, the constitution of Scotland was rather *aristocratical* than a limited monarchy. The abuse of power by the lords and great landholders gave the monarch a very considerable interest amongst the burgesses and lower ranks; and a king who had address to retain the affections of the people, was generally able to humble the most powerful aristocratical faction; but when, on the other hand, a prince who appeared to disregard the parliament, and who did not seek after popularity, the event was commonly fatal to the crown. The kings of Scotland, notwithstanding the aristocratical power of parliament, found means to weaken or elude its force; and in this they were zealously assisted by the clergy, whose revenues were immense, and were always jealous of the power of the nobility. This was done by establishing a select body of members, who were called "*the lords of the articles*," chosen out of the clergy, nobility, knights, and burgesses. The bishops chose eight peers, and the nobility elected eight bishops; these sixteen nominated jointly eight barons, or knights of the shires, and eight commissioners of royal burghs, and to all these were added eight great officers of state, the lord chancellor being president of the whole. Their business was to prepare all questions, bills, and other matters to be brought before parliament; so that in fact, though the king possessed no *veto*, yet, by the clergy and the places he had to bestow, he could command the lords of the articles, and nothing could come before parliament which could require his negative. This institution seems to have been introduced by stealth, and never was brought to a regular plan; and the best informed writers on law are not agreed upon the time when it took place. The Scots, however, never lost sight of their original principles; and though Charles I. wanted to form the lords of the articles into mere machines for his own despotic purposes, he found it impracticable; and the melancholy consequences are well known. At the Revolution, they gave a fresh instance how well they understood the principle of civil liberty, by omitting all disputes about *abdication*, and the like terms; and declared, at once, that King James had forfeited his title to the British crown. Scotland, when a separate kingdom, cannot be said to have had any peers, in the English acceptation of the word. The nobility, who were dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, and barons, were by the king made hereditary members of parliament; but they formed no distinct house, but sat in the same room with the knights and burgesses, who had the same deliberate and decisive vote with them in all public matters. A baron,

though not a baron of parliament, might ſit on a lord's jury in matters of life and death; nor was it neceſſary for the jury to be unanimous in their verdict. Great uncertainty occurs in Scottiſh hiſtory, in confounding parliaments and conventions; the difference was, that a parliament could enact laws, as well as impoſe taxes; conventions or aſſemblies of the ſtates could only deliberate on the plans of taxation. Before the Union, there were four great officers of ſtate; the lord high chancellor, the high treaſurer, the privy ſeal and ſecretary, and four leſſer officers; the lord clerk regiſter, lord advocate, treaſurer, depute, and juſtice clerk: all theſe officers, in virtue of their offices, ſat in the Scottiſh parliament. Since the Union, the lords privy ſeal, regiſter, advocate, and juſtice clerk only are retained. Theſe offices bear a conſiderable reſemblance to thoſe of England of the ſame names; the advocate's office being ſimilar to that of the attorney general. The great officers of the crown were, the lords high chamberlain, conſtable, admiral, and marſhal; the royal ſtandard-bearer, the lord juſtice general, and the lord chief baron of the exchequer. Beſides theſe, there were many other offices, both of crown and ſtate, which are now extinct, or too inconſiderable to be noticed here. The office of lyon king at arms, the *rex fecialium*, or grand herald of Scotland, is ſtill in being: it was formerly an office of great ſplendour and importance, as the ſcience of heraldry was preſerved in greater purity in Scotland than in any other nation: he was crowned in parliament with a golden circle, and his authority might be carried into execution by the civil law. The privy council of Scotland, previous to the revolution, aſſumed inquiſitorial powers, even that of torture; but it is now ſunk in the parliament and privy council of Great Britain. The Scots are repreſented in the Imperial parliament by ſixteen peers, elected by the nobility by writ, at the calling of every parliament, who are to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords; (for a liſt of the peerage of Scotland, vide APPENDIX, *Table C.*) To the Houſe of Commons Scotland ſends forty-five members, viz. thirty commiſſioners or knights of the ſhires, and fifteen from the different diſtricts of royal boroughs; vide APPENDIX, *Table D.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The civil and criminal cauſes are chiefly cogniſable by two courts of judicature; but, for particular caſes, there are other courts of juſtice.

I. The COLLEGE of JUSTICE, which was inſtituted by James V. after the

model of the French parliament, to supply an ambulatory committee of parliament, who took on themselves the name of the Lords of Council and Session, which the present members or senators of the College of Justice still retain. It is the highest court of Scotland, and consists of a president, and fourteen ordinary lords, besides extraordinary ones named by his Majesty, who may sit and vote, but are not bound to attendance. This court may be termed a standing jury, who determine all civil causes, according to the statutes, the custom of the nation, and the civil law. No appeal lies from this court, except to the British House of Lords; and the presence of nine judges is necessary to make their decisions valid. The College of Justice consists not only of the judges, but also of the advocates, writers to the signet, clerks to the session, and some others. The Faculty of Advocates, somewhat similar to the English inns of court, is the orderly court under a dean of faculty; and their forms require great precision and examination of candidates for admission. The writers to the signet, so named because they alone are empowered to subscribe the writs that pass his Majesty's signet, are also a regular body, and have a government and by-laws for their regulation. The members of the College of Justice are endowed with many valuable privileges; they are not subject to the jurisdiction of any inferior court; they are exempted from paying the taxes imposed upon the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, for ministers stipends, support of the poor, from paying impost on liquors, and from performing any services within the city; nay, by several statutes, they are exempted from paying land-tax, and from all public taxes and contributions whatever; a privilege which, indeed, they have not exercised since the Revolution.

II. The COURT of JUSTICIARY is the highest criminal court of Scotland. It consists of a lord justice general, a lucrative office, but removable at his Majesty's pleasure; a lord justice clerk, who presides in the absence of the former; and five other judges, nominated from the senators of the College of Justice. All crimes are tried before this court, when the verdict of a jury condemns or acquits; but there is no necessity for unanimity. The lords commissioners of Justiciary make a circuit twice a year to the different districts of Scotland. One lord can hold a Circuit Court; and it has been found, by a decision in 1763, that the judgments of Circuit Courts are not liable to be reviewed by the High Court of Justiciary.

III. The COURT of EXCHEQUER has the same powers, privileges, jurisdiction and authority, over the revenue of Scotland as that of England over the revenue of England. This court consists of a lord chief baron, and four other barons, two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, &c.

IV. The COURT of ADMIRALTY. The office of lord high admiral of Scotland is very ancient, as well as the Court of Admiralty; but the form of their proceedings of old is not much known, as moſt of their ancient records are loſt. The lord high admiral was, before the Union, his Majeſty's lieutenant and juſtice general upon the ſeas, and in all creeks, harbours, and navigable rivers beneath the firſt bridge. He exerciſed his juriſdiction by deputies, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the judges of inferior Admiral Courts in the different diſtricts. By an article of the Union, the juriſdiction of the Admiralty in Scotland is ſaid to be under the lord high admiral of Great Britain; but this does not ſeem to infer juriſdiction in a judicial capacity; for the decrees of the Admiralty Court are in civil caſes ſubject to the review of the Court of Seſſion, and in criminal to that of the Juſticiary. The judge of the High Court of Admiralty is appointed by the lord vice admiral of Scotland, an officer of ſtate nominated by the crown; and thoſe of inferior courts, by the judge of the High Court. They have a juriſdiction in all maritime caſes, civil or criminal; and, by preſcription, the High Court has acquired a juriſdiction in mercantile cauſes, nowiſe maritime. The inferior courts imitate the example, although their juriſdiction is diſavowed by law in all cauſes but thoſe ſtrictly maritime, and very properly; for the judges of the inferior courts are, by ſtation and education, leſs qualified to act as judges than thoſe of any other court in Scotland.

V. The COMMISSARY COURT of Edinburgh, like that of the Admiralty, is in ſome reſpects ſupreme, in others inferior; it can review the ſentences of the other Commiſſary Courts; but its own decrees are ſubject to reviſal by the Court of Seſſion. There are many other Commiſſary Courts in the country; the judges or commiſſaries are nominated by the crown. The court of Edinburgh has four Commiſſaries: theſe courts were inſtituted by Queen Mary, and are the general conſiſtorial courts of Scotland. Their nature is to confirm teſtaments, to aſcertain debts contracted by perſons deceaſed, and to give decree of payment thereof; eſpecially if the debts relate to the laſt illneſs of the deceaſed, the funeral charges, or obligations ariſing from teſtaments, or from the ties of nature, ſupported by law, requiring alimony out of the effects of the deceaſed; to decide in all caſes of ſcandal, and in general upon debts not exceeding 40l. ſterling. The Court of Commiſſary of Edinburgh reviews the decrees of the other Commiſſary Courts; takes cogniſance of all actions to prove a marriage; and particularly, to try all cauſes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a divorce, not only *a menſa et toro*, but alſo *a vinculo matrimonii*.

VI. SHERIFF COURTS. As Scotland is divided into counties, ſhires, or ſtewartries, the ſheriff or ſteward, the king's lieutenant, enjoys an extenſive juriſdiction, civil and criminal. Of old, the ſheriff or ſteward reviewed the decrees of the Baron Courts within his territories: he muſtered the military companies or militia, whoſe exerciſes were known by the name of *weapon-ſhawing*; and the ſame office is now renewed in the eſtabliſhment of the militia in Scotland, the officers of which receive their commiſſions from the lieutenant, ſteward, or ſheriff of the county: he receives the royal revenues from the collectors within his diſtrict, which he pays into the exchequer: he ſummons juries for the trials before the courts of Juſticiary: he returns, as member of parliament for the county, the perſon having a majority of ſuffrages upon the roll of freeholders: he eſtabliſhes, with the aſſiſtance of a jury, the *fiars* or rates to be paid for grain, that ought to be delivered when no preciſe price is ſtipulated: he has a civil juriſdiction in all caſes, except in a conteſt for the property of a landed eſtate; and a criminal one in caſes of theft, and other ſmaller crimes. The office of ſheriff was of old hereditary in the great families; but, by an act of parliament in 1748, this and all other offices poſſeſſing hereditary juriſdiction, were either diſſolved or annexed to the crown; the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of royal boroughs being preſerved entire. The office of ſheriff is now exerciſed by a judge, called the *ſheriff-depute*, and his ſubſtitute. They are appointed by the crown; and the former muſt be a member of the faculty of advocates. The decrees of this court are ſubject to review by the ſupreme Courts of Seſſion and Juſticiary.

VII. COURTS of ROYAL BOROUGHS. The powers of juriſdiction veſted in the magiſtrates of cities and of royal boroughs, are ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe of the ſheriffs, but are ſubject to the review of the Sheriff Court. The Dean of Guild Court has loſt conſiderably of its former importance; being formerly authorized to decide in all cauſes between merchants, and between merchant and mariner. Its office at preſent is, to take care that buildings within the city or burgh are carried on according to law; that encroachments be not made in the public ſtreets; to judge in diſputes between conterminous proprietors; to conſider the ſtate of buildings, whether they be in a ſafe condition, or whether they threaten damage to thoſe dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood, from their ruinous ſtate; and to grant warrant for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumſtances of the caſe. The royal boroughs of Scotland alſo form, as it were, a commercial parliament, which meets once a year at Edinburgh, conſiſting of a repreſentative from each borough, to conſult upon the good of the whole. Upon the eſtabliſhment of royal boroughs, which took place about the 8th or 9th century,

the judgments of the magiſtrates of theſe boroughs were made ſubject to the review of the chamberlain of Scotland, and the Court of the Four Boroughs, the *curia quatuor burgorum*. This court was compoſed of certain burgeſſes from the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh,* who were appointed to meet annually at Haddington, to deliberate and determine in all matters reſpecting the common welfare of the royal boroughs. Upon the ſuppreſſion of the office of chamberlain, the power which he poſſeſſed, and that of the *curia quatuor burgorum*, was transferred to the

VIII. Convention of Royal Boroughs. This court was conſtituted in the reign of James III. and was appointed to be held at Inverkeithing; but it does not appear that it met earlier than 1552. Since that period, its conſtitution has been conſiderably altered, not only by ſundry acts of parliament, but alſo by its own decrees. At preſent, the Convention meets annually at Edinburgh, and conſiſts of two deputies from each borough. The lord provoſt of Edinburgh is perpetual preſes, and the city clerks of Edinburgh are clerks to the Convention. It commonly ſits four days. From the inſtitution of the *Court of Four Boroughs*, the powers of the Convention may in part be collected. They chiefly reſpect the eſtabliſhment of regulations reſpecting trade and manufactures; and to this effect the Convention has eſtabliſhed, and from time to time renewed articles of ſtable contract with the town of Campvere.† As the royal boroughs pay a ſixth part of the ſum impoſed as a land-tax upon the counties of Scotland, the Convention is empowered to conſider the ſtate of trade and revenues in the individual boroughs, and to aſſeſs their reſpective proportions according to their abilities. This court alſo has been in uſe to examine the conduct of magiſtrates in the adminiſtration of the borough revenues, although this property falls under the juriſdiction of the Court of Exchequer; and to give ſanction, upon particular occaſions, to the town council of boroughs, to alienate a part of the borough eſtate. The Convention likewiſe conſiders and arranges the political *ſetts* or conſtitutions of the different boroughs, and regulates matters concerning elections brought before them.

IX. Baron Courts belong to thoſe who hold baronies of the crown; and are held by a baron-bailie or judge, under ſome other title ſimilar to the courts of royal boroughs; but their authority extends in civil caſes only to cauſes not exceeding forty ſhillings ſterling, and in criminal caſes to petty actions of aſſault and battery; and, in the latter caſe, the puniſhment is not to

* When Berwick and Roxburgh were taken by the Engliſh, Lanark and Linlithgow were ſubſtituted in their place.

† Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh.

exceed a fine of twenty ſhillings ſterling, or ſetting the delinquents in the ſtocks for three hours in the daytime. The Courts of Regality had more extenſive powers than the Baron Courts, being inveſted with the power of life and death. But theſe were ſo dangerous and ſo extravagant, that all the Scottiſh regalities were diſſolved by act of parliament; and the powers of the Baron Courts have been greatly curtailed.

X. The Justice of Peace Court is of no earlier inſtitution than A. D. 1609; and is, in almoſt every reſpect, ſimilar to thoſe of England: but the powers of the juſtices of the peace are not ſo well underſtood or defined as in the latter kingdom. Generally ſpeaking, they are to judge in riots and breaches of the peace; appoint conſtables; regulate highways, bridges, and ferries; they have authority to puniſh vagrants, and offenders againſt penal laws; to judge upon tranſgreſſions of the game laws, and concerning frauds againſt the duties of cuſtoms and exciſe, beſides various other branches of juriſdiction. There is alſo a Juſtice of Peace or Small Debt Court held monthly in every town, where cauſes not exceeding 5l. ſterling are decided in a ſummary manner, and at a ſmall expence.

XI. Coroners. The inſtitution of Coroners is of very ancient date, being as old as the reign of Malcolm II. They took cogniſance of all deaths that happened ſuddenly, eſpecially in breaches of the peace: but, except in a few diſtricts, the office is much neglected in Scotland.

From the above general ſummary of inſtitutions and civil government of Scotland, it is evident that they were principally the ſame with thoſe of England. The Engliſh allege that the Scots borrowed the contents of the *Regiam Majeſtatem*, their oldeſt law book, from the work of Glanville, a judge during the reign of Henry II. of England. The Scots, on the contrary, claim the priority, alleging that Glanville's work is copied from the *Regiam Majeſtatem*, even with the peculiarities of the latter, which do not now, and never did exiſt in the laws of England. The conformity between the practice of the civil law of Scotland and that of England is remarkable. The Engliſh law reports are ſimilar in nature to the Scottiſh practice, and their acts of ſederunt anſwer to the Engliſh rules of court; the Scottiſh wadſets and reverſions, to the Engliſh mortgages and defeaſances; their poinding of goods, and letters of horning, are very ſimilar to the Engliſh practice in caſe of outlawry. Many other uſages are ſimilar in both kingdoms, which prove the ſimilarity of their conſtitutions. Another ſimilarity may be noticed in the early ages of both kingdoms. In Scotland the monarch held his parliament, and promulgated his edicts ſeated on a hill, called in Gaelic *Tom'm'hoid*, i. e. *Moot* or *Mote-hill*, or the hill of meeting: and in England, the Saxon princes iſſued

their laws in what is named *Folc-mote*, a term implying a parliament of the ſame kind as that of the early Scots.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The military eſtabliſhment of Scotland conſiſts of a lieutenant general, three major generals, and the ſtaff of North Britain, who are under the command of the commander in chief of Britain. There are four forts, which, by the articles of Union, are to be kept conſtantly in repair, viz. Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackneſs; and there are ſeveral other forts which are kept in repair, rather as barracks for ſoldiers, than as objects of military ſtrength. Theſe are, Forts George, Auguſtus, William, and Charlotte, &c. By a late act of parliament the militia eſtabliſhment has been extended to Scotland; and, in *Table A* of the APPENDIX, the number of men to be furniſhed by each county is ſet down.

POLITICAL DIVISION.

Scotland is divided into thirty-one ſhires or counties, and two ſtewartries, which ſend thirty repreſentatives to parliament, viz. one for each of twenty-ſeven counties, and three for the remaining ſix; Bute and Caithneſs, Nairn and Cromarty, Clackmannan and Kinroſs chooſing alternately. For the different counties and their population, vide APPENDIX, *Table A*.

ROADS.

Vide APPENDIX, *Table F*.

MARKET TOWNS AND FAIRS.

Vide APPENDIX, *Table G*.

ANTIQUITIES, MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS.

Of the military and religious antiquities of Scotland, it would too far extend our limits to give an exact enumeration. Of the former, the great wall of Antoninus, part of which is ſtill viſible; the numerous Roman camps * in

* Roman camps are generally diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the Danes or Saxons, by being rectangular; whereas, thoſe of the other nations are oval, circular, or following the windings of the hills on which they are ſituated.

every diſtrict; the many military ſtations of the Saxons and other nations, and the remains of the vitrified forts* (as they are called) on many mountains, furniſh innumerable examples. Many of the ancient Scottiſh caſtles have been ſtrongly fortified; and, as many of them are ſituated on precipitous rocks overhanging the ſea, muſt have been impregnable before the invention of artillery. Of religious edifices the examples are alſo innumerable: almoſt every diſtrict poſſeſſes the remains of the circles or fanes of the Druids; and in ſeveral places are the celebrated rocking-ſtones, ſuppoſed by many to have been engines of druidical ſuperſtition.† The magnificent ruins of the different abbeys of Scotland, particularly of Melroſe, Aberbrothock, Pluſcardine, I-colm-kill, &c. are many proofs of the extenſive monaſtic eſtabliſhments in Scotland. The Daniſh duns in the Hebrides; the Pictiſh monuments at Brechin and Abernethy; the obeliſks; the cairns and tumuli; are too numerous for notice in this place, but will be found in the deſcriptions of the diſtricts where they are ſituated in the Gazetteer.

HISTORY.

The ancient hiſtory of Scotland is involved in ſo much fable, and ſo much obſcurity, that, in our narrow limits, to attempt to unravel the confuſed tiſſue, and to ſeparate truth from fable, would be futile and uſeleſs. It would be equally vain to give an abridgment of the modern hiſtory, as it would be impoſſible to ſtate the important particulars in an Introduction to a Gazetteer. We have, however, in the APPENDIX, *Table B*, given a chronological table of the Scottiſh kings, from Fergus I. to James VI., with the dates of the beginning and concluſion of their reigns, which will be of conſiderable uſe to the reader in finding out the dates of different inſtitutions and eſtabliſhments mentioned in the Gazetteer, to have taken place in ſuch a monarch's reign.

CONCLUSION.

In other reſpects, Scotland is ſimilar to the ſouthern diſtrict of Great Britain; and the intercourſe between the two countries is every day growing more frequent, to the mutual advantage of both: this has the effect of rendering their manners, dreſs, language, and indeed every particular, alike; and, of courſe, we may anticipate, at no very diſtant period, the time when national diſtinctions and prejudices ſhall be known no more, and BRITAIN will form, as it ought to be,—only ONE NATION.

* Vide CRAIGPHATRIC of the Gazetteer.
† Vide KELLS RHYNS of the Gazetteer.

7.0
11 Deg
30
Flannan Islands
L. Bernera
L. Roag
ISLAND
Scrap I.
W.t L. Rurbet
Taransay I.
HARRIS
Glys I
L. Rubet
Pabbay I.
Berneray I
Linsay
Hermeta
NORTH UIST
L. Namaky
L. Evort
Ru Hamish
Ru Berneish
Vitternish Pt
Roag L.
L. Eyshkenish
Rona I
BENBECULA
Betamery Pt
SOUTH UIST
Ru Ardvalt
L. Evort
Cakenish Pt
Cuna I
Mandy I
Flara I.
Eriskay
India
L. Boisdale

of the
ISLANDS
Stroma
Castle Ho.
Duncansby Hd
Nevenze Hd
Noss Hd
Wick
Wick R.
Noss
Duncansby Hd
Oakhamston Hd
North
Ronaldshay
Mouth of Pentland
Papa Westray
Western Is.
Sanda
Rowsal
Pabbay Is.
Stronsay Is.
Eglisha
PAMONA
or the
MAINLAND
Shapinsha Is.
Stromness
Kirkwall
Holm
Burra
HOY
Is.
South
Ronaldsha.
Stroma
Pentland Skerries
CAITHNESS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
Upon the same Scale as the Map.
Fochabers
Deskford
Banff
Keith
Deveron R.
Cullen
Portsoy
Boyne
Buckie
Findochty
Portnockie
Cullen Bay
Troup Hd
Pennan Hd
Rosehearty
Fraserburgh
Cairnbulg
Inverallochy
Rattery Hd
St Fergus
Peterhead
Cruden Bay
Ellon
Newburgh
Old Meldrum
Old Rain
Inverury
Kintore
Don R.
Old Aberdeen
New Aberdeen
Dunnideer
Keithmore
Auchindoir
Kennethmont
Gartly
Huntly
Deveron R.
Bogie R.
Don R.
Ythan R.
Tyrie Burn
Old Deer
Mormond Hill
Strichen
Mintlaw
Maud
Auchnagatt
Methlick
Tarves
Udny
Ythsie
Fyvie
Rothie Norman
Towie
Auchterless
Turriff
Forglen
Banff
Duff House
Gamrie
Inverkeithny
Grange
Rothiemay
Huntly
Aboyne
Strathbogie
Cabrach
Glenbucket
Glenlivet
Tomintoul
Cromdale
Grantown
Abernethy
Kirkmichael
Tomatin
Moy
Dalarossie
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Lossiemouth
Spey Mouth
Burghead
Findhorn
Kinloss
Forres
Rafford
Dyke
Brodie
Moy
Dalarossie
Tomatin
Inverness
Nairn
Cawdor
Kilravock
Auldearn
Castle Stuart
Culloden
Petty
Fort George
Ardersier
Campbelton
Fort George
Chanonry Pt
Fortrose
Rosemarkie
Avoch
Munlochy
Kessock
Beauly Firth
Beauly R.
Kessock Ferry
Inverness
Bunchrew
Clachnaharry
Fort George
Chanonry Pt
Fortrose
Rosemarkie
Avoch
Munlochy
Kessock
Beauly Firth
Beauly R.
Kessock Ferry
Inverness
Bunchrew
Clachnaharry

THE

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND.

A

ABB

ABBAY (ST. BATHANS). A parish in Berwickshire, situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, about 6½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is light and dry, and, especially on the banks of the *Whittadder*, fertile and well cultivated; but the hilly district is barren, and covered with heath. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey of Bernardines, founded in 1170, for which Ada Countess of March swore fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296. The Earl of Wemyss has lately built an elegant sporting villa, called the *Retreat*, about a mile from the small Kirktown of *Abbay*. In 1801, the population was 138; decrease 61 since 1791, but an increase of 48 since 1755.

ABBEY PARISH of PAISLEY. Vide PAISLEY.

ABBEY-GREEN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Lesmahagoe; so named from being built around the remains of a monastery, dependent on that of Kelso, founded by King David I. in 1140, and dedicated to St. Macule. All that remains of the monastery is a square tower, with battlements, now converted into a steeple to the church of Lesmahagoe. The village lies 12 miles S. of

ABE

Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark. In 1793, it contained about 95 houses, and 430 inhabitants.

ABBOTRULE; a parish in Roxburghshire, lately suppressed, and divided between the parishes of BEDRULE and SOUTHDEAN.

ABB'S (ST.) HEAD; a promontory of land, well known by seamen, lying in the parish of Coldingham, county of Berwick, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. of Dunbar. Longitude 1° 56′ W. latitude 55° 54′ N.

ABBOTS-HALL; a village and parish in the S. coast of the county of Fife. It is a small irregular parish, being in its utmost extent not more than 2 miles each way. Its general appearance is very pleasant, rising gradually from the coast northward, into pretty high grounds. The soil is thin, but exceedingly fertile, particularly in warm, showery summers. Mr. Ferguson of *Raith*, one of the chief proprietors of the parish, has lately made out some extensive plantations round his seat, and erected a fine observatory on the highest ground in the parish, which has a very commanding prospect. The district abounds with coal and limestone; in

a quarry of the latter, are found some beautiful specimens of petrified *patellæ, entrochi, cornua ammonis*, and other marine productions. The village is in a thriving condition, and has long been noted for the manufacture of checks. The population in 1801, was 2501; increase 365 since 1791.

ABDIE; a parish in the county of Fife, of considerable extent; but, from its being intersected with other parishes, it is impossible to give a general idea of its length and breadth. It is situated on the S. bank of the river *Tay*, amongst those high lands which, to the westward, acquire the appellation of the *Ochil* hills. The surface is remarkably uneven; but there is a good deal of arable land. The soil is in general pretty fertile; and the farmers, by adopting proper methods of agriculture, have greatly meliorated the soil, and increased the annual return of grain. The *Tay* has gradually carried away with its current many acres of the finest land; but embankments are now erecting to prevent this in future. There are 3 quarries of granite in the parish, from which a considerable quantity is shipped for paving the streets of London. Two hills in the parish, viz. *Clatchart Crag*, and *Norman's Law*, are remarkable for their height and precipitous fronts. There is little old wood; but a considerable extent of young planting. There are several old mansion-houses in ruins, and the remains of different fortifications, supposed to be the works of the northern invaders, or places of strength erected to repel their hostile visits. In 1801, the population was 723; increase 229 since 1791.

ABER; a Gaelic or Celtic word, implying a situation either on the banks of a river, or at its junction with the ocean; and consequently forms a part of the name of many towns, villages, and parishes of Scotland, so situated.

ABERBROTHOCK, or ARBROATH; a royal borough in Forfarshire, situated at the æstuary of the river *Brothock*, on a small plain, surrounded on the W., N., and E. sides, by eminences, in the form of an amphitheatre, commanding an extensive prospect of the Friths of Tay and Forth, and the elevated parts of Fifeshire and Lothian. It lies in the direction of the great N. road, about 17 miles E. from Dundee, 58 N. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 12 W. from Montrose. The body of the town consists of one street, nearly half a mile in length, running N. and S. from the sea, and another on the W. side of smaller extent. Both these are intersected by other cross streets, and are in general well built, though without much regularity. To the eastward of the town, and locally situated in the parish of St. Vigeans, there are 2 neat regular streets; at the top of one of which is an elegant chapel of ease, built about 3 years ago. On the W. side of the river *Brothock* there are also several neat streets newly built, consisting chiefly of small houses of one storey, forming a suburb of considerable size. The town-house is situated nearly in the middle of the W. side of the high-street; and, though scarcely distinguished in its external appearance from the other inhabited houses, possesses 2 elegant rooms for public meetings, besides accommodation for the town-clerk's office, and prisons. The harbour is small, but commodious, and can be taken by vessels in a storm, when they cannot enter any of the neighbouring ports. It is entirely artificial, being well sheltered from the sea by a long pier; and, during storms, the inner harbour is so secured by wooden gates, that the vessels lie in the smoothest water. It can admit vessels of 200 tons at spring tides; but, at ordinary tides, vessels of 100 tons only can enter. The harbour is defended by a neat battery, mounting six 12-pounders, erected in 1783, on account of an attack made on the town by a small privateer, commanded by one Captain Fall during the American war. The port of Aberbrothock is of great antiquity: but its situation was more to the eastward than at present. The site of the old harbour is still named the *Old Shore-head*; and an agreement is still extant between the abbot and burghers of Aberbrothock, in 1194, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportion; but the largest fell to the share of the former, for which he was to receive an annual tax, payable out of each of the *borough*

roods. The glory of the place was the abbey, the venerable ruins of which are much admired by all travellers, and ſtill convey an idea of its ancient magnificence. It was founded in 1178 by William I. ſurnamed the Lion, King of Scotland, and dedicated to the memory of Thomas a Becket, the celebrated Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The founder was interred here; but there are now no remains of his tomb. This monaſtery was one of the richeſt of the whole iſland, and its abbots were frequently the firſt churchmen of the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton, the Wolſey of Scotland, was the laſt abbot, at the ſame time that he was Archbiſhop of St. Andrews. The monks were of the Tyronenſian order, and were firſt brought from Kelſo, whoſe abbot declared thoſe of this place, on their firſt inſtitution, to be free from his juriſdiction. This monaſtery formerly enjoyed great and uncommon privileges; and a charter is ſtill extant, from King John of England, under the great ſeal of that kingdom, by which the monaſtery and citizens of Aberbrothock are exempted, *a teloniis et conſuetudine*, in every part of England, except London and Oxford. It has alſo been of conſiderable note in the Scottiſh hiſtory, particularly as the ſeat of that parliament during the reign of King Robert Bruce, in which the celebrated manifeſto was addreſſed to the Pope, on account of the hardſhips which Scotland lay under from the *anathemas* of his Holineſs, and the invaſions of Edward I.; a manifeſto almoſt unequalled for the ſpirit of its remonſtrance, and the liberty of ſentiment which it avowed; (vide HAILES' *Annals of Scotland*.) After the death of Beaton, the abbey felt the deſtructive fanaticiſm of the reformers; and its revenues were erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favour of a Lord J. Hamilton, ſon of the Duke de Chatelherault; and Lord Aberbrothock is ſtill one of the titles of the Duke of Hamilton. The ruins of the abbey are ſtrikingly picturesque, conſiſting of ruinous towers of the moſt ſolid conſtruction, columns overthrown and broken in pieces, Gothic windows, cloiſters, ſtaircaſes, &c. all exhibiting, as well the ravages of time, as the frenzy of religious zeal.

The proſperity of the town ſhared the fate of the abbey, till about the year 1736, when its commerce began to revive. At that time, a few gentlemen of property engaged in the manufacture of oſnaburghs and brown linens, which ſucceeded well, and is ſtill the principal branch of manufacture. In 1802, there were ſtamped at the ſtamp-office, 1,457,851½ yards of thoſe kinds of cloth, valued at 63,908l. 8s. 5½d. ſterling; and, prior to the concluſion of the late war, the ſail-cloth manufacture produced nearly as much. There are about 34 veſſels belonging to the place, each from 60 to 160 tons burden, employed in the Baltic and coaſting trade. Aberbrothock is a royalty of very ancient erection; it being the general opinion, that it was erected into a royal borough by King William the Lion, about the year 1186; but this cannot exactly be aſcertained, owing to the loſs of the original charter, which was taken by force out of the abbey, where it was lodged in the time of the civil wars, during the minority of James VI., by George Biſhop of Moray, called Poſtulat of Arbroath. It was, however, confirmed in its privileges by a writ of *novodamus* from James VI. in 1559. It is governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, a treaſurer, and 15 counſellors, and has 7 incorporated trades. The revenues ariſing from the ſhore dues, and other public property, is upwards of 900l. ſterling. It unites with the burghs of Aberdeen, Montroſe, Inverbervie, and Brechin, in ſending a repreſentative to parliament. In 1801, the population, including that part of the town ſituated in the pariſh of St. Vigeans, was nearly 7000; being an increaſe of about 1800 ſince 1792. Its fairs are on the 31ſt January, 3d Wedneſday of June, and 18th July. The pariſh of ABERBROTHOCK or ARBROATH, is of ſmall extent, being an erection about two centuries ago, of the town and royalty into a ſeparate pariſh from St. Vigeans, in which it formerly was included. Around the town the ſoil is rich and fertile, but towards the N.W. there is a conſiderable extent of muiry ground, the property of the community, which is now covered with thriving plantation. About half a mile W. from the town is a conſiderable

commonty, in which is a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring, much reſorted to. In 1802, the population of the pariſh was 4943; increaſe 243 ſince 1792, and 2578 ſince 1755.

ABERCORN; a pariſh in Linlithgowſhire, of a rectangular figure, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, about 12 miles W. from Edinburgh. The ſurface is irregular; but, except two eminences, none of the riſing grounds deſerve the name of hills. The whole is arable; but, about two thirds are occupied by plantations, and the policies around *Hopetoun-houſe*, the princely ſeat of the Earl of Hopetoun. The village and church of Abercorn are delightfully ſituated on an angular point, where two ſmall burns unite, about 100 yards before their junction with the *Forth*. It gives the Britiſh title of Marquis, and the Scottiſh title of Earl, to a branch of the family of Hamilton. It is generally believed, that the *wall* of *Antoninus* began in this pariſh; but it is more probable that it did not extend quite ſo far; the point on which Blacknefs-caſtle is built having been its eaſtern extremity. The monaſtery of Abercorn was one of the moſt ancient in Scotland, as mention is made of it in the 7th century. *Abercorn-caſtle* was a place of great ſtrength, in the poſſeſſion of the family of the Douglaſes, and diſmantled in 1455, during the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas. There are now no remains either of the monaſtery or caſtle. The minerals of this pariſh are freeſtone, limeſtone, coal, and ironſtone; but only the limeſtone, which is of ſuperior quality, is wrought. In 1797, the population was 870; decreaſe 167 ſince 1755.

ABERDALGY; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to that of DUPLIN. The united pariſh extends about 2½ miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth: the ſurface riſes gradually from the banks of the *Erne*, which waſhes it on the S. ſide, affording a great variety of ſoil, from the richeſt clay to the pooreſt thin ſand; but in general pretty fertile. About a mile from the river ſtands *Duplin-caſtle*, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul: it is ſurrounded with fine plantations, and commands an extenſive and varied proſpect of the plain of *Stratherne*. In 1796, the population of Aberdalgy pariſh was 523; increaſe 203 ſince 1755.

ABERDEENSHIRE. This extenſive county is bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W. by Banff, Murray, and Inverneſs-ſhires. It extends in length about 90 miles, from S.W. to N.E. and about 46 in breadth, from the mouth of the river *Dee* to where it is bounded by the ſhire of Banff. Its extent in ſquare miles may be eſtimated at 1170. It comprehends the diſtricts of *Marr*, *Garioch*, *Formartin*, and great part of *Buchan*. The diſtrict of Marr, which may be conſidered as the center of Scotland, is wild, rugged, and mountainous; ſome of the hills riſing precipitouſly to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſloping ſides of the hills are covered with extenſive natural foreſts; in many places impenetrable to human footſteps. Buchan is leſs hilly; but very barren, bleak, and inhoſpitable to the view. The reſt of the country is more fertile; having a gradual deſcent from the central diſtrict eaſtward, to the ſea. The coaſt is in general very rocky. The *Boilers* or *Bullers* of Buchan arreſt the attention of all ſtrangers, by their ſtupendous craggy precipices. The ſoil, in ſo extenſive a diſtrict, is as various as can be well ſuppoſed. The ſtate of agriculture in the interior pariſhes of the county is very rude; but the example of many patriotic proprietors is producing wonders even in the moſt unpromiſing ſoils. Prejudices in huſbandry, when deeply rooted, are with difficulty overcome; but, even theſe are yielding to a modern and more regular ſyſtem. The average produce of the farms in the whole county, is eſtimated in the proportion to the rent, as 5 to 1. This produce, conſiderable as it is, is ſcarcely one half of what may be expected from the improvements which are daily made. The rivers of Aberdeenſhire are, the *Dee*, the *Don*, the *Ythan*, the *Bogie*, the *Urie*, the *Ugie*, and the *Cruden*: the *Deveron* alſo, for many miles, forms its boundary with the county of Banff. All theſe rivers have been long celebrated for the excel-

lence of the ſalmon with which they abound. The rents of the fiſhings are eſtimated at 2480l. *per annum*, and the produce at upwards of 10,000l. Beſides the fiſhings of the rivers, the ſea coaſt of Aberdeenſhire abounds with all kinds of excellent fiſh; and a number of fiſhing veſſels are fitted out from the ſea ports of the county, particularly Peterhead and Frazerburgh. Under the articles of fiſheries, we may mention the celebrated pearl fiſhing in the river *Ythan*. In this river ſome pearls have been found, which ſold ſingly ſo high as 2l. and 3l. With regard to mineralogy, little wealth of that deſcription has hitherto been found in this county. The granite quarries are the moſt valuable articles. From thoſe in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, 12,000 tons and upwards are annually exported to London; the value of which may be eſtimated at about 8400l. There are ſeveral quarries in the pariſh of Aberdour, which yield excellent millſtones. There is a quarry of blue ſlate wrought in the pariſh of Culſalmond, and a vein of manganeze in the neighbourhood of Old Aberdeen. In the pariſh of Huntly there are many indications of metallic ores; and conſiderable quantities of *plumbago*, or black lead, was lately diſcovered. The county abounds with limeſtone; but, from the want of coal, it cannot be wrought to much advantage, except near a ſea port. In Old Machar and Old Deer pariſhes, about 55,000 bolls of lime are annually burnt, valued at 2750l. Some kelp is made on the coaſt, the value of which muſt be conſiderable. Many ſmall pieces of amber are found on the Buchan coaſt; and Cambden mentions a piece of ſuch a ſize found on that coaſt, that it requires the utmoſt ſtretch of belief to allow it credit. In the pariſh of Leſly, a beautiful green amianthus, with white and gray ſpots, is found in conſiderable quantities. It is eaſily wrought, and formed into ſnuff-boxes and other ornaments by the country people. Amethyſts, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, particularly that kind of topaz called *Cairngorm* ſtones, are found in the mountains in the pariſh of Crathy; and agates of a fine poliſh, and beautiful variety, are found on the beachy ſhore, near Peterhead. On the eſtate of Invercauld, there are found large ſpecimens of rock cryſtals; one in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Farquharſon, is by far the largeſt ever found in the kingdom. Beſides theſe, aſbeſtos, talc, mica, ſchiſtus, and other curious minerals, are found in many parts of the county. Several of the mountains in the diſtrict of Marr ſhew evident ſigns of volcanic origin. There are many famous mineral waters; but thoſe of *Peterhead*, and *Glendee* or *Pannanach*, are deſervedly celebrated for their efficacy in curing diſeaſes. Aberdeenſhire has been long noted for the different branches of the woollen manufacture, particularly the knitting of ſtockings and hoſe, in which great numbers of the common people are conſtantly employed, and gain a livelihood. Of late, the linen and ſail-cloth manufactures have been ſucceſsfully introduced, particularly in Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly; which latter, according to the report of a miniſter in a neighbouring pariſh, "promiſes ſhortly to become the Paiſley of the North." Aberdeen-deenſhire contains 3 royal boroughs, viz. ABERDEEN, KINTORE, and INVERURY; and ſeveral large and handſome towns, as *Peterhead*, *Frazerburgh*, *Huntly*, *Keith*, and *Old Meldrum*. Aberdeenſhire is divided into 85 pariſhes, which, by the returns of the different clergy to Sir John Sinclair in 1790-8, contained 122,921 inhabitants; being an increaſe of ſince 1755, when like returns were made, collected by Dr. Webſter. The following is a liſt of the chief ſeats of the nobility and gentry, which ornament this county. *Huntly-lodge*, Marquis of Huntly; *Slain's-caſtle*, Earl of Errol; *Keith-hall*, Earl of Kintore; *Aboyne-caſtle*, Earl of Aboyne; *Marr-lodge*, Earl of Fife; *Philorth-houſe*, Lord Saltoun; *Putachie*, Lord Forbes; *Ellon-caſtle*, Earl of Aberdeen; *Monymuſk*, Sir Archibald Grant; *Fintry-houſe*, Sir William Forbes; *Fyvie-caſtle*, the Hon. Gen. W. Gordon; *Invercauld*, James Farquharſon, Eſq.; *Pitfour*, James Ferguſon, Eſq.; *Logie-Elphinſtone*, R. D. Horn-Elphinſtone; *Leith-hall*, Major-General Hay; *Freefield*, Alexander Leith, Eſq.; *Abergeldy*, Captain P. Gordon; *Skene-houſe*, George Skene, Eſq.; *Cluny*, Charles Gordon, Eſq.; *Shaloch*, John Ramſay,

Esq.; *Haughton*, Francis Farquharson, Esq.; *Clova*, H. N. Lumsden, Esq.; *Gordon-lodge*, Colonel Gordon-Cumming; *Castle-Fraser*, Miss Fraser; *Craigston*, J. Urquhart, Esq.; *Newton*, A. Gordon, Esq.; *Broadland*, A. Hervey, Esq.; *Aden*, A. Russels, Esq. of Old Deer; *Seaton*, J. Forbes, Esq.; *Drum*, A. Irvine, Esq.; *Pittodrie*, Col. Knight-Erskine; *Meldrum*, Jas. Urquhart, Esq.; *Craig*, J. Gordon, Esq.; *Parkhill*, A. Skene, Esq.; *Pitcaple*, Miss Lumsden; *Kemnay*, A. Burnett, Esq.; &c. Aberdeenshire sends one member to parliament. The valued rent of the whole county is in Scots money 235,665l. 8s. 11d., and the real land rent is estimated in sterling money at 133,632l.

ABERDEEN (NEW); the capital of Aberdeenshire, and the chief city of the N. of Scotland, is situated on a rising ground, near the æstuary of the river *Dee* into the German ocean, 120 miles N. E. from Edinburgh, in 57° 9′ N. latitude, and 1° 45′ W. longitude. It is a large and handsome city, having many spacious streets, lined on each side by elegant houses, generally four storeys high, built of granite from the neighbouring quarries. The market-place, in the center of the city, is a large oblong square. On the N. side of it is the town-house, with a handsome spire; and adjoining to it the tolbooth, a square tower 120 feet high, also surmounted with a spire. Close to this is an elegant mason lodge; and opposite to the town-house, the Aberdeen Banking Company have lately erected an elegant office of polished granite. In the middle of Castle-street is the cross, the most complete, perhaps, of any of the kind in the kingdom; it is an octagon stone building, highly ornamented with neat *bas-relievos* of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI. with a Corinthian column in the center, on the top of which is an unicorn. By virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1800, several new and elegant streets have been opened, passing over other streets by arches, and facilitating the approach to the town in every direction. The grammar school is a low, but neat building, under a rector and 3 teachers, who have good appointments. There are a number of charitable institutions, of which the chief are, 1st, the *Poor-house*, a large building, appropriated to the reception of aged poor, and destitute children, supported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations: 2nd, till lately, there was a *Guild Brethren's Hospital;* but it was found more agreeable for the lodgers to receive an annual pension: it was accordingly sold, and the charity put on that footing: 3d, *Lady Drum's Hospital*, for old unmarried women, founded in 1663 by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and widow of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum: 4th, *Gordon's Hospital*, founded in 1733, and the governors incorporated by royal charter in 1772: it has a good revenue; and from 60 to 66 boys are clothed, maintained and educated on the establishment: 5th, the *Infirmary*, a large plain building, established in 1742, and supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations: the number of patients annually relieved is about 900: 6th, the *Lunatic Hospital*, built by subscription, about half a mile from town, in 1800: 7th, the *Dispensaries*, also supported by voluntary contributions, and having from 2000 to 3000 patients annually on the books of the charity. Besides these, every incorporated trade has a fund for decayed members; and there are many *Friendly Societies* for the same end. A little to the E. of the town are the *Barracks*, erected in 1794, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell. They are elegant and commodious, and capable of accommodating upwards of 600 men. The ancient religious establishments in the city were numerous; but only four have been handed down to us by history. 1st, A convent of *Mathurines*, or the order of the Trinity, founded by King William the Lion: 2nd, the *Dominican*, or *Black friars* monastery, founded by Alexander II.: 3d, the *Observantine* priory, founded by the citizens and other private persons: and, 4th, the *Carmelite*, or *White friars* monastery, founded in 1350 by Philip de Arbuthnot. The trade of Aberdeen is considerable; but might be greatly extended by the prosecution of the white fisheries. The harbour, which is formed by the *Dee*, was long a detriment

to its trade, and occaſioned the loſs of many lives, and much property. It was much interrupted by a bar of ſand, which ſhifted its ſituation ſo much, that a veſſel could never depend on finding it as it was left. This inconvenience is now removed by a new pier, on the N. ſide of the river, which was erected according to a plan of the celebrated Mr. Smeaton. It is 1200 feet long, and gradually increaſes in thickneſs and height, as it approaches to the ſea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the baſe, and the perpendicular elevation 38 feet. The whole is built of huge ſtones of granite, at the expence of about 20,000l. which is defrayed by doubling the harbour dues. Near the great pier are 2 batteries, mounting ten 12-pounders, erected in 1781-2, for the defence of the harbour and ſhipping. Aberdeen once enjoyed a great ſhare in the North American trade: at preſent, its chief imports are from the Baltic; and a few merchants trade to the Levant and the Weſt Indies. Its exports are ſtockings, thread, ſalmon, grain, and meal; the firſt is the moſt important article, being eſtimated at no leſs than 183,000l. annually. The manufacture of fine thread is carried on by ſeveral companies to a conſiderable extent; and a few gentlemen have lately begun to manufacture brown linens, ofnaburghs and canvaſs. The ſalmon fiſhings of *Dee* and *Don* are a valuable branch of trade; the annual average of exported ſalmon being 167,000 lb. of pickled fiſh ſent to London, and 900 or 1000 barrels of ſalted fiſh ſent to the Mediterranean. Aberdeen alſo exports a conſiderable quantity of pickled pork, which is diſpoſed of to the Dutch for victualling their Eaſt India veſſels and ſhips of war; the Aberdeen pork having a high reputation for being the beſt cured, and for keeping on long voyages. It is however remarkable, that there is not a ſingle decked veſſel fitted out from this port for the herring or white fiſheries, for the proſecution of which it is admirably ſituated. Aberdeen has two private banking companies, who iſſue their own notes; and an Inſurance Company againſt loſſes by fire has been lately eſtabliſhed, on a reſpectable plan, and with a large capital. Aberdeen is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt communities, and to have been erected into a royal borough as early as 893; but the moſt ancient charter now extant, is from King William the Lion, of which the date is wanting; but it muſt have been between 1165 and 1214, the period of his reign. Many other charters have been given by ſucceſſive monarchs. Its civil government is veſted in a provoſt, denominated lord provoſt, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and town-clerk, a town council, and 7 deacons of the incorporated trades. An act of parliament was alſo paſſed in 1795, empowering the inhabitants to elect 13 commiſſioners of police, and for raiſing an aſſeſſment, *pro re nata*, for paving, lighting, and cleaning the ſtreets, ſupplying the city with water, &c. Aberdeen, as a royal borough, enjoys parliamentary repreſentation, uniting with Aberbrothock, Brechin, Inverbervie, and Montroſe, in ſending a member to parliament. Its fairs are on the 2nd Tueſday of June, laſt Thurſday of Auguſt, and 1ſt Tueſday of October. The pariſh of ABERDEEN (NEW), or St. NICHOLAS, is of ſmall extent, being confined to the limits of the town on every ſide, except the S. E. where it extends to the ſea, including the village of *Footdee*, a conſiderable village, having a neat chapel of eaſe, lately built. There is a fine bridge of 7 arches over the *Dee*, built in 1530 by Biſhop Dunbar, and repaired, or rather rebuilt by the magiſtrates of Aberdeen in 1724. Amongſt many eminent characters who were born in this place, we will only mention JAMIESON, the celebrated painter, after named the Scottiſh Vandyke. In 1793, the population of New Aberdeen pariſh was 16120; increaſe 5335 ſince 1755.

ABERDEEN (OLD), *olim* ABERDON; an ancient burgh in the county of the ſame name, and formerly an epiſcopal ſee. It is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, on the river *Don*, about a mile N. of the city of *New Aberdeen*, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the ſea. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of conſiderable importance ſo long ago as the end of the 9th century, when, according to tradition, King Gregory the Great conferred on it ſome peculiar privileges.

But no authentic records are extant, prior to the year 1154; in which year David I. tranſlated the epiſcopal ſee from Mortlach to this place; and in the ſame year, the town of Old Aberdeen was erected into a free burgh of barony, holding directly of the crown. This charter has been renewed by many ſucceſſive ſovereigns, and was finally eſtabliſhed by a charter from King George I., by which the power of electing their own magiſtracy is veſted in the free burgeſſes of the town: the magiſtrates are a provoſt, 3 bailies, a treaſurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. There is a neat *Town-houſe*, built about 10 years ago by the community; and a *Trades' Hoſpital* for decayed freemen and their widows. There is alſo an *Hoſpital* for 12 poor men, founded in 1532 by Biſhop William Dunbar. The *King's College*, the chief ornament of the place, is a large and ſtately fabric, ſituated on the E. ſide of the town; (vide next article.) There was formerly a very magnificent *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Machar, which with the Biſhop's palace, fell a ſacrifice to the religious frenzy of the reformers. Two very antique ſpires, and an aiſle, now uſed as the pariſh church, are now the only remains of it. The cathedral was founded in 1154, when the biſhopric was tranſlated from Mortlach; but, having become ruinous, or wanting ſufficient elegance, it was demoliſhed, and a new one founded by Biſhop Alexander Kinninmonth, in 1357. This was nearly 80 years in building, and was finiſhed by Biſhop Elphinſtone. In the cathedral was a valuable library, which was almoſt totally deſtroyed at the reformation. The pariſh of ABERDEEN (OLD), or OLD MACHAR, is of conſiderable extent, being about 8 miles long from E. to W., and from 4 to 5 broad, comprehending the ſpace (except that occupied by the town of New Aberdeen) which lies between the rivers *Dee* and *Don*. The ſurface is agreeably diverſified by riſing grounds, interſperſed with gentlemens ſeats, villas, and plantations, and numerous manufactories. Over the *Don* there is a fine bridge of one Gothic arch, built by Biſhop Cheyne, in 1281. The arch is 67 feet ſpan, and 34½ feet high from the ſurface of the river. Near the banks of the *Don*, a rich vein of manganeze has been lately opened, and promiſes to be of conſiderable value. In 1793, the population of the pariſh of Old Aberdeen was 8107; increaſe 3162 ſince 1755.

ABERDEEN (UNIVERSITIES OF). In this diſtrict there are two Univerſities, viz. 1ſt, *KING'S COLLEGE*, ſituated in the burgh of Old Aberdeen; and, 2nd, *MARISCHAL COLLEGE*, ſituated in the city. As theſe are diſtinct from each other, as colleges and univerſities, we ſhall notice them ſeparately. Various attempts have been made to unite them; but without effect. The crown is ſuperior of both colleges; having ſucceeded to the *King's College* upon the abolition of epiſcopacy, and to the latter on the attainder of the late Earl Mariſchal; but has never interfered in the election of their chancellors or rectors.

I. *KING'S COLLEGE*. It appears that there exiſted, ſo long ago as the reign of Malcolm IV. a "*ſtudium generale in collegio canonicorum Aberdonienſium*," which ſubſiſted till the foundation of this college by Biſhop Elphinſtone. In the year 1594, Pope Alexander, by a bull dated Feb. 10th, inſtituted, in the city of Old Aberdeen or Aberdon, an univerſity, or "*ſtudium generale et univerſitatis ſtudii generalis*," for Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, the Liberal Arts, and every lawful faculty; privileged to grant degrees, according to the merits of the ſtudents; which degrees "beſtowen all privileges, &c. *ubicunque terrarum*, which belong to any other univerſity." James IV. applied for this bull on the ſupplication of Biſhop Elphinſtone, who is conſidered as the founder. Though this bull was granted in 1494, the college was only founded in 1506, and dedicated to St. Mary; but, being taken under the immediate protection of the king, it was denominated *King's College*. King James IV. and Biſhop Elphinſtone endowed it with very large revenues. The Biſhop of Aberdeen, for the time, was declared to be chancellor of the univerſity; but, upon the abolition of epiſcopacy, the patronage became veſted in the hands of the crown. The building is ancient, containing a chapel, library, muſeum, common-hall, and rooms for the lectures; and a long uniform range

of modern houſes for the accommodation of the profeſſors, and ſuch ſtudents as chooſe to live in the college. Behind is the garden of the college, and the principal's houſe and garden. The library and muſeum are well furniſhed. There are a number of burſaries for poor ſtudents, the funds for the ſupport of which amount to near 17,000l. The ſeſſion laſts five months, beginning in November. The officers are, a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank; a rector, entitled lord rector; a principal; a ſubprincipal; and a procurator, who has charge of the funds. The profeſſors are of Humanity, Greek, three of Philoſophy, Oriental Languages, Civil Law, Divinity, and Medicine. The number of ſtudents is from 120 to 160. Hector Boethius was the firſt principal of the college, and was ſent for from Paris for that purpoſe, on a ſalary of 40 merks Scots, or 2l. 3s. 4d. ſterling.

II. *Marischal College* and *University* was founded, and richly endowed, by George Earl Mariſchal of Scotland, by a charter, dated 2nd day of April, 1593. The original foundation was a principal, and two profeſſors of Philoſophy; but, by ſome munificent donations, there have been ſince added another profeſſorſhip of Philoſophy, one of Divinity, and others for Mathematics, Chemiſtry, Medicine, and Oriental Languages, and many burſaries for poor ſtudents. The buildings are ſituated in the Broad-ſtreet of New Aberdeen, and contain, beſides lecture rooms for the different claſſes, the public ſchool for the conferring of degrees, a common-hall, ornamented with ſome fine paintings by Jamieſon and others; the library, and a ſmall muſeum of natural hiſtory and antiquities. The college alſo contains an obſervatory, well furniſhed with aſtronomical apparatus. The officers are, the chancellor; the rector; the dean of faculties; the regent, who is also profeſſor of Greek; and the principal. The number of ſtudents varies from 120 to 140.

ABERDOUR; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Buchan. Its form is very irregular, extending along the ſhores of the Moray Frith, from E. to W., 6½ miles; and from N. to S., its greateſt extent is nearly 10; but in many places the breadth is not more than a mile and an half. The ſurface is uneven, being formed into three dens or hollows, on the bottom of which run the burns of *Auchmedden*, *Aberdour*, and *Troup*. Theſe ſmall rivulets, at their æſtuaries into the *Frith*, form a like number of creeks for boats, at which are built 3 fiſhing villages. At the mouth of the burn of *Auchmedden*, about 60 years ago, there was a ſmall and convenient harbour, ſheltered by a pier, where ſmall veſſels uſed to winter and deliver cargoes; but, from being neglected, is now totally deſtroyed, and the ſtones which formed the piers being waſhed into the former baſon, it is now with difficulty that fiſhing boats can enter, eſpecially if there is any conſiderable roughneſs of the ſea. Upon a rocky precipice, riſing 68 feet perpendicular to the beach of the coaſt, is the ruin of the ancient caſtle of *Dundargue*; it was a place of great conſequence in the feudal times, and is noted for a long ſiege, in 1336, when Henry de Beaumont, the Engliſh Earl of Buchan, was obliged to capitulate to Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, during the captivity of King David Bruce. The ſoil of the pariſh of Aberdour is exceedingly various; the greater part is moſs and muir, interſperſed with ſmall patches of cultivated land. The only plantations are around *Aberdour-houſe*, the elegant ſeat of Mr. Gordon of Aberdour. Two millſtone quarries of excellent quality are wrought to good account; one on the property of the Earl of Aberdeen, and the other on the property of Mr. Gordon of Aberdour. In 1792, the population was 1306; decreaſe 91 ſince 1755.

ABERDOUR; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, forming a ſquare of about 3½ miles, lying along the N. bank of the *Frith* of *Forth*. It is divided into two diſtricts, by a ſmall ridge of hills, running from E. to W.; of theſe the N. diſtrict is wet, cold, poorly cultivated, and altogether unſheltered by enclo-ſures; while the S. is fertile, and agriculture is well attended to. The town of Aberdour has a good harbour on the *Forth*, about 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. It contains about 840 inhabitants. The town was a place of conſiderable antiquity; in

the 12th century it belonged to the family of the Uiponts; from which it went to the Mortimers by marriage, and afterwards to the Douglaſes; one of whom, in 1457, was created Lord Aberdour and Earl of Morton. The nuns, commonly called *Poor Clares*, had a convent here; and there is an hoſpital for four widows, founded by Anne Counteſs of Moray. The chief manufacture is of coarſe tickings or checks; and, of late, a ſmall manufacture of ſpades, ſhovels, and other iron utenſils, has been eſtabliſhed. The ſmall iſland of *Inch-Colm*, upon which are the ruins of a monaſtery, founded in the 12th century by Alexander I. is in this pariſh; (vide INCH-COLM. The venerable old caſtle of *Aberdour*, the property of the Earl of Morton, riſing amidſt ſpreading trees, ſtands on the eaſtern border of the pariſh, on the banks of a rivulet; which, winding beautifully in front, ſhortly falls into the Frith of Forth. Towards the N. of the caſtle, is the elegant manſion of *Hillſide*, commanding different views of the Forth, and exhibiting the richeſt and moſt diverſified proſpects. The minerals are coal, limeſtone, freeſtone, and ironſtone, all of which are abundant. In 1801, the population was 1393; increaſe 113 ſince 1792.

ABERFELDIE; a ſmall, but improving village, in the county of Perth. It is ſituated on the banks of the Tay, about 6 miles from Kenmore. The ſituation is very romantic, ſurrounded with thick woods of hazel and birch, and having the burn of *Moneſs*, on which are the romantic falls of the ſame name, gliding by it. There is a thriving muſlin manufactory in the village. Near it is a very complete druidical temple. It lies on the great Highland road, 76 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFOIL, or ABERFOYLE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, 11 miles long, and 5 broad, forming the S. W. corner of the county, and the extreme precinct of the Highlands. It conſiſts of a long valley, and the ſurrounding hills; forming together a great variety of landſcape and mountain ſcenery. The bottom of the valley is occupied by the beautiful expanſes of water formed by the river *Teith*, which has its riſe on the borders of this pariſh with Dumbartonſhire. The chief of theſe lakes are *Loch Catherine*, *Loch Ard*, and *Loch Con*; all of which abound with trout and pike. The ſcenery in this diſtrict is uncommonly picturesque, and exhibits ſimilar grandeur with that deſcribed under the article CATHERINE (LOCH), TROSACHS, and CALLANDER. The chief mountains are *Benivenow* and *Benchochen*, which are nearly 3000 feet above the ſea level. On the banks of the lakes the ſoil is early and fertile, but is little cultivated. The hills afford excellent ſheep paſture; and many of them are covered with oak woods of great value. The rocks are chiefly compoſed of micaceous granite; there is plenty of limeſtone and coarſe marble, and ſome good ſlate. Few diſtricts in Scotland are better ſuited for the reſearches of the botaniſt, from the variety of rare plants which this pariſh affords, of which a copious liſt is given by Mr. Graham, in his ſtatiſtical report. In 1791, the population was 790; decreaſe 105 ſince 1755.

ABERLADY; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, upon the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, about 15 miles E. from Edinburgh. It is watered by the ſmall river *Peffer*, which at ſpring tides is navigable for veſſels of 60 or 70 tons about a quarter of a mile from its mouth, as far as the village of *Aberlady*, which, in 1792, contained about 390 inhabitants. Along the ſea coaſt there is a conſiderable extent of ſandy links; above this the ſoil is light and early. The middle diſtrict is poor and unproductive; but towards the S. there is a fertile bank, extending the whole length of the pariſh. *Gosford*, a ſeat of the Earl of Wemyſs, and *Balincrieff*, a ſeat of Lord Elibank, are the only manſions of note in the pariſh. In 1793, the population was about 800; increaſe about 60 ſince 1755.

ABERLEMNO; ſituated in the county of Angus. Its extent is about 6½ miles long, and 5 broad. The ſurface is various, part being hilly, and covered with heath, while the greater part is flat and fertile. It lies on the banks of the *South Eſk*, which is ſometimes apt to overflow its banks. There are plenty of free and whinſtone, and

ſome excellent ſlates. Neither coal nor lime are found in the pariſh. There are two obeliſks, which are very fine pieces of antiquity; one in the church-yard, and the other on the road from Brechin to Forfar; erected to commemorate the total defeat of the Danes. They are about 9 feet high, covered with rude hieroglyphics. Tumuli are alſo to be ſeen in the pariſh; a few of which have been opened, and were found to contain human bones. In 1792, the population was 1033. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ABERLOUR, ſituated on the weſtern part of the county of Banff, is nearly of the form of a wedge, being 9 miles long, and 7 broad at the longeſt end. It lies on the ſouth bank of the river Spey, which contains ſalmon and trout. Beſides the Spey, it has the Fiddich and a few more rivulets, which abound with trout and eel. The ſoil on the banks of the Spey and Fiddich is flat and ſandy; but towards the ſouth it is hilly, with a deep clay bottom: but both are fruitful. In the middle of the pariſh ſtands the hill of Belrinnes, which is elevated 1100 feet above the level of the ſea. Few mineral productions are found in this pariſh; and there are no remarkable antiquities. Population in 1792, 920. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ABERNETHY; an ancient town in Perthſhire, formerly the capital of the Pictiſh kingdom. It is ſaid to have been founded about the year 460 of the Chriſtian era. It was intended as a retreat for St. Bridget, and 9 other virgins, who were introduced by St. Patrick to Nectan I. the Pictiſh monarch. Shortly after, it was erected into an epiſcopal ſee, and was the reſidence of the metropolitan, if not of all Scotland, at leaſt of that part which was ſubject to the Pictiſh kings, during the exiſtence of that government. But when Kenneth II. King of Scots had entirely ſubdued the Picts, he tranſlated both to St. Andrews, in the year 518. After this the cathedral of Abernethy became a collegiate church, and an *univerſity* for the education of youth, in the poſſeſſion of the Culdees. In the year 1273, it became a priory of regular canons. The town is a burgh of barony, of which Lord Douglas, as repreſentative of the heireſs of Abernethy, is ſuperior. Its government is veſted in 2 bailies, and 15 counſellors. There is carried on a conſiderable manufactory of houſehold linen and *fileſias* for the Perth market. The pariſh of Abernethy is of an irregular figure, extending about 4 miles each way. It is ſituated a little below the conflux of the Earn with the river Tay. A conſiderable part of the pariſh is ſituated in the Ochill hills. The ſoil on the banks of the rivers is moſtly blue clay; but there is alſo clay of different colours, mixed with ſand. Agriculture is yet in its infancy in this diſtrict; but a few encloſures are to be ſeen. About 25 feet below the ſurface, and 4 feet below the higheſt ſpring-tide of the river Tay, is uniformly a ſtratum of moſs, with large trees intermixed, from 1 to 3 feet thick. The hills and outfield, which we may reckon to occupy one half of the pariſh, are appropriated to the rearing of cattle. There is a ſmall iſland in the midſt of the Tay, called *Mugdrum's iſle*, in this pariſh. Beſides the rivers Tay and Earn, ſeveral rivulets water the pariſh. There are ſome excellent ſalmon fiſhings belonging to different proprietors. The church is remarkable for its antiquity; it is ſuppoſed to be the cathedral which was founded at the time the town was built. In the church-yard is one of theſe towers, of which this and the one at Brechin are the only in Scotland, and which have puzzled antiquarians to find their uſe. This one conſiſts of 64 courſes of hewn ſtone, laid regularly. The height is 74 feet, and the circumference 48. (Vide BRECHIN.) Balvaird-caſtle ſtands among the hills, the property of the Earl of Mansfield. Population in 1792, 1415. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ABERNETHY & KINCARDINE. This united pariſh is nearly equally divided between the counties of Murray and Inverneſs. It is about 15 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The ſurface is partly flat, and partly mountainous. The ſoil is as various. Along the banks of the Spey there is a large ſpace of meadow ground, liable to be overflowed by the Spey river. The Nethy is the only rivulet of any note, which here empties itſelf into the Spey. There are ſeveral lakes, of which Loch A[illegible]en and Glenmore are

the chief. The Cairngoram mountain is in this parish, celebrated for the topazes found there. (Vide CAIRNGORAM.) There are some very extensive forests of natural wood, particularly the great fir wood of Abernethy, the property of Sir J. Grant; and Glenmore wood, the property of the Duke of Gordon. This wood was the oldest, and best quality of any fir wood in Scotland; and his Grace lately sold it to an English company for 10,000l. Besides these, there are several other fir woods of many miles in extent. Considering these great forests, it is very probable that the fir woods of this country exceed all the natural fir woods in Scotland put together. The produce of the arable farms is not sufficient for the consumpt of the parish. A number of sheep and black cattle are reared in the hills. There is abundance of freestone in the parish; and most of the hills are composed of granite. There is an old castle, called *Castle Roy*, of which there is no satisfactory tradition. Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant, is an elegant seat, in this parish. Population in 1793-8, 1770. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ABERNYTE; a parish situated in the county of Perth, amongst those hills that rise gradually from the Carse of Gowrie to the top of Dunsinnan. It is of an irregular oblong form, being 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The low grounds are light, dry, and fertile; but the more elevated are of a loose, poor, and gravelly soil; the tops of the hills are bare and rocky. Considerable improvements in agriculture have taken place within these 30 or 40 years. Lime is much used as a manure, and would be more, but the badness of the roads presents a great obstacle. Marl was found some time ago; but it appears to be now exhausted. There is a remarkable fall of water, nearly 60 feet perpendicular, at the head of a den, which extends to the Carse of Gowrie. Here a copper mine was attempted, but without success. There are a few cairns and druidical circles. Part of the hill of Dunsinnan, famous from the residence of Macbeth, is in this parish; but the castle is in the parish of Collace. *King Seat*, a part of Dunsinnan hill, in this parish, commands a most extensive view of the country, from the Southesk river to the Frith of Forth. In 1793, the population was about 456. Vide APPEND. for 1801.

ABOYNE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the districts of Aboyne and Glentanar. The cultivated part of the parish extends on both sides of the river Dee, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; but the mountains and forest of Glentanar extend nearly 10 miles further. The soil is very sandy and thin, particularly on the banks of Dee, where, in dry seasons, the crop is very scanty. Among the farmers in general, agriculture is neglected; and they employ their servants too much in cutting and driving wood for sale: but Lord Aboyne's own farm is in a state of high cultivation: indeed, his Lordship, by his encouragement and example, is beginning to awaken their attention to regular husbandry. Charlestown of Aboyne is a pleasantly situated, little town; a good deal frequented by invalids, for the benefit of the goat whey. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Earl of Aboyne is superior, and has a weekly market and 4 fairs. The forest of Glentanar is very extensive, containing excellent oak trees, from which the Earl draws about 500l. or 600l. yearly from his sale of wood. His Lordship generally resides in the parish, of which he is nearly sole proprietor. There is a hill on which there are a number of cairns. Population in 1793, 1050. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ACHILTY LOCH; a lake in the parish of Contin, in Rossshire, of considerable extent. It is noted, that except in the time of very high speats, there is no visible running water issuing from it, though a great quantity runs into it. It certainly discharges itself by subterraneous passages into the river Rasay, distant about a mile. It has an artificial island, with the ruins of a house upon it.

AD; a river in Argyllshire; has its source in the marshes, in the northern extremity of the parish of Glassary, and in its course through the muirlands, by the junction of several tributary rivulets, forms a considerable body of water. It falls into the sea at Crinan, where there is a salmon fishery.

AIRDRIE; a small town in the parish of East Monkland, in the county of Lanark, situated between two rivulets, on a beautiful rising ground. It is regularly built, with fine wide streets, extending nearly a mile in length. It was, by act of parliament in 1695, erected into a market town, with the privilege of holding a weekly and 4 annual markets. It carries on a considerable trade in distillation of malt spirits. There is also an iron foundery. The population of the town is about 1800.

AIRLY; a parish in the county of Angus, extending about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is situated partly in the vale of Strathmore, and partly in the Grampian hills, which bound the Strath on the north. The surface, even of the lower part, is by no means level. Of the 5900 acres which the parish is supposed to contain, 4000 are arable; the rest being muir and moss, and a small part occupied by plantation. The soil varies from a light sand to a deep black mould, but is in general productive of good crops. There are several extensive mosses in the parish; in most of which there are inexhaustible beds of rock and shell marl. Airly-castle, the residence of the Earl of Airly, is a fine modern house, erected on the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. It is situated on a promontory, at the conflux of the rivers Isla and Melgums, elevated 108 feet above their level. The ancient castle has been a strong fortress, secured on the only accessible part by a deep fosse and a draw-bridge. The surrounding scenery is very romantic. The castle of Balrie is another ruin, of considerable extent. Population in 1793, 865; in 1801, 1041.

AIRTH; a parish of Stirlingshire, about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The whole parish is a plain, with the exception of the hills of Airth and Dunmore. The soil is a strong clay, abundantly fertile. It is situated on the banks of the Forth, and has 3 harbours for small vessels. On Dunmore hill, a few years ago, in digging, an anchor was found, at least half a mile from the present course of the river. There is a considerable extent of plantation of oak, &c. in the parish. Both the hills of Airth and Dunmore contain coal and freestone. There are three ancient towers, at Airth, Dunmore, and Powfouls. The first is called Wallace Tower, and makes part of the house of Airth. There are 3 ferries across the Forth. There is also a mineral spring of great reputed medicinal virtue. Population in 1792, estimated at 2350. Vide Appendix for that of 1801.

AISLA; an insulated rock, on the western coast of Scotland, betwixt the shores of Ayrshire and Cantyre. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and rises to a great height, in a conical form. Its top is covered with heath and grass. Goats, rabbits, and sea-fowl, in countless numbers, are its only inhabitants. It is rented at 30l. *per annum* of the Earl of Cassillis, the proprietor; and this rent is paid from solan geese, the feathers of the sea-fowl, and the skins of rabbits. It is surrounded with excellent fishing banks, well stocked with cod and other fish. It has on it a ruinous castle, built by the direction of Philip II. of Spain, when he indulged the vain hope of annexing Britain to his dominions.

Ale; a small rivulet, which takes its rise from Alemoor loch, on the borders of Selkirk and Roxburghshires; and holding a northerly course, and joining with other rivulets, falls into the Tweed, a little above Kelso. It abounds with trout; and, at spawning time, a few salmon are caught in it.

ALFORD; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated on the banks of the river Don, about 15 miles from Aberdeen. Its extent in length is about 8, and in breadth about 4 or 5 miles. It contains 8000 Scots acres, of which there may be 4000 arable; 3000 hill, muir, and moss; and 1000 of plantations of oak, larixes, ashes, &c. The arable soil lies mostly on the banks of the Don, and is generally a light loam; tolerably early and fertile. A considerable extent of clay with loamy soil, lies in the eastern part of the parish. There are few of the lands enclosed; and agriculture is perhaps in as low a state here, as in any part of Scotland. The fuel of the country is peat, wood, turf, heath, &c. but the trouble of procuring these is so great, that coals are now beginning to be brought from Aberdeen. Among the antiquities, we

may mention two cairns of immenſe extent. A man in armour, on horſe-back, was lately diſcovered in one of the moſſes, ſuppoſed to have been drowned in attempting to eſcape after the battle of the 2d July, 1645, in which the Marquis of Montroſe defeated the Covenanters. The battle took place in this pariſh. Population in 1793, 663. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALLAN; a ſmall river in Perthſhire. It takes its riſe at Gleneagles, in the pariſh of Blackford, and after paſſing by Dumblane, falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. Its courſe is rapid. Some ſalmons are got in it after ſummer floods.

ALLOA, or ALLOWAY; a burgh of the county of Clackmannan, ſeated on the Forth, about 27 miles above Leith. It lies in a pariſh of the ſame name, which is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The ſituation of the town is uncommonly beautiful; and its harbour is very commodious, receiving veſſels of the greateſt burden. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and ſhipping. An excellent dry dock has been lately erected; and Alloa has long been famous for building ſhips. A very conſiderable quantity of coal is raiſed in the neighbourhood; and veſſels are expeditiouſly loaded at this place, from a new waggon-way of ſingular conſtruction. A large manufactory of glaſs, an iron foundery, a tan and tile-work, all increaſe the trade of the town. Near the town ſtands the tower of Alloa, which was built about the 13th century. It is about 90 feet in height, and the walls are 11 feet in thickneſs. The tower and lands of Alloa were exchanged in 1365, by David II. with Lord Erſkine, for the eſtate of Stragarthney, in Perthſhire. Since that time it has been the favourite reſidence of the Erſkine family. In this reſidence many of the Scottiſh princes received their education, while under the wardſhip of the Earls of Marr. The repreſentative of this family ſtill retains many memorials of the affection which ſubſiſted between the Stuart and Erſkine families; in particular, the private ſignet of Mary, when obliged to deſiſt from wearing the arms of England; the child's chair of James VI. and a feſtive chair, with the motto on it, *ſoli deo, honor et gloria*, preſented to Thomas 2d Earl of Marr. The gardens are uncommonly extenſive and beautiful; and the ſurrounding park contains about 40 acres of the fineſt old trees in Scotland. Farther north than the tower is Tullibody, the ſeat of the family of Abercrombie, where the late Gen. Sir Ralph, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Abercrombies, two diſtinguiſhed characters in the military memoirs of Great Britain, were born. Shaw Park, the reſidence of Lord Cathcart, is alſo in the pariſh. The river Devon waters the pariſh, and falls into the Forth, a little above the town. In both theſe rivers are great quantities of excellent fiſh; and ſeveral of the fiſhings yield a conſiderable revenue to the proprietors. Population in 1793, 4802. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALMOND, or AMON; a river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the top of a glen in the Grampians, called the *Narrow Glen*. It runs through the pariſhes of Monzie and Foulis; and continuing its courſe between Logie Amon, Methven, and Regorton, falls into the Tay above Perth, after a courſe of near 18 miles. The banks are rocky, and often preſent to the eye the moſt picturеſque ſcenery. It poſſeſſes many waterfalls, on a number of which extenſive machinery have been erected. There are alſo ſeveral bleachfields watered by its ſtreams. It is celebrated for a particular ſpecies of fine *white trout*.

ALNESS; a pariſh of the county of Roſs, ſituated on the coaſt of the Frith of Cromarty. Its extent is about 12 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth: contiguous to the ſea, and extending 2 miles up the country, the ſurface is flat, and the ſoil arable; the reſt of the pariſh is mountainous, and more fit for paſture. There are two beautiful lochs in the pariſh, which diſcharge themſelves by rivulets through two fine fertile ſtraths. There is a very rich ore of iron, which ſeems to be of conſiderable extent. By analyſis it was found to yield about 75 lb. per cwt. of excellent iron. On the eſtate of Munro of Lealdie, a rich vein of ſilver ore has alſo been diſcovered. Navar, the ſeat of the amiable Gen. Sir Hector Munro, is the moſt complete and finiſhed place in the north of Scotland. Capt. Munro of Feaninich has

alſo a fine ſeat in the pariſh. Population in 1794, 1121. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALVA. This little pariſh or barony, although furrounded with the county of Clackmannan, is in fact annexed to the county of Stirling. It extends over a part of the Ochill hills, and the valley on the banks of the river Devon. The higheſt of the Ochill hills, Benclock, which is about 2420 feet above the level of the Devon, is partly in this pariſh. The ſides of the hills are clothed with the richeſt verdure, and afford paſture to a conſiderable number of ſheep. The arable ſoil is various, part being a rich mould with gravel, part clay, and part haugh lands, liable to be overflowed by the Devon. The lairds of Alva have of late years made out ſome young plantations of trees, which are very thriving. This pariſh has been diſtinguiſhed for the great variety of minerals with which it abounds. A very valuable vein of ſilver ore was wrought ſome time ago; and ſilver to the value of 40,000l. or 50,000l. was computed to be raiſed. Beſides the ore, which was exceedingly rich, conſiderable quantities of native malleable ſilver has been dug out. Cobalt, arſenic, lead, copper, and iron, have alſo been diſcovered at the foot of the hills. Extenſive veins of coal are now begun to be wrought. There has been carried on for more than a century, in the village of Alva, a manufactory of coarſe ſerges and Scots blankets. In 1791, the population was 612. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALVAH. This pariſh is ſituated in the county of Banff. Its length is about 6 miles, and its greateſt breadth the ſame. The river Deveron divides the pariſh in two parts, winding at the bottom of a beautiful valley. At one part the river is contracted, having on each ſide rugged precipices, about 50 feet deep. The ſcenery, which is naturally picturefque, is greatly embelliſhed by the proprietor the Earl of Fife. The ſoil on the ſides of the river is fertile, but ſubject to frequent inundations. As we recede, the ſurface becomes hilly and barren. The hill of Alvah riſes majeſtically to a conſiderable height, ſerving as a land mark to mariners. Agriculture is very little attended to, and enclofures are few. The roads are bad. Here are the ruins of a caſtle and chapel, ſaid to be built by an Earl of Buchan. Population in 1793, 1070. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALVES; a pariſh in the county of Moray, containing nearly 21 ſquare miles. The ſurface is agreeably uneven, and the plantations lately made out by the Earl of Moray, will ſoon increaſe its beauty. The ſoil is very fertile, being moſtly clay and loam. It is well cultivated, and is well adapted to the culture of wheat. The road from Elgin to Forres paſſes through the pariſh. The pariſh had once abundance of peat moſs; but it is all exhauſted, and the inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe coals. There are ſeveral inexhauſtible quarries of freeſtone, fit either for building or millſtones. There is a very large cairn in the pariſh, near which ſome Lochaber axes and other weapons were lately found. Population in 1793, 1111. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALVIE; a pariſh in the county of Inverneſs, of a very irregular ſhape. The inhabited part of it extends along the banks of the Spey and Feſſie; taken altogether, about 16 miles in length, and from 3 to 2 in breadth; but the mountainous part extends much farther. The hills are very lofty, and either barren rocks, or covered with heath. The interjacent valleys afford excellent paſture. The lower or arable ſoil is light and dry, upon a gravelly bottom, yielding in ſhowery ſeaſons luxuriant crops. There is a ſmall lake, which with the other rivers, contain trout; and the Spey contains ſalmon. The great military road to Fort George from the ſouth paſſes through the pariſh. Here is an artificial cave, 60 feet long, 9 broad, and 7 high. It is covered with large flat ſtones. Some tumuli are alſo found. Population in 1793, 1011. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ALYTH. The pariſh of Alyth is ſituated in the county of Perth, on the north ſide of the valley of Strathmore. It lies on the north bank of the Iſla, which abounds with trout. The part of the pariſh along the Iſla is flat and fertile; towards the north it is more hilly. The mountains, which are ſituated in this pariſh, are covered with verdure, and afford paſture to a

conſiderable number of ſheep. The ſoil is in a particular manner adapted to the culture of flax, of which a conſiderable quantity is annually raiſed. The village of Alyth, which was erected into a burgh of barony by James III. is pleaſantly ſituated, and carries on a great trade in the linen manufactory. Marl is found plentifully ſcattered over the pariſh; and conſiderable quantities of lime are brought from Dundee (15 miles) for the purpoſe of manure. Very extenſive moſſes ſupply fuel to the country. Game is very plentiful in the heathy muirs, which are ſituated on the north ſide of the pariſh. Mount Blair, with a baſe of 5 miles circumference, riſes in a conical form to the height of 1300 feet. Limeſtone abounds in the pariſh; but the want of coal to burn it is an inſuperable objection to its uſe. In 1793, the population amounted to 2723. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

AMON, or AMOND; a river in Mid-Lothian, which riſes in the ſouth boundary of that ſhire; and after a precipitous courſe nearly north, falls into the Forth at Cramond.

ANCRUM; ſituated nearly in the centre of the county of Roxburgh; ſtretches 6 miles in length along the N. ſide of the river Tiviot; its breadth does not exceed 4 miles. The river Ale runs through the pariſh. Both rivers contain plenty of trout. The ſoil is rich, conſiſting of clay and ſand; and in ſome places of a loam. There was formerly a great extent of wood in the pariſh; but none of long ſtanding remains, except in the environs of Ancrum-houſe, on the banks of the Ale. Several young thriving plantations, by Sir John Scott and other heritors, are now beginning to embelliſh the country. The ſite of Ancrum-houſe is very pictureſque. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone in the pariſh; and ſhell marl has been got in ſome of the moſſes. The Roman road from York to the Forth paſſes through the N. corner of this pariſh. There are the remains alſo of a Roman encampment. The barony of Langnewton is annexed to this pariſh. The number of inhabitants in 1792, was 1146. Vide APPENDIX for that of 1801.

ANDREWS (ST.); an ancient royal borough, in Fifeſhire, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiſcopal ſee, and ſtill the ſeat of the oldeſt Scottiſh univerſity. St. Andrews is about a mile in circuit, pleaſantly ſituated on a bay, into which the rivers Eden and Kenlowie empty themſelves. It was erected into a royal borough by David II. and the confirmation of their privileges, by a charter from Malcolm II. is ſtill preſerved in the town-houſe. Here are alſo kept the ſilver keys of the city. In this place is likewiſe to be ſeen the monſtrous ax which took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotſwood and other diſtinguiſhed loyaliſts. The town underwent a ſiege in 1337, while in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; but the loyaliſts, under the Earls of March and Fife, made themſelves maſters of it in 3 weeks, by the help of their battering machines. It once engaged an extenſive foreign trade. So late as the reign of Charles I. it had 30 or 40 trading veſſels. At preſent, the chief manufactures are ſail-cloth and oſnaburghs. The harbour is ſafe and commodious; but not eaſily taken when the wind is eaſterly. The univerſity was founded in 1411, by Biſhop Wardlaw. It conſiſts of 2 colleges, viz. the United college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; and the New, or St. Mary's college. Vide ANDREWS (ST.) UNIVERSITY OF. The retired ſituation of St. Andrews, its diſtance from all places of faſhionable reſort, and, above all, the celebrity of the univerſity, as a ſchool of morals and philoſophy, renders it, perhaps, the moſt eligible place of education for ſtudents, which Scotland affords. The ruins of the ancient religious eſtabliſhments ſtill ſhew a part of the former magnificence of this ancient city. It may not be improper here to mention a few of the moſt remarkable. 1. The cathedral was founded in 1161, and deſtroyed in 1559 by the reformers. Its length from E. to W. was 370 feet; that of the tranſept, 322. 2. The chapel of St. Regulus, the ſpire of which, riſing 103 feet, is ſtill nearly entire; but the arches and architecture afford undoubted proofs of its great antiquity. 3. The Auguſtine priory, founded in 1122, by Alexander I. was endowed with immenſe revenues, and extenſive dependencies. 4. The Dominican abbey, founded in 1274, by Biſhop Wiſhart. 5. The abbey of Obſervantines, founded by

Biſhop Kennedy, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Patrick Graham, in 1478; and, according to many, a Carmelite monaſtery. Immediately above the harbour, ſtood the church of Kirkheugh, founded by Conſtantine III. who here retired from the cares of royalty and the world, in the habit of an Auguſtine monk. On a rock, overlooking the ſea, are the ruins of a fortified caſtle, built by Biſhop Trail in 1401, with this ſingular inſcription over the gate:

Hic fuit eccleſiæ directa columna feneſtra Lucidia, thuribulum redolens, campana ſonora.

The caſtle was the reſidence of Cardinal Beaton, who was here murdered by Leſly and others. The entrance of it is ſtill entire; and the window is ſhewn, out of which the cardinal looked, to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of George Wiſhart, who was burnt on a ſpot beneath. Not many years ago, a ſecret apartment was diſcovered in the caſtle, of a conical figure, cut out of the ſolid rock. It is about 24 feet high, 18 in circumference at the baſe, and 6 at the top. It was no doubt a place of confinement, where the unfortunate victims periſhed; for ſeveral cartloads of human bones were dug out of it. It is now uſed as a powder magazine. In the church of St. Salvator is Biſhop Kennedy's tomb, of exquiſite workmanſhip. In the top is repreſented our Saviour; around are angels, with the inſtruments of the paſſion. A few years ago, ſix magnificent ſilver maces were diſcovered within the tomb, exact models of it. One was preſented to each of the other 3 Scots univerſities, and 3 are retained here. With theſe are ſhewn ſome ſilver arrows, with ſilver plates affixed, on which the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in archery, which were dropt but a few years ago; and golf is now the favourite amuſement. In the town church, which was lately rebuilt, is Biſhop Sharp's tomb, repreſenting the aſſaſſination of that unfortunate biſhop on Magus muir. The library is magnificent, and eſteemed one of the beſt in the kingdom. In it are preſerved a number of natural curioſities. On the ground floor is a ſpacious hall, where the ſtudents are generally examined. In this hall the parliament formerly ſat. The pariſh of St. Andrews extends about 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. A conſiderable part of it is covered with heath; but along the coaſt the ſoil is fertile, and well cultivated. The population in the town does not exceed 2000; but the country part of the pariſh being populous in 1793, the number of inhabitants amounted to 4340; in 1801, the return made was 4335.

ANDREWS (ST.) UNIVERSITY OF. This univerſity is the oldeſt in Scotland, being founded in 1411. It formerly conſiſted of 3 colleges, viz. 1ſt, St. Salvator's, founded in 1458, by James Kennedy, Biſhop of St. Andrews. 2d, St. Leonard's, founded in 1512, by Prior Hepburn: and, 3d, St. Mary's, founded by Biſhop John Hamilton, in 1553. In each of theſe colleges, theology, philoſophy, literature, and other branches of ſcience, were taught by able profeſſors. About the year 1579, under the direction of the celebrated George Buchannan, the univerſity was completely new-modelled, St. Mary's college being appropriated to divinity, and denominated *Divinity*, or *New College*. In 1747, by an act of parliament, St. Leonard's and St. Salvator's were united, under the name of the *United College*. Theſe two colleges are perfectly diſtinct, and independent of one another; but have the library in common. The *ſenatus academicus*, or univerſity meeting, is compoſed of the profeſſors of both colleges. To this court, in matters of diſcipline, an appeal lies from the ſentence of either college. The profeſſors of both colleges are under one chancellor, with a principal to each. The united college has 2 profeſſors of philoſophy, one of mathematics, of humanity, Greek, logic, civil hiſtory, and medicine. The new college has profeſſors of Hebrew, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and divinity. The ſtudents have apartments in each of the colleges, rent free; and a public table for the burſars, on the foundation. The ſeſſion laſts about ſix months and a half. The annual average number of ſtudents at both colleges is about 150.

ANGUS, or FORFARSHIRE. This county and that of Kincardine were anciently a part of the Pictiſh kingdom, and known under the general

name of *Horeſtia*, or *Foreſtia*. Upon the extinction of that government by Kenneth II. about the year 518, he divided this diſtrict into two ſhires, and beſtowed them on his two brothers, Eneas or Angus, and Mearns; and from theſe brothers, Angus and Mearns received their names. Angusſhire lies on the N. bank of the river Tay, and its boundaries are as follow. On the N.E. it is bounded by the Northeſk river, which ſeparates it from Kincardineſhire; from the mouth of that river, proceeding S. and W. to the Frith of Tay, the German Ocean forms its boundary on the E. and S.E. the Tay, from Barry ſands to the quarry of Kingoody, is its boundary on the S. then it extends in an indiſtinct line about 40 miles, as faras the ſource of Iſla, bordering with Perthſhire on the W. and on the N. it is ſeparated from Aberdeenſhire for the ſpace of 26 miles by the Grampian mountains, which here are named the *Binchinnans*. The extent of the whole, from the eaſtern coaſt to the Grampians, is about 48 miles; and from Mount Petie, on the borders of Perthſhire, to the mouth of the Northeſk river, about 42. The country is divided in many places by hills of conſiderable elevation, forming valleys or glens between them. At the foot of the Grampians lies the valley of Strathmore, which extends from Dumbartonſhire to Aberdeen, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom; in Angusſhire this valley is formed on the S. by the Sidlaw or Sudlaw hills, which divide it from the leſs elevated part of the country. Beſides Strathmore, there are other valleys of leſs note, which receive their name from the rivers which run through them; as Glenisla, Glen Proſſin, Gleneſk, &c. Theſe are the chief rivers, but there are many others which deſerve notice; as Melgums, Carrity, Moran, Lunan, Elliot, Dichty, &c. All the rivers of the county ariſe in the northern parts; and all (except Iſla, which runs W. in the valley of Strathmore, to fall into Tay,) empty themſelves into the German Ocean, towards the S. and E. There are a few lochs in the county; but as none are of any remarkable extent, they will come more properly to be deſcribed in the account of the pariſh to which they belong. From what has been ſaid of the courſe of the rivers, it is almoſt needleſs to mention, that the ſurface has a gradual deſcent from the northern parts of the country to the S. In conſequence, the lower parts enjoy a fine S. expoſure, well ſheltered from the bleak, cold, northerly winds. The Frith of Tay is every where interſperſed with ſand banks, which much increaſe the danger of the navigation, from their frequent changes of ſituation. To obviate this difficulty, two light-houſes are erected on the ſands of Barry; and, from one being made moveable, it can at once be adapted to the changes of the ſand. From the mouth of Tay to about 2 miles eaſt of Aberbrothock, the coaſt is ſandy, with frequent ſunk rocks. About 12 miles S. E. of Arbroath is the dangerous rock, called the Bell-rock or Cape, upon which ſo many veſſels have been lately wrecked. From the place where the ſandy ſhore terminates, the coaſt becomes bold and rocky, preſenting dreadful precipices to the ſea. The rocks are every where excavated into extenſive caverns, into ſome of which the ſea runs a conſiderable way. They are about 20 in number, and are worthy the attention of the traveller. The Red Head, a well known promontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, terminates this rocky front. There Lunan bay begins, with a ſandy ſhore, and ſafe anchorage, for nearly 3 miles. It again becomes rocky as far as the Southeſk river; and from this to the Northeſk, it has a ſandy ſhore, with ſunk rocks. Beſides the principal harbours of Dundee, Aberbrothock, and Montroſe, there are a few places where ſmall veſſels may unload. A very conſiderable number of veſſels belong to theſe ports, which are moſtly employed in bringing flax and hemp from the Baltic, and in exporting ſail-cloth and brown linens, the chief manufacture of the county, and the ſuperabundant produce of the farms. As ſail-cloth is the ſtaple manufacture, the increaſed demand in time of war for that article is very advantageous to the county; and peace, which is ſo deſirable to the re-eſtabliſhment of other manufactures, is the cauſe of almoſt a total ſtagnation of the trade of this ſhire. Angusſhire contains 5 royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montroſe, Brechin,

and Forfar, with the ſmall towns of Glammis and Kirriemuir, which are all employed in the linen manufacture. It contains alſo 53 pariſhes, in many of which a conſiderable quantity of cloth is made. The ſoil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. Agriculture is much attended to, and making rapid ſtrides to improvement; and the encouragement which the farmers receive from their landlords, is every where producing enclofures, by ſtone fences and ditches. The produce in wheat and barley is generally far more than ſufficient for the conſumpt of the county; but it, in moſt ſeaſons, requires a ſupply of oats. There are a number of black cattle reared in the county, many of which are annually purchaſed by the ſouth country drovers. A few ſheep are reared on the mountains. There is little wood of great age in the county, except in the neighbourhood of ſome ancient ſeats; but a number of very fine young plantations of *larix* and Scots fir are lately laid out on almoſt every eſtate. The inhabitants on the coaſt are well ſupplied with Engliſh and Scots coal; but in the more inland parts, peat, turf, and furze, form the principal fuel. There are many moſſes of conſiderable extent. The whole county is interſperſed with fine ſeats of nobility and gentry; a few of the moſt remarkable are, Brechincaſtle and Panmure-houſe, the chief ſeats of the Hon. W. R. Maule, the greateſt proprietor in the county; Ethie-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Northeſk; Glammis-caſtle, of the Earl of Strathmore; Kinnaird, of Sir D. Carnegie, the lineal deſcendent of the family of Southeſk; Airly-caſtle, of Lord Airly; Roſſie-caſtle, of Hercules Roſs, Eſq.; Belmont, the ſeat of the late Lord Privyſeal: beſides which, Lindſay of Boyſack and Kinblythmont, Guthrie of Guthrie, Rait of Arniſton, Dempſter of Dunnichen, Gardyne of Middleton, Lyell of Kinordie, Guthrie of Craigie, Graham of Fintray, Henderſon of Lawton, Ogilvie of Clova, Fotheringham of Powrie, and a great many others, poſſeſs beautiful villas and ornamented eſtates in the county. Angusſhire poſſeſſes very few valuable minerals. Freeſtone abounds in moſt parts of the county, and there are ſeveral limeſtone quarries; but the great diſtance and expence of coals, renders void many of the advantages which might accrue from this mineral. Lead has been found in one place, but in very inconſiderable quantity. A vein of ſilver ore was once opened in the pariſh of Eſſay; but to ſo little advantage, that it is now no longer wrought. *Pebbles*, *porphyry*, and *jaſper*, with a few *carnelians*, are perhaps the only mineral ſubſtances of any value to be met with, if we except marl, which is found in moſt of the lochs. Many years ago, pearls of conſiderable ſize were found in the Southeſk; but of late they have become more rare. The animals are common to other parts of Scotland; and the county is well ſupplied with fiſh. Upon the whole, for trade, agriculture, and ornamented ſurface, it can vie with almoſt any county in the kingdom. The valued rent of the county is ſtated in the county books at 171,636l.; and the real land rent is eſtimated at 122,000l. Population in 1791, 91,964; in 1801, about 97,778.

ANNAN; a royal borough in Dumfrieſshire, and capital of the diſtrict of Annandale. It is ſituated near the diſcharge of the river Annan into the Solway Frith. It is one of the moſt ancient towns in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert Bruce, who was lord of Annandale, before his acceſſion to the Scottiſh throne. The houſes are decent, and well built. There was a fine caſtle built here by the Bruces, the ruins of which ſtill remain. There is a bridge of 5 arches over the Annan, at this place. Formerly this town carried on a very conſiderable trade in wine, and annually exported nearly 15,000 bolls of corn. The mouth of the river forms an excellent harbour, having water ſufficient to permit veſſels of 250 or 300 tons to approach within half a mile of the town; and veſſels of 60 tons can come up as far as the bridge. The burgh poſſeſſes extenſive burgh-roods and commonties. Its revenue, ariſing from fiſheries, tolls, and feu-duties, is about 300l. ſterl. *per annum*. A cotton manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed on a ſmall ſcale. The population of the town is about 1620.

The pariſh of Annan is about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. The ſurface is moſtly level,

and the ſoil a rich clay. There are ſome tracks of heath-covered muir; but theſe are very trifling. The ſides of the Annan, and the elevated part of the pariſh, are ornamented with ſtripes of planting. There is a ſalmon fiſhery on the river, which lets at about 220l. *per annum*. Several turnpike roads interſect the pariſh, viz. from Dumfries to Carliſle, from Annan (town) to Edinburgh, &c. Limeſtone, granite, and freeſtone, abound in the pariſh. Population in 1793 in the whole pariſh, 2500.

ANNAN; a river which takes its riſe in the ſhire of Peebles, and runs ſouthward through that diſtrict of Dumfriesſhire to which it gives its name. Its banks are highly fertile and ornamented, and its beautiful meanderings add much to the romantic appearance of the ſurrounding ſcenery. It diſcharges itſelf into the Solway Frith, after a courſe of nearly 30 miles. It abounds with ſalmon, and other fiſh in great variety.

ANNANDALE; a ſtewartry or diſtrict of Dumfriesſhire; anciently was a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It became a lordſhip under the Bruces, who took their title from it. About the year 1371, upon the demiſe of David II. ſon of Robert, it fell into the hands of Randolph Earl of Murray, regent during the minority of David; and, with his ſiſter Agnes, it went to the Dunbars, Earls of March. After their forfeiture, it fell to the Douglaſſes, who loſt it by the ſame fate. It is now a Marquiſate, in the Johnſtone family. Lochmabencaſtle was the chief fort in this diſtrict; and when, from its vicinity to the borders of England it was expoſed to hoſtile attacks, it was deemed almoſt impregnable. Annandale is a fertile vale, lying on both ſides of the Annan, about 25 miles long, and 14 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Lanark and Peebles; on the W. by Nithſdale; on the S. by the Solway Frith; and on the E. by Eſkdale. From its vicinity to the borders, and the continual predatory excurſions to which it was expoſed, the greateſt part was uncultivated, and common; but, within theſe 50 years, from the diviſion of the commons, the enclоſures, and the great improvement of the roads, it has aſſumed a very different appearance. There are ſeveral lochs in the diſtrict, which abound with fiſh. Coal and lime are found in conſiderable quantity. From having been a Roman province, it abounds with Roman ſtations and antiquities. Part of Severus's wall, the camps of Birrens and Brunſwick, and the remains of a great military road, are eaſily and diſtinctly traced. The ruin of the caſtle of Auchincaſs, once the ſeat of Randolph the regent, covers an acre of ground, and ſtill conveys an idea of the ſtrength and extent of the building. The caſtle of Hoddam, and of Comlongan, are in tolerable preſervation; but, except theſe, all the forts and towers erected on this part of the border are in ruins.

ANNAT, or CAMBUS; a ſmall rivulet in the pariſh of Kilmadock, county of Perth. It joins the Teith at the church of Kilmadock, and is remarkable for numerous caſcades, and romantic banks.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER; a royal burgh, in the county of Fife, being little more than a paltry fiſhing village, containing about 1070 inhabitants. The pariſh is ſmall, and the ſoil ſandy and unproductive. Weſtward, and adjoining to it, lies

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, alſo a royal burgh, conſtituted in 1583, with repreſentation in parliament, which it ſtill enjoys. The pariſh does not contain more than 600 acres; and the burgh is a ſmall village, containing not more than 370 inhabitants.

ANTONINUS' WALL; the barrier which the Romans erected to protect their conqueſts in the ſouthern parts of Scotland. It was conſtructed by Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of the Emperor Antoninus, about the year 138, to connect the chain of forts, formerly erected by Agricola, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. It conſiſted of a ditch from 12 to 15 feet wide, the wall being formed of the earth thrown up in making the ditch. In a few of the moſt expoſed ſituations it was built of ſtone. It afterwards received the appellation of *Graham's dyke*, from a chieftain of that name who firſt broke through it. This wall, the monument of Roman uſurpation, is now nearly demoliſhed by the ploughſhare; and we may fairly apply to it the celebrated words of

the Roman poet, "*Jam feges eſt, ubi Troja fuit.*"—Ovidii Epistolæ.

ANWOTH; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent is about 6½ miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. The river Fleet runs on the borders of the pariſh for 7 miles, and the ſea bounds it on the S. for 2½ or 3 miles. The ſea coaſt is very rocky, not affording a harbour to any ſhipping. The mouth of the Fleet, however, is navigable to veſſels of 50 tons for 3 miles, as far up as Gatehouſe of Fleet, a village in the pariſh of Girthon. The ſurface has in general a hilly appearance; one of the hills, *Carmharrah*, riſing to the height of 1100 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is, from the nature of the ſurface, more fitted for plantations and paſture, than tillage; but, a few ſpots near the ſea are arable, and produce excellent crops. The Fleet yields ſalmon, and river trout; but the fiſhery is not ſo productive as formerly. There is a bridge over the Fleet at Gatehouſe, and a ſmall village has been erected on the Anwoth ſide of the river. There are ſeveral relics of antiquity in the pariſh, of which the tower of *Ruſco*, and caſtle of Cardoneſs, are the chief. They are both ſituated on the banks of the Fleet, and are of very ancient erection. On the top of a hill is one of theſe ſtructures, which have been denominated *vitrified forts*. The top of the hill is about 300 feet above the ſea, and is ſtrewed with fragments of ſtone *(ſchiſtus)*, twiſted, and bearing all the marks of fuſion. Population in 1793, 495.

Aoreidh, or Aray; a river in Argyllſhire. It riſes amongſt the mountains, at the back of the burgh of Inveraray, and takes its courſe through rugged and uneven ground, moſtly covered with natural foreſts, forming ſeveral fine caſcades. After emerging from the mountains, it aſſumes, as well as the ſurrounding grounds, a more pleaſing appearance, being formed into beauty by the hand of art and of taſte. The lawn, the foreſts, the ſurrounding mountains, the rapid ſtream, and the princely edifice of the caſtle of Inveraray, forming at once a grand and delightful ſcene. Its courſe does not exceed 9 miles, when it falls into the ocean at the head of Lochfyne.

APPIN; an extenſive Highland diſtrict, on the mainland of Argyllſhire, lately united to the pariſh of Liſmore: but as Liſmore is an iſland, it has been thought more proper to conſider them ſeparately. The extent of Appin is not aſcertained; but it cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 50 miles in length, and on average 10 in breadth. Like the greater part of Argyllſhire, there is more attention paid to ſheep farming than agriculture, although many parts of Appin are arable. Glencoe, the ſcene of a tranſaction which will ever tarniſh the memory of the perpetrators, is in this diſtrict; (vide Glencoe). Through this glen runs the water of Coe (the Cona of Fingal), which abounds with trout. Beſides this river, the diſtrict is watered with the rivulets Coinich, Durror, Ballycheliſh, Laroch, and Leven. There are ſeveral freſh water lakes, and extenſive arms of the ſea, which bear the name of lochs, viz. Loch Linnhé, Loch Creran, Loch Eil, and Loch Leven. There are ſeveral appearances of lead mines in the diſtrict, but none have been wrought to any extent. Black and white marble are found in different parts. At Ballycheliſh, near the head of Loch Leven, is a quarry of very fine blue ſlate, of which great quantities are exported to Leith, England, and even America. Limeſtone alſo abounds in the pariſh. Near Appin-houſe, the property of the Marquis of Tweedale, are ſeveral enormous blocks of quartz, which had been detached from the mountains. Caſtle-Stalkir, a ruin of great beauty, ſtands upon a ſmall iſland in Loch Linnhé. On an iſland in Loch Leven, are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mungo. Glencoe, the birth place of Oſſian, and the neighbouring mountains, recal to our remembrance his deſcription "of the days that are paſt." Airds, the ſeat of Mr. Campbell of Airds, is pleaſantly ſituated on Loch Creran. Inverſcadle-houſe, the ſeat of Macdonald of Glencoe, is a fine building; and near the top of Loch Eil, is a good houſe, the occaſional reſidence of Cameron of Loch-eil. Population of Appin in 1792, 2425.

APPLECROSS; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, extending at leaſt 25 miles along the coaſt. Its ſurface is mountainous and rocky; yet, between the hills, which are covered with heath, and

dreary to the eye, are beautiful and fertile valleys. In these the soil is various; but some are rendered almost inaccessible from the steep precipices of the surrounding mountains. From the rugged appearance of the country, it cannot be supposed that agriculture is much attended to. Breeding of cattle is the principal employment of the farmer. Game of all kinds abound in the hills, and the sea contains plenty of almost all kinds of fish. The rivers, of which Firdon and Applecross are the chief, abound with trout and salmon. A few natural and artificial subterranean cavities, with the remains of a Danish dun or fort, form all the curiosities worth notice in the parish. There is a rich copper mine in the northern district of the parish, and a limestone quarry of excellent quality. Number of inhabitants in 1793, 1734.

APPLEGARTH; a parish situated on the banks of the Annan, in the district of Annandale, county of Dumfries. Its greatest extent in length may be about 6, and its greatest breadth nearly 5 miles. The lands of the parish are in general good, especially on the banks of the Annan, and the Dryfe, another small river, which waters the parish. Lime is used very much as a manure, and commonly produces good crops. The great road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh passes through this parish. Sir W. Jardine of Applegarth is the principal heritor, and commonly resides at his seat in the parish. Population in 1792, 741.

ARAY. Vide AOREIDH.

ARBIRLOT; a small parish in Angus-shire, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It extends along the sea coast for about 2 miles, where the soil is sandy, and very early. Contiguous to this, it becomes a rich loam, capable of producing almost any crop. The little river Elliot runs through the parish, in the bottom of a deep den, the sides of which are very romantic. The ancient and deserted castle of Kelly, belonging to the Panmure family, has been much admired for its romantic situation. There are several mineral wells in the parish; but one in particular, a strong chalybeate, is much resorted to, not only on account of its own virtues, but also from its vicinity to the sea, which gives the valetudinarians the advantage of the sea bathing. Population in 1793, 1055; in 1801, 1050.

ARBUTHNOT; a parish in Kincardineshire, of an irregular triangular form, nearly 5 miles in length. Its surface is unequal, having 2 valleys with their corresponding ridges. In one of them runs the water of Bervie, whose banks are very picturesque, beautiful, and adorned with the elegant mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce. The soil is various; part being a strong clay, with a moist cold bottom, and part being light and dry. Viscount Arbuthnot is the principal heritor. There are excellent freestone quarries. A few pebbles, and some green jaspers, are sometimes to be met with. There are also 2 or 3 weak chalybeate springs. The roads are very bad in the parish, which presents a grand obstacle to agricultural improvement. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, the intimate of Pope and Swift, was a native of this parish. In 1791 the population was 1041.

ARCHAIG LOCH; a fresh water lake, in the county of Inverness. It is 16 miles long, and 1¼ broad. It is of great depth, and abounds with several kinds of trout. It discharges itself by the river Archaig into Loch Lochy, which is about a mile distant.

ARD LOCH; a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire. It is the last of a chain of lakes, through which the river Forth passes, at a short distance from its source, and which contribute to form it into a river. At the lower extremity of Loch Ard, it bursts forth with great magnificence, over a rock near 30 feet high. The lake is finely skirted with natural woods, and surrounded by high mountains. The extent is about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth.

ARDCHATTAN & MUCKAIRN, a parish in Argyleshire, about 24 miles in length, and on an average 20 in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and appropriated to the sheep-walk. Very little is under crop. In the valleys are several rivers, abounding with trout. The most considerable are, the Aw, the Kinlos, and the Etie. Beinn Cruachan, one of the highest hills in Scotland, is in this parish; (vide CRUACHAN.) Loch Etive, an arm of the sea, is a fine sheet of water, with ornamented banks. In this

diſtrict ſtood the celebrated city of *Beregonium*, which was for many ages the capital of Scotland, ſaid to have been founded by Fergus II. Tradition reports, that this city was deſtroyed by fire from heaven. In confirmation of this tradition, we may mention, that a high hill in the immediate neighbourhood, has much the appearance of a volcano; and in moſt places, *pumices* and *ſcoriæ*, of different kinds, are dug up in great quantities. It is generally believed by mineralogiſts, that pumice ſtone is a certain indication of volcanic fire. Theſe circumſtances tend ſtrongly to prove this hill to be an extinct volcano. The rocks are moſtly of that kind called pudding ſtone. There is ſtill ſtanding a part of the walls of an old priory, founded in the 13th century; and the druidical monuments are ſo numerous, that it would be almoſt endleſs to enumerate them. Ardmucknage, the ſeat of Major Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, is the only manſion of any note in the diſtrict. Population in 1793, 2350.

ARDCLACH. This pariſh lies on each ſide of the river Findhorn, in the extremity of the county of Nairne. It is a hilly, mountainous diſtrict, extending in length 12, and in breadth 7 miles; moſtly covered with heath, and here and there a few clumps of trees. There is little arable land in the pariſh; and even that is very poor. Attempts have been made to diſcover limeſtone, but without ſucceſs. From the poverty of the ſoil and of the inhabitants, there has been little improvement in agriculture. A few black cattle and ſheep are reared in the pariſh. There is plenty of moſs, which ſupplies the people with fuel. The Findhorn contains ſalmon and trout. The population in 1797, was 1186.

ARDERSIER. This pariſh lies in the county of Inverneſs. Its length is 2¼ miles, and its breadth the ſame. Its ſurface is flat, with a few eminences. Towards the ſea it is bold and rocky, being nearly 100 yards perpendicular. The ſoil is various; but generally fertile, except cloſe by the ſhore, where it is ſandy. Agriculture is little attended to. The vicinity of Fort George, which is ſituated in this pariſh, affords a ready market for the produce of their farms. There is only one piece of antiquity which is worth notice: this is a ſtone about 6 feet high, and 3 broad, ſuppoſed to be erected in memory of ſome chieftain. Population in 1792, including Fort George, 1298.

ARDMEANACH, or BLACK ISLE; a diſtrict in Roſsſhire and Cromarty, containing 8 pariſhes, which form a peninſula. It has received that name from being moſtly a black uncultivated muir. The pariſhes are, Avoch, Roſemarky, Killearnan, Urquhart, Kirkmichael, Kilmuir Eaſter, Kincardine, and Logie. The ridge of hills, called Mulbuy, extends nearly the whole length of the diſtrict.

ARDNAMURCHAN; an extenſive pariſh of Argyll, and Inverneſsſhires, being formed by the annexation of 5 ſeveral pariſhes, under this general name. Its extent may be reduced, taking one diſtrict with another, to the ſuperficies of a ſquare of 20 miles, comprehending about 273,280 acres; of which it is ſuppoſed 200,000 are land. Part of the pariſh is a peninſula, formed by two arms of the ſea, called Loch Sunart and Loch Sheil; in the laſt of which is a beautiful little iſland, named St. Finan, where formerly a church was erected. The *Ru*, or extremity of the peninſula above mentioned, is the moſt weſterly point of the mainland of Great Britain, and the moſt remarkable head-land, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, between which it is centrically ſituated. A minute deſcription of ſo extenſive a diſtrict cannot be expected. Its general appearance is muirs, mountains, and lakes. The mountains are not of the firſt order; few being elevated above the height of 2700 feet: but there are ſeveral which approach to to that elevation. Mingary-caſtle, caſtle *Tioram*, *Mor-ir*-houſe, and a few other buildings, are in a ruinous ſtate. About 700l. worth of wood is cut down annually, and ſold by roup. Lead mines are wrought annually at Strontian, to the value of 4000l. In theſe mines a new mineral was lately diſcovered, the properties of which were analyſed by Dr. Hope, profeſſor of chemiſtry in Edinburgh; who diſtinguiſhed it by the title of *ſtrontites*. It reſembles *barytes* very much in appearance; but its chemical qualities are different in many reſpects. The

muriate of *barytes* communicates a blue colour to flame, while that of *ſtrontites* (the new mineral) communicates a deep red colour. It is alſo lighter than the *barytes*, and is generally of a greeniſh hue. It is not convertible into a lime; nor does it effervesce with acids. Near theſe mines are found beautiful ſpecimens of talc, garnets, aſbeſtos, &c. Population of the whole diſtrict in 1790-8, 4542.

ARDOCH; a ſmall village in the pariſh of Muthil, in Perthſhire. Near it is the moſt complete Roman camp that remains in Scotland. It was probably eſtabliſhed during the fourth campaign of Agricola, in the year 48. It is 1060 feet in length, and 900 in breadth; and it could contain 26,000 men, according to the ordinary diſtribution of the Roman ſoldiers in their encampments. There appears to have been 3 or 4 ditches ſurrounding the camp, ſtrongly fortified. The 4 entries croſſing the lines, are ſtill diſtinctly to be ſeen. The *general's quarter* riſes above the level of the camp, but is not exactly in the centre. It is a regular ſquare of 20 yards, encloſed with a ſtone wall, and containing the foundation of a houſe, 30 feet by 20. There is a ſubterraneous communication with a ſmaller encampment, at a ſhort diſtance, in which ſeveral helmets, ſpears, &c. have been found. From this place the great Roman highway runs eaſt to Bertha, about 14 miles diſtant, where the Roman army paſſed over the Tay into Strathmore.

ARDROSSAN; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, extending along the weſtern coaſt in length about 6 miles, and about 4 in breadth. The ſurface is a mixture of hilly and flat country, in moſt places fit for the plough; though even the beſt lands of the pariſh are under paſture. The ſoil is capable of great improvement; but agriculture is rather neglected. The ſoil is loamy, with a mixture of ſand; and in ſome places it is a ſtrong deep clay. There are few encloſures. There is annually a great quantity of ſea weed thrown upon the coaſt, which affords excellent manure. Lime and coal are found in great abundance. The town of Saltcoats is very curiouſly ſituated, being partly in this pariſh, and partly in the pariſh of Stevenſtown; (vide SALTCOATS.) There are ſome remains of Daniſh encampments, on a hill in the N. ſide of this pariſh. The ruins of the caſtle of Ardroſſan, ſhew it to have been a place of great extent. The popolation in 1792, was eſtimated at 1520.

ARDSTINCHAR, or STINCHAR; a river of conſiderable ſize, which takes its riſe in the eaſtern part of Ayrſhire. It continues a very rapid courſe for the ſpace of 26 or 27 miles, till it falls into the Atlantic, at Ballantrae; near which village is a ſalmon fiſhery, which rents at about 100l. a year.

ARGYLLSHIRE; anciently called Argathalia, is ſaid to have been a part of the ancient Caledonian kingdom, while the Romans and Picts were in poſſeſſion of the greater part of Scotland. It extends about 114 miles in length, and 43 in breadth, excluding the iſles. It contains 2 royal boroughs, and 49 pariſhes. It is divided into 5 diſtricts, viz. Kintyre, Knapdale, Cowal, Lorn, and Argyll Proper; bounded on the S. by the Iriſh ſea and the Clyde; on the E. by Perth and Dumbartonſhires; on the N. by Inverneſs-ſhire; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. Argyllſhire was much infeſted, in ancient times, by predatory intruders, and was in conſequence the ſcene of many engagements. The deeds of Fingal and his heroes, were moſtly atchieved in this diſtrict; and many monuments of the remoteſt antiquity, ſtill remain to demonſtrate the warlike ſpirit of the former inhabitants. In this diſtrict the feudal ſyſtem remained longeſt unaltered. The chieftain, perhaps not ſo much the maſter as the father of the family, upon the ſmalleſt alarm of invaſion, could ſummon all his dependents and relations to his ſtandard. They attended, not with the ſame ſentiments as a ſervant would the commands of a maſter, but they loved him with an enthuſiaſm, which made them cheerfully undergo any trouble and fatigue. This ſort of princely command was often the cauſe of great inconvenience. The ambition, the wants, or the quarrels of a chief, was ſufficient to embroil the neighbourhood in war. In theſe diſputes the weakeſt party was obliged to ſubmit; who lay quiet, only till time or opportunity enabled him to take the field againſt his antagoniſt. At this time Ar-

gyllſhire ſeemed by no means to form a part of the kingdom of Scotland. The Macdonalds of the Iſles, having ſubdued the neighbouring chieftains by their powerful clan, aſſumed regal authority, held parliaments, and enacted laws. Robert Bruce, upon being eſtabliſhed on his throne, immediately endeavoured to bring them under ſubordination. He travelled into that part of his dominions, ſubjected the rebellious clans, and curbed their diſpoſition, by building fortreſſes, and placing in them ſtrong garriſons. From this time the clanniſh attachment began to ſlacken. The Highlanders were employed in the Engliſh wars, and the chieftains taxed their dependents, to procure the luxuries of the low country, and to defray the expence of attending upon their ſovereign. This innovation, and the new mode of life which was introduced, diſſolved the ties of friendſhip; and, to enforce obedience, it became requiſite to have recourſe to penal laws. Thus was the feudal deſpotiſm eſtabliſhed, which enabled every baron to puniſh his vaſſals at his pleaſure, without trial, or without redreſs. To remedy this flagrant evil, juries were afterwards introduced; but the influence of the chief was ſufficient to bias their conduct. In ſhort, till parliament reformed this deſpotic ſyſtem in 1748, by aboliſhing theſe abominable juriſdictions, gibbets were erected on every feudal eſtate, and on theſe the vaſſals were executed without remorſe. Since the reformation of theſe abuſes, the Weſtern Highlands, and Argyllſhire in particular, are wonderfully improved. Protection to property, and liberty to the vaſſal, has introduced that emulation, and agricultural improvement, which will ultimately render Argyllſhire, perhaps one of the moſt valuable provinces of the Britiſh iſles. The ſurface of this county is, like the other parts of the Highlands, mountainous, bleak, and uncomfortable to the view; covered with heath, and in ſome places exhibiting rugged and bare rocks, piled on one another in dreadful diſorder. The coaſt is rocky; but waſhed on all ſides by the ſea, and indented with navigable bays and lakes; it affords ſafe harbours for ſhipping. The lakes abounding with myriads of all ſorts of fiſh, the mountains affording paſture to numerous herds of black cattle and ſheep, the heaths with game, and the bowels of the earth teeming with the wealth of copper, iron, and lead mines, we may anticipate, at no great diſtance, the time when Argyllſhire will become a great commercial county. But, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the Highlands labour under many great obſtacles to improvement. The want of leaſes is one of the moſt material. When a man, upon taking a farm, is obliged to build himſelf a hut, and, after all, holds his farm from year to year, on the precarious tenure of his laird's pleaſure, what inducement can he have to improve his land by manure or incloſure? When he alſo reflects that his rent, which this year he is with difficulty able to pay, may next year be nearly doubled; how can ſuch a dependent afford the neceſſary expence of ſuch improvement? Yet this ſyſtem, evidently ſo detrimental to the intereſts, alike of the landlord and the tenant, is very generally followed, not only in Argyllſhire, but in moſt parts of the Highlands. Should proprietors at length ſee their own intereſts, and grant leaſes of conſiderable length, and either build houſes for the tenants, or encourage them to do ſo, by paying the extra expence at the termination of the leaſe, their lands would be improved, and become more valuable; their rent-roll would be conſiderably augmented; they would have ſurer payments of their rent; and the tenants would enjoy ſome of the comforts of life, to which, as fellow-men, they are entitled. For more particulars on this intereſting ſubject, which it would be foreign to our work to enter too minutely upon, we muſt refer to "Dr. Smith's agricultural ſurvey of Argyllſhire." Another great obſtacle to improvement, may be found in a practice lately become very common, viz. the introduction of ſheep, and the converſion of many ſmall farms into one extenſive ſheep-walk. By this ſyſtem, 12 or 14 families are thrown out of their uſual line of employment, and the greater number obliged to emigrate. The public loſs can by no means be compenſated by the gains of a few individuals. To baniſh that hardy race, by which our fleets are manned, and our battles fought, is ſurely a national loſs; and, it muſt be a ſerious misfortune to any

diſtrict, to have its number much diminiſhed; for, it is certain, that if induſtry be properly directed, the riches and proſperity of any country muſt be in proportion to its population. For the honour of Argyllſhire, we may mention that this practice is not followed by every proprietor. Dr. Smith, in his Survey, reports the following reply of a Highland chieftain, who was adviſed to remove his people, and put his land under ſheep, as more profitable. "Their forefathers," ſaid he, "got and ſecured my eſtate by their blood and their lives, and, I think, they have a natural claim to a ſhare of it." But, beſides the injury to population, ſheep-walks totally prevent cultivation. No country can become rich by paſturage alone; and, what is worſe, if the preſent ſyſtem is followed, that ground which has been reſcued from its wildneſs by the labour and induſtry of ages, will ſhortly return to its former ſtate; and, though the rents, which have been conſiderably raiſed at firſt by the introduction of ſheep, will, from want of improvement, again fall, but can riſe no higher. A number of iſlands are attached to this county, of which the chief are, Tyrie, Coll, Mull, Iſla, Jura, Staffa, Icolmkill, &c. which will be ſeverally deſcribed under each article. Argyll gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell, the moſt powerful of the Scottiſh nobility. The county is moſtly peopled with this clan; and many gentlemen have ſeats here, who count themſelves allied to the Duke. Argyllſhire ſends one member to parliament, who is generally a near relation of the Duke. The valued rent of Argyll is 149,595l. 1cs. Scots, and the real rent 112,752l. ſterling. In 1791-8, the population of the whole county, including the iſlands, amounted to 76,101.

ARNGASK pariſh is nearly circular, having a diameter of about 4 miles. The ſoil is various. On ſome of the hills it is light and ſhallow; but many fields are rich and fertile, and capable of producing almoſt any crop. The hills afford excellent paſture, of which there is more than tillage in this pariſh. It ſupplies itſelf with the neceſſaries of life, and ſends to market a good deal of the produce of the farms. The air is pure and wholeſome, not expoſed to the great variations of the weather. There is one quarry of good moor-ſtone, which is ſufficient for all the building in the pariſh. Three counties join in this pariſh, viz. Perth, Kinroſs, and Fife. The number of inhabitants in 1745, was 736; ſince which period, they have decreaſed to 554, which is the number in 1790.

ARRAN; an iſland, lying in the Frith of Clyde, between Ayrſhire and Kintyre. It was by the Romans called *Glotta*, or *Glotta Æſtuarium*. Its form is in ſome degree oval, and extends from N. to S. nearly 24 miles, and from E. to W. about 14. It is probable that this iſland was of conſiderable importance in very ancient times. There are many traditions of Fingal, who is ſuppoſed to have here enjoyed the pleaſures of the chaſe; and many places retain his name. It was ceded by Donald Bain to the Norwegian invader Magnus; but recovered from Acho his ſucceſſor, about the year 1264. It then became the property of the crown. Robert Bruce retired here during his diſtreſſes, followed by his faithful vaſſals. About the year 1334, it formed part of the eſtate of Robert II. ſteward of Scotland. James III. when he matched his ſiſter to Lord Boyd, created him Earl of Arran, and gave the iſland for a portion. On his diſgrace, it was beſtowed on Sir James Hamilton; and in the Hamilton family it ſtill remains. The coaſt is in many places indented with various harbours. In particular, at the S.E. quarter, is the beautiful and commodious harbour of Lamlaſh, covered by an iſlet, where 500 veſſels may ride at anchor. To the northward of Lamlaſh is Loch Ranſa, another ſpacious harbour, but inferior in extent and ſafety to Lamlaſh. The face of the country is rugged and mountainous. Goatfield, or *Gaoilbhein*, the higheſt hill, riſing 1840 feet above the level of the ſea, is nearly in the center of the iſland. The other principal mountains are *Beinbarran*, *Cumnacallach*, and *Grinnanathol*. The Cock of Arran, towards the northern extremity, is a famous ſea mark. The lakes in the iſland are about 5 in number, and from 2 of them iſſue fine rivers. The lofty parts of the iſland are either bare rocks, or covered with heath and fern. In the vales and bord-

ers of the lakes, the ground is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. The iſland is divided into 2 pariſhes, viz. Kilmore and Killbride, and forms part of the ſhire of Bute. One part has been found to furniſh coal and limeſtone. Freeſtone and marble are in conſiderable abundance. On *Goatfield*, jaſpers and fine agates are found. There are annually exported about 1000 black cattle. On the hills are wild deer, and the lakes contain ſalmon. The coaſts abound with white fiſh and herrings. There are ſeveral cairns, and the remains of druidical edifices. The caſtle of Broadwick, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, is an extenſive building. There are alſo the ruins of many ancient fortreſſes, and natural caves, remarkable for their great extent. Many parts of the iſland exhibit marks of volcanic fire; in particular, a ſort of baſaltic trapp or lava, which ſcratches glaſs, but does not ſtrike fire with ſteel; the chemical properties of this mineral have not yet been inveſtigated. The population of the whole iſland is about 6000.

ARROQUHAR; a mountainous pariſh in Dumbartonſhire, about 16 miles long, and 3 broad. It lies on the E. ſide of Loch Lomond, the banks of which are covered with fine plantations. The ſurface, which was formerly covered with heath and bent, is now beginning to aſſume a better appearance, from the introduction of ſheep. The population in 1791, was 379.

ARTHUR SEAT; a high hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which riſes in a conical form, with a rugged and very ſteep aſcent, to the height of 796 feet above the level of the ſea. On the S. ſide it is in many places a perpendicular rock, exhibiting a range of baſaltic columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and of 5 feet diameter. Adjoining to this hill on the W. are Saliſbury Craigs, which preſent to the city the appearance of a lofty terrace, forming a ſort of amphitheatre of ſolid ſtone, with an awful front of broken rocks and precipices. Backward from the craggy top, it gradually deſcends into an extenſive valley, which has much the appearance of a volcanic crater long ſince filled up. The rock in digging affords *ores*, *ſpars*, *zeolites*, *hæmatites*, *jaſpers*, and, it is ſaid, *agates*; beſides an inexhauſtible ſupply of granite for paving the ſtreets of the city. At the bottom of Arthur Seat is the loch of Duddingſton; and on the N. the ruins of St. Anthony's hermitage and chapel, and a copious ſpring of pure water, called St. Anthon's well. The rock abounds with rare Alpine plants, and affords frequent ſpecimens of that ſingular phenomenon in vegetation, called *fairy rings*; an appearance which is now generally attributed to electricity. From the pinnacle of Arthur Seat the view is remarkably noble and extenſive. The traveller may ſit at his eaſe, and look down on the metropolis as on a map; while the German ocean, the courſe of the Forth, the Grampians, and a large portion of the moſt populous, and beſt cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landſcape, at once beautiful and ſublime.

ASHKIRK; a pariſh lying partly in Roxburgh, and partly in Selkirkſhire. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſurface is moſtly hilly; but they are free of heath to the very top. The ſoil is light and fertile. There is a moſs containing marl, of great extent. Population in 1793, 539.

ASSINT, ſituated in the county of Sutherland, is a very extenſive pariſh, being no leſs than 25 miles long, and about 15 broad. Its ſurface preſents an aſſemblage of lofty mountains, huge barren rocks, precipices, extenſive heaths, lakes, moſſes, and rivers. It lies on the W. N. W. coaſt of Sutherland, and has a number of iſlands annexed to it. From the broken ſurface of the ground, it cannot be ſuppoſed that agriculture has made much progreſs: indeed, there is ſcarcely 1 acre in 100 under crop. The hills furniſh paſture to a few cattle and ſheep, and the rivers contain ſalmon. The rearing of cattle and fiſhing, therefore, afford employment to the inhabitants. The coaſt much reſembles the ſurface of the country, being rough, and preſenting dreadful precipices to the ſtormy ſea. However, at one or two places, there is a tolerably ſafe anchorage. Formerly iron mines were dug here; and they might yet be worked, if coals could be procured. Marble and limeſtone are found in conſiderable quantities. As yet, no coal has been diſ-

covered. The common fuel of the people is peat moss. A number of antiquities are scattered over the parish, &c. supposed to be Scandinavian; cairns of stones and druidical temples are frequent. In 1793, the population was 3000.

ATHOL. The most northern district of Perthshire, extending in length about 45 miles, and in breadth 30; bounded on the N. by Badenoch; on the W. by Lochaber; on the E. by Marr and Gowrie; on the S. by Stratherne, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane. The country is very rough and mountainous, and contains a great part of the ancient Caledonian forest. The mountainous surface is, however, interspersed by very fertile valleys. There are no towns in this district; but several populous villages are scattered over the country. The most noted seat is the castle of Blair, belonging to the Duke of Athol, who is superior of the whole district, and takes his title from it. Blair-castle is pleasantly situated on the Tilt, a small limpid stream, near its conflux with the Garry. The noble owner often makes it his residence. About 15 miles from it is the Pass of Gillicrankie, rendered famous from the battle fought here between the Highland adherents of King James, and the forces of King William.

ATHOLSTONFORD, or ATHELSTANEFORD; a village and parish in Haddingtonshire, extends about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. From the Garleton hills, which bound the parish on the S. the land by a gentle declivity extends to the shore of the Frith of Forth, containing a tract of country, which, for beauty and fertility, is perhaps inferior to none in Scotland. The soil is mostly of a light loam; but part is gravelly, and part inclining to clay. Almost the whole parish is cultivated and enclosed. The village of Atholstonford stands on the side of the Garleton hills, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Frith of Forth, and adjacent places. Blair, the author of "the Grave," was a native of this parish; and, here, the the author of Douglas held his pastoral charge, till the ill-placed zeal of the Kirk of Scotland deprived him of his situation. He, however, did not leave the parish; but built a neat ornamented villa, which is a pattern of his taste. Gilmerton, the seat of Sir G. Kinloch, also beautifies this parish. Here are the remains of an extensive Danish camp; and the ruins of Garleton-house still retains some of its ancient magnificence. Population in 1792, 927.

AUCHINBLAY; a village in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. It contains about 150 inhabitants, and is noted for a great market for black cattle and horses, held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas.

AUCHINDORE, or AUCHINDOIR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 7 miles long, and 5 broad, exhibiting in general a hilly, nay, mountainous surface. The soil is mostly thin, dry, and early; but scarce more than 2500 acres are under crop. The sides of the hills are more fitted for pasture than tillage, and "the heath-covered mountains" afford the sportsman plenty of game. The only river of notice in the parish is the Bogie, which contains plenty of trout. Freestone is found in great abundance, and a vein of good limestone, which might be quarried and burnt to good account. A bluish-coloured fibrous asbestos is found in great quantities in the fissures of the rocks, which the sportsmen often use for wadding to their fowling-pieces. There are a few antiquities here, such as tumuli, barrows, cairns, and the remains of an extensive fortification. Several hundred acres were lately planted by Mr. Gordon of Craig, which are in a very thriving state, and add much to the beauty of the place. In 1755, the population was 839; in 1791, 572.

AUCHINLECK; a parish in the county of Ayr, is a bleak, naked country; is about 18 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. About the middle of the parish the soil is clay, upon a cold till bottom. The extremities lie upon a freestone rock, which appears in most places, through a thin sandy soil. Several arable farms are lately converted into farms for grazing cattle. An extensive district, named Glenmore, at least 6 miles in length, is entirely covered with heath. Salmon and pike are caught in the rivers Ayr and Lugar, which run through the parish. Coal may be wrought in every part of the parish. There is plenty of freestone, of excellent quality; and

a lead mine, which has never been wrought, ſaid to be very rich in ſilver. There is a quarry of black fire-proof ſtone, which is much uſed for fire-places and ovens. The ruins of the ancient caſtle of Auchinleck, the date of the erection of which is unknown, ſtands in this pariſh, on the banks of the Lugar. Near the old caſtle is the new houſe of Auchinleck, erected by the late Lord Auchinleck, father to James Boſwell, Eſq. the well-known companion of Dr. Johnſon, and the friend of General Paoli. Population in 1792, 775.

AUCHTERARDER; a pariſh extending 5 or 6 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth; ſituated in the county of Perth, on the S. of the river Earn. Beſides the plain on the banks of the Earn, this pariſh takes in part of the Ochil hills; one of the higheſt of which, Craig Roſſie, is ſituated in this pariſh. The hilly part produces good paſture; and the low ground is arable, with a good, though not a ſtrong ſoil. The Earn abounds with trout and ſalmon; and the Ruthven, a ſmall beautiful river, which alſo runs through the pariſh, contains excellent trout. The village of Auchterarder, which once enjoyed the privilege of a royal borough, extends nearly a mile in length. The pariſh abounds with ſtone, fit for building; and a few quarries furniſh a particular kind of thin gray ſlate. The village labours under great diſadvantage from want of water. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle, ſaid to have been a hunting-ſeat of King Malcolm Kenmure. There are alſo ſome traces of Roman encampments. Neither coal nor lime are found in the pariſh. A little marl was lately diſcovered, but it is now exhauſted. In 1792, the population was 1670.

AUCHTERDERRAN; a pariſh in the county of Fife. Its extent is 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſoil is moſtly clay, and black earth; moiſt, and not very fertile. There are many inequalities in the fields, which appear broken and ſeparated. Baſaltes, and other volcanic productions, are often to be met with. A great part, if not the whole of the pariſh, lies above coal, of which there is annually raiſed to the value of 700l. About one-fifth of the pariſh only is under tillage; the remaining four-fifths is paſtured; but every where the fields are of a duſky tinge, as if the plant did not delight in its ſoil. There is plenty of limeſtone; and the inhabitants are now applying themſelves more to agriculture, which is rapidly improving the appearance of the country. The crops are ſcarcely ſufficient for the conſumpt of the pariſh. Though the air is moiſt and cold, yet we do not hear of any very prevalent complaint. There is a conſiderable quantity of peat moſs; but the great plenty of coal makes it but little uſed for fuel. Number of inhabitants in 1740, 1194; in 1790, 1200; in 1801, 1045.

AUCHTERGOVAN, or AUCHTERGAVEN; a pariſh in the county of Perth, ſituated on the turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld; extends about 9 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. A great proportion of it is covered with muirs, hills, and moſſes. On the arable land the improvements in agriculture have been ſo rapid for theſe 20 years, that the country has aſſumed quite a different aſpect. Marl is found in the pariſh. There are alſo ſeveral extenſive moſſes, from whence they uſed to procure peat fuel; but of late, the farmers have rather been at the expence of coals from Perth, thinking they can employ their ſervants to greater advantage in ploughing the land, than in digging peats. A large cotton ſpinning mill was lately erected in the village of Stanley, in this pariſh. A few druidical circles are the only antiquities of conſequence. In 1795, the population was 1784.

AUCHTERHOUSE; a pariſh in the county of Angus, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Sidlaw hills. It contains nearly 4000 acres. The ſoil is rather thin and mooriſh; but when well cultivated, produces tolerable crops. Enclоſures are pretty general. There are 3 ſmall villages, the largeſt of which contains 112 perſons. There is plenty of excellent peat moſs; and rock marl and freeſtone abound in the pariſh. Dichty water runs through the pariſh. There are ſeveral antiquities; but none of importance to deſerve notice. Population in 1793-8, 600; in 1801, 653.

AUCHTERLESS, ſituated in the county of Aberdeen, is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſoil is various; in ſome places a deep black mould;

but the greateſt part is light and gravelly, intermixed with clay, which is early and very productive. A ſmall river called Ithan or Ythan, which paſſes through this pariſh, contains a few trouts. From the improvement of the land, they are enabled to export conſiderable quantities of the produce of their farms, with the price of which they annually purchaſe great quantities of lime for manure. On the S. of the Ithan is an extenſive tract of muir, covered with ſhort heath, almoſt incapable of improvement. Neither coal, lime, nor marl, are found in the pariſh. There are a few ſtone quarries, but of ſo bad quality, that the ſtone cannot be uſed even for fences. Earth fences, with hedges and ditches, are therefore the only encloſures. Here is a moſt extenſive fortified camp, which is well worthy of the attention of the antiquarian. The profiles of the *vallum* are very diſtinct, and in great preſervation; encloſed area is computed at 120 acres. No monuments, inſcriptions, or pieces of armour, have been diſcovered, which can with certainty determine by what nation thoſe military works have been conſtructed. Population in 1791, 1200.

AUCHTERMUCHTY; a burgh and pariſh in the county of Fife, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. The ſurface is various: towards the S. low and flat; and were it not for drains, it would be overflown with water: towards the N. and W. it is hilly, and covered with heath. The ſoil around the town is gravelly; but the reſt of the pariſh is fertile. Marl is found in ſome places; and the whole pariſh abounds with freeſtone. The town was conſtituted a royal borough by James IV. and it ſtill retains all the privileges of a royal borough, except that of ſending members to parliament. Auchtermuchty carries on a conſiderable manufacture of brown linens and fileſias, to the annual amount, on an average, of nearly 20,000l. In 1793, the number of ſouls in the pariſh was 1439; in 1801, 2060.

AUCHTERTOUL; a ſmall inland pariſh in the county of Fife, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The ſituation is elevated, commanding an extenſive proſpect. The ſurface is varied, with eminences and little hills; which cauſes a conſiderable difference in the nature and quality of the ſoil. Toward the S. the ſoil is light and fertile; but farther N. it becomes ſour, wet, and better for paſture than cultivation. There is a ſmall lake in the pariſh, called *Camilla* loch, from which a ſmall burn, the Teel, or Toul, takes its riſe. There are ſeveral new plantations made out of late by different proprietors. There are both freeſtone and limeſtone in the pariſh. Coals are brought from the neighbouring pariſh of Auchterderran. On the ſide of the loch above mentioned, are the ruins of Camilla-caſtle, or Hallyards. It received the name of Camilla from one of the family of Campbell, who was a Counteſs of Moray. Population in 1793, 334; in 1801, 396.

AUGUSTUS (FORT); ſituated at the extremity of Loch Neſs. It is a regular fortification, with four baſtions; and barracks capable of accommodating 400 ſoldiers, with proper lodging for the officers. It is garriſoned by a company of invalids, and ſupplied with proviſions from Inverneſs by a ſloop of 60 tons. Though the fortification is in good repair, it is ſo commanded from the neighbouring hills on every ſide, that it is by no means a place capable of reſiſtance. It is a very neat looking place; and the ſurrounding plantation, and the river Tarff which runs by it, give it very much the appearance of an Engliſh country ſeat. It was taken by the rebels in 1746; who deſerted it, after demoliſhing what they could. This place has been recommended as an excellent ſtation for a woollen manufactory.

AULDEARN; a pariſh in the county of Nairn. It extends 4 miles along the Murray Frith, being in length about 6¼ miles, and in breadth about 5½. The ground riſes gradually from the coaſt to the inland part of the pariſh, where it becomes hilly. The ſoil is generally light and fertile, in proportion to its vicinity to the ſea. Miſs Brodie of Lethen, Dunbar of Boath, and Colonel Brodie of Brodie, are the proprietors of the pariſh. There is an unexhauſtible fund of marl in Loch Lity, on Lord Cawdor's eſtate. The appearances of coal are very flatterring; but no attempts to diſcover it have been ſucceſsful. In a deep moſs, on the eſtate of Colonel Brodie, have

been found fir trees 60 feet in length. The village of Auldearn is a burgh of barony, under the fuperiority of Col. Brodie. Population in 1793, 1406.

Aven River iſſues from a lake of the ſame name, at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, in the county of Banff; and after a rapid and tempeſtuous courſe of 20 miles, falls into the Spey at Inveraven. It abounds with trout.

Aven, or Avon; a river in Lanarkſhire; riſes on the borders of Galſton and Sorn, from Loch Aven; and after receiving many tributary ſtreams in its courſe, through the fertile vale of Strathaven, falls into the Clyde near the town of Hamilton. Its banks are high and bold, and in moſt places covered with natural woods.

Aven, or Avon; is alſo a river in Stirlingſhire, which takes its riſe in the pariſh of Cumbernauld, from loch Fanny-ſide, and receiving conſiderable additions to its ſtreams in paſſing through Slamannan and Linlithgow pariſhes, falls into the Forth near Borroſtownneſs.

AVENDALE, otherwiſe called Strathaven; a large pariſh or barony, in the county of Lanark, about 12 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. The face of the country, as the name imports, is open, riſing gradually from both ſides of the Aven, and terminating in hills. The ſoil is various. In the low grounds it is in ſome places dry and gravelly; in ſome clay, and in others moſs. The hilly part is black muir, covered with heath. A number of ſmaller rivers interſect the pariſh, which abound with trout; and ſalmon are ſometimes caught in the Aven. There is abundance of limeſtone, and ſome coal; but the coal is not of good quality. Freeſtone is rather ſcarce. A few ſpecimens of iron ore have been dug up; but it has not been found worth working. The crops on the low grounds are generally good; but on the borders of the muir they are very precarious. The manufacture of muſlins employ a conſiderable number of hands. A Roman road can be diſtinctly traced for ſeveral miles, on the S. of the Aven. Here are alſo 3 ancient chapels. The caſtle of Avendale exhibits an intereſting ruin on a rocky eminence. The Duke of Hamilton is the principal proprietor. In 1793, the population was eſtimated at 3343.

AVOCH; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. It enjoys all the variations of ſoil and ſurface, and is reckoned in general exceedingly fertile, though the arts of modern huſbandry are little known. The ſea coaſt, which bounds this pariſh on the E. affords employment and proviſion to the inhabitants. There are ſome excellent quarries of freeſtone in the pariſh, from which the ſtones were taken with which Fort George is built. It is watered by a few ſmall rivulets, which contain a particular ſpecies of red trout. Marl is found in one loch, and it is ſuppoſed that limeſtone is not wanting in the pariſh. Roſehaugh-houſe, the ſeat of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell, with its extenſive plantations, is much admired. Avoch and Bennets-field, two other ſeats in the pariſh, are fallen into diſrepair. The herring fiſhery employs the inhabitants of the coaſt, and on an average there are generally cured here about 6,000 barrels. The foundation of an old caſtle ſtill remains, on the top of a little hill, about 350 feet long, and 160 broad. Population in 1793, 1380.

Aw (Loch); a lake in Argyllſhire, about 30 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. It is reckoned the moſt picturefque of any in the Highlands; and it poſſeſſes many pretty iſlands, tufted with trees. On one of them, Inis-chonnel, not much larger than a churchyard, is the ruin of an ancient caſtle. At the north-eaſtern extremity riſes the mountain of Ben-Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the ſurface of the lake; from the top of which deſcends the river which forms this beautiful expanſe of water. The lake abounds with ſalmon, trout, and eel, and diſcharges itſelf into Loch Etive, a branch of the Atlantic ocean, at a place called Bun-aw, where is eſtabliſhed a ſalmon fiſhery.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the N. by the county of Renfrew; on the E. by the ſhires of Lanark and Dumfries; on the S. by Galloway; and on the W. by the Iriſh channel, and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into 3 great bailliages or ſtewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. Theſe diviſions are not altogether artificial;

the river Ayr, on which is the town of Ayr, forming the ſeparation between Carrick and Kyle (or Ayrſhire Proper), and the river Irvine (at the mouth of which is a borough of the ſame name) is the limit between Kyle and Cunningham. Theſe diſtricts are very different from each other in appearance. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle, are mountainous, and more fitted for paſture; while the coaſt of Kyle, and the greater part of Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country, interſperſed with numerous villages and towns. The ſea coaſt is moſtly ſandy, with ſunk rocks, poſſeſſing ſeveral good harbours. The iſland of Aiſla is in this county. From the ridge, of which the mountains of Carrick are a part, riſe almoſt all the rivers of the S. of Scotland. The Tweed, the Eſk, the Nith, the Annan, the Urr, &c. flow to the E. and S. while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, pouring into the Iriſh channel, interſect the county of Ayr with their copious ſtreams. Beſides theſe, the Irvine and other ſmaller rivulets, water the more northerly parts of the county. Ayrſhire has 2 royal boroughs, viz. AYR and IRVINE; and ſeveral populous towns and villages, of which *Kilmarnock*, *Beith*, *Saltcoats*, *Kilwinning*, *Largs*, *Girvan*, *and Ballantrae*, are the chief. Fitted as Ayrſhire is in every reſpect for the carrying on of trade, and the extenſion of agricultural improvements, it is only of late years that much has been done in that way. Poſſeſſing valuable ſeams of excellent coal, and enriched with the returns from its exportation, little attention was paid to the culture of the ground. The eſtabliſhment of the Douglas and Heron Bank, though ruinous to the proprietors, contributed greatly to promote the improvement of Ayrſhire. The abundance of wealth which it fallaciouſly ſeemed to pour into the country, and the ready command of money it gave, ſet all the proprietors towards improving and planting their eſtates, furniſhed means for raiſing and burning lime for manure, and above all, with the money from the bank, canals and roads were opened through every part of the country. Upon the failure of that extravagant and ill-conducted ſpeculation, the proprietors of many eſtates ſaw their property brought to the hammer, and the greater part of their lands purchaſed by new proprietors. After the general diſtreſs, conſequent on ſo diſaſtrous a ſcheme, was ſomewhat relieved, the improvement which the land had received during the profuſion of money, enabled the proprietors to continue the improvement, and the new ſettlers being moſtly men of great fortune, allowed no expence to be wanting to produce the ſame end: and hence the improvement of the country was rather promoted than retarded, by an event which threatened to overwhelm not only Ayrſhire, but the greater part of Scotland, into the gulf of bankruptcy. Ayrſhire, beſides the inexhauſtible ſeams of coal with which it abounds, poſſeſſes ſeveral other valuable minerals; as freeſtone, limeſtone, ironſtone, ſeveral rich ores of lead and copper. A few curious ſpecimens are alſo to be found in the hills of Carrick, of agates, porphyries, and of calcareous petrifactions. In the pariſh of Stair, *antimony* and *molybdæna* have been found; and in ſeveral parts of the county is found that ſpecies of whetſtone, known by the name of *Ayr-ſtone*. There is plenty of marl in moſt of the lochs; the chief of which is Loch Doon, from which the river of that name takes its riſe. There is annually a great quantity of ſea weed thrown aſhore, from which many tons of kelp are made. All the rivers of Ayrſhire abound with ſalmon, and the coaſts are admirably adapted for the white fiſhing. To attempt to enumerate the ſeats with which this county is ornamented, would extend this article far beyond our limits. We need only mention a few of the chief families. The Kennedies, the Cunninghams, the Cochranes, the Stewarts, the Montgomeries, the Boyds, the Campbells, and the Boſwells, are the moſt ancient; and moſt of them poſſeſs reſidences in the county. The valued rent of Ayrſhire is eſtimated at 191,605l. Scots; and the real amounts to 105,800l. ſterling. Population of Ayrſhire in 1798, 75,544.

AYR; a royal borough, of great antiquity, and conſiderable extent, the county town of Ayrſhire, and the ſeat of a juſticiary court. It was erected into a royal borough by William the Lion, about the year 1180; and the privileges granted by that

charter are ſtill enjoyed by the town. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a point of land, between the influx of the rivers Doon and Ayr, into the Atlantic ocean. The principal ſtreet is a fine ornamented, broad, ſpacious way, with a row of elegant houſes on each ſide. Its ſhape is ſomewhat of the form of a creſcent, having the tolbooth and town-hall in the center, with a fine ſpire, 135 feet high. In ancient times we find Ayr to have been a town of conſiderable trade. The merchants imported a great quantity of wine from France, and exported corn and other produce of the country. The riſing trade of Glaſgow proved very injurious to the trade of this town; but of late it has much revived. The ſea ſhore is flat and ſhallow, and the entrance of the river Ayr, which forms the harbour, is ſubject to the inconvenience of a bar of ſand, which is often thrown quite acroſs the river, eſpecially with a ſtrong N. W. wind. The water never riſes above 12 feet; but from ſome improvements and extenſive works now carrying on on the ſides of the river, it is hoped the channel will be conſiderably deepend. There are erected 2 reflecting light-houſes to conduct veſſels ſafely into the harbour. There are great plenty of ſalmon in the two rivers, the fiſhings of which rent at upwards of 200l. Beſides the ſalmon fiſhery, the ſand banks on the coaſt abound with all kinds of white fiſh; and one or two companies are eſtabliſhed here for curing them. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of veſſels are annually employed. There is an extenſive manufacture of leather and ſoap. Ayr was in ancient times, however, not only diſtinguiſhed for trade, but alſo for military ſtrength. Here the heroic exploits of Sir W. Wallace began, and here Edward I. fixed one of his moſt powerful garriſons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it a proper place to build a fortreſs, took poſſeſſion of the old church, and converted it and the neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts, within the walls of this fortreſs, ſtood the old caſtle of Ayr, mentioned in ancient hiſtories, and the old church, the tower of which ſtill remains, noted for the meeting of the Scottiſh parliament, when Robert Bruce's title to the throne was unanimouſly confirmed. Ayr is a very gay and faſhionable place. It has well attended races, and is ſometimes the ſeat of the Caledonian hunt. It is ſituated 75 miles S. W. from Edinburgh. In 1797, the population amounted to 4647; in 1801, 5560. The pariſh extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; the ſurface is flat and ſandy, but here and there interſperſed with beautiful ſeats and plantations. There are two ſmall lakes, well ſtored with pike and trout. There is plenty of muirſtone on the ſurface, but the freeſtone is neither abundant nor good. No coal is wrought, but all the neighbouring pariſhes poſſeſs inexhauſtible pits of the fineſt coal. There is a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring, which is famous in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic complaints. Tradition reports an engagement to have taken place in the valley of Dalrymple, between two kings, Fergus and Coilus, in which both leaders loſt their lives; the names of places in the neighbourhood ſeem derived from this circumſtance, and a cairn of ſtones in the midſt of the valley, is ſaid to point out the place of the engagement. Hiſtory has only recorded two diſtinguiſhed characters in literature, natives of Ayr: 1ſt, Johannes Scotus, ſirnamed *Erigena*, celebrated for his acumen of judgment, his readineſs of wit, and fluency of elocution: and, 2d, the Chevalier Ramſay, author of Cyrus' Travels, and other works; to theſe we may add the late Robert Burns, whoſe genius, at leaſt, will bear a compariſon with any of the former.

AYR (NEWTOWN of). While the borough of Ayr extends along the ſouth ſide of the river Ayr, this ſmall pariſh is ſituated on the north ſide of the ſame river. It is a burgh of conſiderable domain, having in that domain baronial juriſdiction; governed by a magiſtracy elected by freemen, but not having parliamentary repreſentation. It is of very ancient erection, owing its privileges to Robert Bruce, who, upon being attacked with leproſy, came to reſide in this place, and was induced to eſtabliſh a Lazar-houſe, and to confer conſiderable favours on the town, and on the ſmall village of Prieſtwick, about 2 or 3 miles diſtant. In the NEWTOWN of

Ayr are a number of very good houſes. it has a tolerable good harbour, chiefly employed in the coal trade. Lying on the banks of Ayr, and the ſea coaſt. the ſoil is moſtly flat and ſandy. Its extent is about 3 miles long, and 1½ broad. In 1793, the population was 1680.

AYR RIVER. This river riſes in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in Ayrſhire; and after a courſe of about 18 miles nearly due W. falls into the ſea at Ayr, where its æſtuary forms a fine harbour. It is for a conſiderable courſe only a ſmall rivulet; but joined by Greenock and Garpel, tributary ſtreams, it becomes a large body of water. It frequently ſhifts its bed, and does conſiderable damage by its encroachments. Its banks are ſteep and very romantic; and the number of ſeats which ornament them preſent a fine picturesque ſcenery. Sorn-caſtle, Auchincruive, and Auchinleck, may be mentioned as the chief beauties of the ſcene. The village of Catrine is ſituated on its banks. It forms the boundary between the diſtricts of Ayrſhire, denominated Kyle and Carrick.

AYTON, ſituated in the county of Berwick, extends about 4½ miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The ſoil is in general fertile, and particularly adapted for the culture of turnips and corn. The ſouthern part of the pariſh is hilly; but, even there, the ſoil is productive of corn and graſs. Of late this pariſh has been much improved in its huſbandry, and the greateſt part is now encloſed. The air is very dry and ſalubrious. As the ſea forms the boundary on the E. it is in general well ſupplied with fiſh. Its vicinity to the village of Eyemouth and the town of Berwick, affords a ready market for the produce of the farms, which in general is more than neceſſary for its own conſumption. About 15 or 20 tons of kelp are made here annually. The quarries afford ſtone fit for building. On the hills are the remains of 2 camps, ſuppoſed to be Roman or Saxon; urns, and broken pieces of armour, have been found here. In the low grounds of the N. W. are the veſtiges of 3 encampments, ſimilar to the former. Moſt of the names of the places are derived from the Saxon. In 1792, the population was 1245; in 1801, 1453.

B

BADENOCH; the moſt eaſterly diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire; having Inverneſs on the N. Moray on the E. Athol on the S. and Lochaber on the W. It extends 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is very mountainous and barren, having no villages, and only a few inhabitants in the valleys. It is watered by the Spey, and a few rivulets. There are alſo ſeveral lochs, ſome of which are of conſiderable extent. The mountains are covered with natural foreſts, and abound with game.

BALDERNOCK; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire. The ſurface and ſoil are very various, part being flat and fertile, eſpecially on the banks of the river Kelvin, while the back part is hilly, and covered with muir. A ſmall loch, covering about 70 acres, called Baldowie, abounds with pike and perch. There is great plenty of lime and freeſtone; and the pariſh every where abounds with coal, of excellent quality. The ruins of the manſion of Baldernock, ſhew it to have been a place of great ſtrength. There are ſeveral cairns and druidical monuments; and all the names of the places ſeem to be derived from ſome of the ſacred places of the druids. Population in 1793, 620.

BALFRON; a pariſh in the county of Stirling, extending about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The ſurface of the ground is on a gentle declivity, from the banks of the river Endrick, enjoying the advantage of a S. expoſure. The ſoil is in ſome places light and ſandy, but the greater part is wet and tilly. Bad roads, the diſtance from manure, and the poverty of the farmer, has in this pariſh retarded great-

ly agricultural improvements; but theſe obſtacles are now nearly removed, and a ſpirit for agriculture is excited. Lime and freeſtone are found in great plenty; but as yet no coal has been diſcovered, though in the opinion of good judges, the appearances are very flattering. The village of Balfron contains about 1100 inhabitants, who are moſtly employed in the cotton manufacture. The population of the pariſh in 1793, amounted to 1381.

BALLANTRAE; an extenſive pariſh of Ayrſhire, being nearly 10 miles ſquare. It lies on the ſea coaſt, which is bold and rocky, except oppoſite the village. The ſurface is much diverſified, riſing gently from the ſhore to the tops of that range of mountains which extend acroſs the country to the Frith of Forth. The ſoil is generally poor and thin; but in many places there are conſiderable fields of natural graſs, well fitted for the feeding of ſheep and cattle. The fiſheries on this coaſt are very productive, and there is always a ready market in the ſhires of Ayr, Lanark, and Renfrew. There is alſo a ſalmon fiſhery at the mouth of Ardſtinchar river, near the village of Ballantrae. There are no minerals of importance, if we except a mineral ſpring, which has been long eſteemed as a cure in cutaneous and ſtomachic diſorders. Population in 1793, 770.

BALLINGRY; an irregular pariſh, of the extent of 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, lying in the county of Fife. The ſoil is tolerably good, one fourth of the pariſh only being under crop; the remainder affords excellent paſture. There is great plenty of coal and lime; and ſome marl has been procured by draining a ſmall lake in the pariſh, called *Lochore*. At the eaſtern extremity of this lake is an iſlet, with a ſtrong tower now in ruins. There are alſo the veſtiges of a Roman camp; in the neighbourhood of which various articles have been dug up, which muſt have belonged to the Romans. Population in 1793, 220; in 1801, 227.

BALMAGHIE; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad. The general appearance is very unfavourable; a great part being heath, or barren rocks. There are alſo a conſiderable portion of moraſs, incapable of any improvement; but, notwithſtanding this unpleaſing aſpect, the pariſh contains ſome arable ground, and very fertile meadows. There is ſome natural wood, and a number of young plantations have been lately laid out. There are ſeveral lakes, which contain pike, perch, and trout in abundance. A very powerful chalybeate ſpring, called *Lochenbreck well*, is much reſorted to; beſides which, there are ſeveral other mineral wells. The river Dee bounds the pariſh on the N. Population in 1793, 862.

BALMACLELLAN; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its general appearance is muir, with 5 or 6 ſmall lochs. Its ſurface is level, with a gentle riſing towards the N. There are about 60 acres of natural wood, chiefly on the banks of the rivulets, which interſect it. Only about one-fourth of the land is arable; but this portion is very fertile. Many ſheep are fed on the muirs. Two turnpikes paſs through the pariſh. Population in 1793, about 500.

BALMERINO; a pariſh in the county of Fife, on the S. bank of the river Tay, extending on an average about 3½ miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. The ſurface ſlopes gently to the banks of the river. The ſoil is thin and ſandy. Agriculture is here practiſed by ſyſtem, and the produce is frequently great. The harbour of Balmerino is ſmall and inconvenient, but might be much improved. A very conſiderable quantity of grain is annually exported from hence. A conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery is alſo carried on at this place. The abbey of Balmerino, built in the year 1229, has been once a magnificent ſtructure. The ruins of it are ſtill much admired. Several extenſive plantations of hard wood have been lately made out. Population in 1793, 703; in 1801, 786.

BALNAHUAIGH; a ſmall iſland in the diſtrict of the weſtern iſles, belonging to Argyllſhire. It is altogether compoſed of bluiſh-coloured ſlate. About 20 families reſide upon it, for working the ſlate. It lies near the N. ſide of the iſland of Jura, to which it may be conſidered as a ſort of appendage. The number of inhabitants reſident on it are 140.

BALQUHIDDER; a Highland pa-

riſh of Perthſhire, extending about 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The ſurface is very hilly and mountainous, and ſcarcely any of it is under crop. A great number of ſheep are fed on the hills. The mountains are generally very high and ſteep. Benmore, riſing 3903 feet, and Benvoirlich 3300 feet above the level of the ſea, are in this pariſh. There is a conſiderable extent of the ancient Caledonian foreſt in this diſtrict, but the proprietors are yearly diminiſhing its extent. There is abundance of limeſtone, which the ſcarcity of fuel renders of little uſe. There are ſome appearances of lead, but no proper vein has been diſcovered. There are many fine ſtreams and lakes, of which the principal are Lochdoine, Lochvoil, part of Lochlubnaig, and part of Lochearne; in theſe there are abundance of excellent fiſh. The military road from Stirling to Fort William paſſes through the pariſh. The number of inhabitants in 1793, was 1300.

BALREGGAN HEAD; a promontory in the pariſh of Stonykirk, in the bay of Luce.

BAMFFSHIRE is bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the W. by Murray and Inverneſſhires; on the S. and E. by Aberdeenſhire. It extends in length about 36 miles, but its average breadth is ſcarcely more than 16. It contains 2 royal boroughs, and 24 pariſhes; comprehends part of Buchan, Boyne, Strathdovern, Strathaven, and Balvenie. The ſurface of the country is agreeably diverſified with hill and dale, well watered with rivers, and ornamented with many ſeats and extenſive plantations. The S. part of the county is very mountainous; but the northern diſtrict is level, and the ſoil extremely fertile. The rivers are, the Deveron and the Spey, Iſla, Congla's, Avon, and Fiddich. The county of Bamff abounds with the neceſſaries and comforts of life; and valuable minerals are often found in the diſtrict. Limeſtone is very plenty; and a hill in the diſtrict of Balvenie affords *hones* and whetſtones, ſufficient to ſupply the whole iſland. There are ſeveral remarkable mountains in the county, of which Cairngoram, one of the higheſt in Scotland, is the chief. Belrinnes, riſing 2690 feet, and Knockhill, which is 2500 feet above the level of the ſea, are alſo in this county. At Portſoy is a beautiful vein of ſerpentine, called *Portſoy* marble; and a ſpecies of granite, which, when poliſhed, exhibits the reſemblance of Arabic or Hebrew characters. Along the whole coaſt are frequent tumuli and Daniſh monuments. The Duke of Gordon, Earl of Findlater, Earl of Fife, and Lord Bamff, have elegant ſeats in the county. The valued rent is 79,200l. Scots, and the real land rent 43,490l. ſterling. Population of the whole county in 1798, 38,487.

BAMFF, or BANFF; a royal borough, and capital of the ſhire of that name; is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the mouth of the river Deveron. Tradition ſays, it was founded by Malcolm Kenmore, in 1163. It was erected into a royal borough, and endowed with the ſame privileges as Aberdeen, in virtue of a charter from Robert II. dated October 7, 1372. It now gives the title of baron to the Ogilvie family. It has ſeveral very well built ſtreets, and is ſaid to be the moſt faſhionable town N. of Aberdeen. The harbour is very bad, owing to the continual ſhifting of the ſand banks at the mouth of the river. Manufactories of thread, cotton, and ſtockings, are carried on to conſiderable extent, and great quantities of ſalmon are annually exported. There is an excellent eſtabliſhment for the education of the children of the poor. In the neighbourhood is Duff-houſe, the magnificent manſion of the Earl of Fife, with its extenſive and beautiful policies. The houſe itſelf is an elegant building, planned by the late Mr. Adam. It contains a well ſelected library, and a number of fine paintings.

The pariſh is about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified, and the ſoil, though in general good, is of various qualities. The ſea coaſt is bold and rocky. A great part of the pariſh, though it might be eaſily converted into arable, is occupied by paſturage; and a very conſiderable number of black cattle are reared in the pariſh. There is an extenſive nurſery of young trees in the neighbourhood. Near the town is a powerful chalybeate ſpring. There is a fine bridge of 7 arches lately erected over the Deveron. There is built within theſe two years, a new priſon

and town-houſe; in laying down the plan of which, the genius of the benevolent Howard appears to have preſided. Population in 1797, 3510. Banff lies 165 miles N. of Edinburgh.

BANCHORY DAVINICK; a pariſh, lying partly in Aberdeen, and partly in Kincardineſhires. It is ſituated on both ſides of the river Dee, near its diſcharge into the ocean. It extends about 3½ or 4 miles along the ſea coaſt, and from 6 to 7 along the banks of the Dee. The general appearance of the country is rugged, and the hills are moſtly covered with heath. On the N. ſide of the river, the ſoil, though rather light, when properly managed, yields a tolerable crop. Agriculture is well attended to, and enclоſures are becoming general. There is no creek or harbour on the coaſt, which would afford ſhelter to any veſſel larger than a fiſhing boat; and the river Dee is not navigable. At this place ſeveral quarries of granite are wrought in the pariſh. There are a number of very large cairns, and a building, which is ſuppoſed to be a druidical temple. Population in 1793, about 1700.

BANCHORY TARNAN; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, lying on the banks of the river Dee, containing nearly 20,000 ſquare acres. It is of very unequal ſurface, the greateſt part being moſſy, and covered with heath. There are 2 or 3 ſmall lakes in the pariſh; in one of which, Loch Leys, is an artificial iſland, with ruins of ſeveral houſes upon it. Agriculture is in the ſame ſtate it was 100 years ago, though lime is to be found in many places of the pariſh. Population in 1793, 1340.

BANNOCKBURN; a village in Stirlingſhire, celebrated for the battle between Robert Bruce and Edward I. in which the latter, with every ſuperiority in point of numbers and diſpoſition, was completely defeated. It was fought on Monday, June 24, 1314; and Bruce's victory was celebrated in monkiſh rhymes, by Baſton a friar, brought from England by Edward I. to be the hiſtorian of his ſucceſſes.

BARR; an extenſive pariſh in Ayrſhire, the extent of which is not well aſcertained. The ſoil is partly arable; but the principal attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of cattle and ſheep, for which their grounds are admirably calculated. It is ſituated on the Stinchar, the banks of which are covered with fine trees. There is one relic of antiquity, a Romiſh chapel, remarkable only from a great annual fair which is held in its vicinity, and which receives its name *(kirk dominæ fair)* from this circumſtance. There is freeſtone, and abundance of limeſtone, but no coal has yet been found, though there is plenty in the neighbouring pariſhes. Lead and other minerals are found in ſmall quantities, but no vein is ſufficiently extenſive to induce the proprietor to open a mine. There is a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring, ſaid to be of ſervice in debilitated habits. Population in 1792, .

BARA, or BARRA; one of the weſtern iſles. It is a ſmall rock, about one-fourth of a mile in circumference, being one of a cluſter of ſmall iſles which appear joined at low water, and named Long Iſland. It is altogether barren, but abounds with multitudes of ſea-fowl.

BARRA, or BARRAY; is alſo another of the weſtern iſles, annexed to Inverneſſhire. It is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is fruitful in corn and oats; but the chief attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, burning kelp, and the cod fiſhery. The iſland has a very mountainous appearance, and contains about 1604 inhabitants. It has a good harbour on the N. E. ſide, and the rivulets contain a few ſalmon.

BARRIE; a pariſh in the county of Forfar, extending 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, along the N. coaſt of the Frith of Tay. A bank running from E. to W. divides the pariſh into a higher and lower diviſion, which are very different in ſoil and appearance; while the low ground on the banks of the river is ſandy, and affording only a ſcanty paſture to a few flocks of ſheep, the higher is a rich loam, extremely fertile, and well cultivated. The chief manufacture is brown linen; and the pariſh has been long famed for the excellence of the fabric, and the ſuperiority of the workmanſhip; the greater part is ſtamped and ſold at the Arbroath market. Two light-houſes are erected on the ſide of the river, to guide the mariner ſafely through the ſand banks, which are very numerous

at the mouth of the Tay. Many *tumuli* are ſeen on the eaſtern border of the pariſh; and at Carnuiſtie, is diſtinctly traced a camp of great extent, on the ſide of the burn of Loch Tay, where the Danes under Camus were totally defeated by the Scottiſh army under Malcolm II. Buchannan relates (lib. 6. cap. 50, 51,) that the engagement was ſo deſperate, that the burn ran with blood for 3 days. Some of the *tumuli* have been lately opened, and found to contain many very perfect human ſkeletons. Population in 1791-3, 769.

BARVAS; a pariſh in the iſland of Lewis. Vide LEWIS.

BARVIE; a ſmall river, riſing in the pariſh of Monzie, in Perthſhire, which falls into the Earn near Crieff.

BASS; an inſulated rock, about a mile in circumference, ſituated in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the town of North Berwick. It is ſteep and inacceſſible on all ſides, except the S. W. and even there, with difficulty a ſingle man can climb up, with the aſſiſtance of a rope and ladder. The caſtle, which was once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, is now in ruins. A garriſon was formerly kept here; but a party of King James's adherents keeping poſſeſſion of it long after the reſt of the kingdom had ſubmitted to the new government, the fortifications were ordered to be deſtroyed. There is a ſpring of excellent water on the top of the rock. This rock, with St. Kilda and Aiſla, is the only place in Scotland where the ſolan geeſe breed. It contains a ſmall warren for rabbits, and affords paſture to a few ſheep.

BATHGATE; a village and pariſh in the county of Linlithgow, about 7 miles long, and 2 broad. Towards the N. E. the pariſh is hilly, and the Bathgate hills are the moſt elevated in this part of the country; towards the S. the ſurface is level. The ſoil is tolerably productive, and agriculture is much attended to. The village of Bathgate, containing about 1400 inhabitants, is part of the extenſive poſſeſſions granted by King Robert Bruce, in 1316, to Walter, ſteward of Scotland, on his marriage to lady Margery, Robert's daughter, and was the chief reſidence of Walter, till his death, in 1328. The foundations of the houſe are ſtill viſible, in the midſt of a moraſs, about a quarter of a mile from the town. The population of the whole pariſh was about 2300, in 1793.

BEATH; a ſmall inland pariſh in the county of Fife, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſurface is rugged and uneven, riſing to an eminence, called the hill of Beath, from which the proſpect is extenſive and beautiful. The ſoil is fertile, and the fields moſtly encloſed. Almoſt every part of the pariſh contains coal, and plenty of freeſtone for building. It is watered by 2 ſmall rivulets. Population in 1793, 450.

BEAULIE, or BEAULY; a village of conſiderable note in the pariſh of Kilmorack, in Inverneſsſhire. It is ſituated at the mouth of the river Beauly, where it diſcharges itſelf into a frith of the ſame name. It lies 12 miles W. of Inverneſs.

BEAULY; a river in Inverneſsſhire. It is formed by the union of the ſmall rivers Farrur, Canich, and Glaſs, near Erkleſs-caſtle. The Beauly then takes its courſe eaſterly, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack, and other beautiful caſcades, it falls into an arm of the ſea, to which it gives its name. The banks are covered with natural wood, and are very bold and rocky. At one place the river divides, forming the beautiful iſland of *Aigaſh*, on which is erected ſeveral ſaw-mills. The Beauly is celebrated for a productive ſalmon fiſhing, which rents at 631l. ſterling *per annum*.

BEDRULE; a pariſh ſituated in the center of the county of Roxburgh, is about 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is almoſt oval, conſiſting nearly of equal diviſions of arable, paſture, and muir land. The ſurface is various, exhibiting ſudden and unexpected tranſitions from hill to dale. The ſoil is uncommonly fertile, and is much improved from the quantity of marl which is found in almoſt every part of the pariſh. In this diſtrict much attention is paid to agriculture; and lime is much uſed as a manure, though brought from a conſiderable diſtance. The appearances of coal is very flattering; but as yet none has been diſcovered. The hills of Dunian and Ruberſlaw, the former riſing 1031 feet, and the latter 1419 feet above the level of the ſea, are ſeen

at a great diſtance. There is abundance of excellent freeſtone, which ſupplies the neighbouring country. The roads from Berwick to Carliſle, and from London to Edinburgh, in paſſing through this pariſh, are remarkable for the variety and beauty of the proſpects which they unfold. The rivers Rule and Tiviot form the boundaries on the N. and W. In 1793, the population amounted to 259.

Bein-an-lochan; a high mountain in Argyllſhire.

Beinmore; a lofty mountain in the iſland of Mull. It exhibits many appearances of volcanic fire, and is moſtly compoſed of baſaltic columns of 5 and 6 ſides.

Beinchonzie; a mountain in the pariſh of Monivaird, in Perthſhire; riſes 2922 feet above the level of the ſea. On the very ſummit are 40 acres of deep moſs, containing large trees of oak and fir.

Beindeirg; a mountain in Athol, in Perthſhire; riſing to the height of 3550 feet above the level of the ſea.

Beinglo; a mountain of Athol, the higheſt pinnacle of which, Cairn-an-gour, is elevated 3725 feet above the ſea.

BEITH; a town in the diſtrict of Cunningham, county of Ayr. It is ſituated on a ſmall eminence, and pretty regularly built. There is a conſiderable trade carried on in the manufacture of linen and of ſilk gauze. The town, in the beginning of this century, is ſaid to have conſiſted of only 5 or 6 houſes. At preſent the number of inhabitants amount to nearly 1800. The pariſh of Beith lies on the border of Ayrſhire, and a ſmall part of it is in the county of Renfrew. Its extent is about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The ſurface riſes gradually to the elevation of about 400 feet, where the town is built. The lands are all arable; but particular attention is paid to the management of the dairy, from which, indeed, the farmer pays his rent. This, and the neighbouring pariſh Dunlop, have been long famous for a particular kind of cheeſe, which is called *Dunlop* cheeſe. A very ancient ſeat of the Montgomeries of Giffan, a branch of the Eglinton family, is now in ruins. There is a ſmall loch, containing abundance of fiſh; and near it is plenty of peat moſs. Coal is found in many parts; yet it has never been wrought to advantage. Freeſtone is abundant; and of limeſtone the quarries are inexhauſtible; lately ſeveral rich veins of ironſtone were diſcovered. On the limeſtone are frequent beautiful ſpecimens of impreſſions; and it abounds with calcareous petrifactions of ſhells, *entrochi*, and other marine *exuviæ*. There are alſo many ſiliceous petrifactions of woods and moſſes. *Barytes*, that regular attendant on metallic veins, and white radiated cryſtals of *zeolite*, are frequently found. Population (including the town of Beith) in 1792, 2872.

BELHELVIE; a pariſh on the ſea coaſt of Aberdeenſhire. The appearance of the pariſh is very unfavourable, eſpecially at a diſtance from the ſea coaſt, where it exhibits nothing but heath and ſtones. Towards the coaſt, however, there is ſome arable ground; and perhaps the greater part is capable of cultivation, but neglected from the want of attention to agriculture. No minerals of importance have been diſcovered. The principal fuel is turf and peats. Population in 1793, 1318.

Bell Rock, or Cape; a dangerous ridge of ſunk rocks, lying about 12 miles from Fife-Neſs, between the openings of the Friths of Tay and Forth. The ridge extends about a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, the top of the rocks being only ſeen a few hours at low water. This rock renders the navigation not only of the Tay and Forth very hazardous, but is alſo dangerous to all veſſels navigating coaſtways. Every year veſſels of conſiderable value are wrecked upon it; and there is reaſon to ſuſpect that many, which have been ſuppoſed to have foundered at ſea, have ſuffered on this dangerous reef. It has been long purpoſed to erect a light-houſe on it; and ſurveys have been made at different times, to aſcertain the poſſibility of its erection. A very ingenious model, by Captain Brodie, was lately ſent round for the approbation of the ſeafaring people, and the ſeveral ports on the eaſt coaſt. It is hoped that this plan, or ſome one ſimilar, will be carried into execution.

BELLIE; a pariſh ſituated chiefly in the county of Bamff; but that part, on which the burgh of Fochabers is built, is in the county of Murray.

The parish is situated on the left banks of the river Spey; and is in extent about 6 miles in length, and nearly 4 in breadth. The ancient bank of the Spey, which is very high, and now distant from the present current about 4 miles, by the shifting of the channel, bounds a fine plain, which is principally occupied by this parish. The soil is very fertile, being rich loam deposited from the river. Enclosures are not general, being only seen near Gordon-castle. Though the land is mostly arable, yet, as we frequently observe, in the neighbourhood of fine seats more attention is paid to pasture. The town of Fochabers is on the other side of the river; and the church is now built there; (vide FOCHABERS.) There is an excellent salmon fishing on the Spey, the property of the Duke of Gordon, which rents at 1500l. *per annum*. There is an extensive encampment, supposed to be Danish. Upon the bank above mentioned, stands Gordon-castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, surrounded with elegant and extensive policies. The front of this castle is 568 feet in length; and perhaps no palace in Britain can vie with it in elegance: an attempt at description would extend the account far beyond our limits. It was called, during the time of Pennant's tour, by the name of *Bogra' Godber*, or Bog of Ghight, from the place where it was built, which was marshy, and required great labour and expence to form the charming landscape it now exhibits. Population of the parish, including Fochabers, in 1790-8, 1919.

BELRINNES; a mountain in Banffshire, the height of which, above the sea, is 2650 feet, and from its own base 1680.

BENBECULA; one of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of N. and S. Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is a low island, about 8 or 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive. A great quantity of sea weed is annually thrown on the coast, from which kelp is made. There is a Danish fort, named *Dun Elvine Nean Ruarie*. There are also several druidical edifices.

BENCHOCHAN; a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, rising to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

BENCLOCH, or BENCLEUGH; the highest of the Ochil hills, is situated in the parish of Tillicoultry, in Clackmannanshire. It is mostly composed of granite, containing large crystals of black *schoerl*. It rises to the height of 2420 feet above the level of the river Devon, which runs at its base.

BENDOTHY; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the valley of Strathmore, near the borders of the county of Angus. It extends from the Grampian to the Sidlaw hills, occupying the low ground of the strath. The length of the parish is about 12 miles, and its breadth from 6 to 8. The Isla bounds it on the W. and the small river Erocht divides it into 2 districts, running nearly W. to fall into the Isla. The banks of the Isla are very fertile; but often the floods of that river carry away the labours of the farmer. The soil is various, but on the low ground of the strath, it produces excellent crops. The Highland district, if we may so term the front ridge of the Grampians, which is included in the parish, is fit only for pasture. A fine stone bridge of 5 arches is thrown over the Isla, upon the road from Cupar Angus to Fort George. There was anciently a chapel at St. Fink, dedicated to that saint. Here several stone coffins have been dug up. In the neighbourhood is a very large cairn, containing a great quantity of human bones. There are also several subterraneous houses, which are evidently of Pictish construction. Loch Stormont, which gives its name to a district of Perthshire, contains a great deal of marl, but has not yet been drained. There are, besides, a number of smaller lochs, which contain that excellent manure. The parish also abounds with excellent freestone, and some granite. Population in 1796, 878.

BENEVIS; the highest mountain in Britain, is situated in the parish of Kilmalie, Invernessshire. It elevates its rugged front to the height of 4370 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit and broken side are covered with eternal snow. The extent of prospect is grand and magnificent. A great part of Benevis is composed of *porphyry*, which is remarkably fine, of a brownish colour. There are also many specimens of green *porphyry* intermixed, with angular specks of

white *quartz*. The red granite of Benevis is ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in the world. There is a fine vein of lead ore, very rich in ſilver, found imbedded in the granite. From this mountain riſes the ſmall river Nevis, which glides through a glen of the ſame name.

BENHOLME; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine, forming a ſquare of nearly 3 miles. The ſurface is conſiderably diverſified, and the ſoil is various; but being ſheltered from the N. wind with a S. expoſure, it is very fertile. John's-haven, a thriving fiſhing village, diſtant about 8 miles from Montroſe, is in this pariſh. Here a ſail-cloth manufactory was eſtabliſhed ſome time ago, by a company of Dundee merchants, which has been of great ſervice to the neighbourhood. There are ſeveral quarries of excellent freeſtone. The town of Benholme has been a ſtrong place of defence, before the invention of gunpowder. Population in 1793, about 1560.

BENIVENOW; a mountain in the pariſh of Aberfoyle, in Perthſhire, is moſtly compoſed of calcareous matter, many pieces of which, from its fine poliſh, is uſed inſtead of marble. The elevation of the mountain is nearly 3000 feet above the level of the ſea.

BENLAWERS; a mountain near Kenmore, in Perthſhire; is ſuppoſed to be next in height to Benevis. It is ſituated on the banks of Loch Tay; riſing in a conical ſhape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the ſea.

BENLEDI, or BENLEDIA, "*the hill of God*;" a mountain in the pariſh of Callender, Perthſhire. It riſes from a ſmall baſe to the height of 3009 feet above the level of the ſea, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the windings of the Forth. On the top are the remains of a druidical temple.

BENLOMOND; a mountain in the pariſh of Buchannan, in Dumbartonſhire; is ſituated on the borders of Loch Lomond, from the level of which it riſes majeſtically to the height of 3240 feet, and 3262 feet above the level of the ſea. Its height is ſurpaſſed by Benevis, Benlawers, and ſome other mountains; but the difference is more than compenſated by the magnificence of its inſulated ſituation, with reſpect to the neighbouring hills. Its form is a truncated cone, and its ſides, particularly towards the lake, are finely covered with natural wood. The aſcent is eaſy on the S. W. ſide; but the N. ſide is exceedingly ſteep, having at one place a perpendicular precipice nearly 300 fathoms deep. The view from the ſummit is moſt extenſive. On the N. E. ſide is the ſource of the river Forth. Here an inconſiderable rill, but very ſoon augmented to a river, by the numerous ſtreams which join their waters as it paſſes through the valley, ſometimes expanding into a ſmall lake, and immediately after pouring its torrent over a ſtupendous precipice. Benlomond is chiefly compoſed of granite, interſperſed with immenſe maſſes of *quartz*; conſiderable quantities of *micaceous ſchiſtus* are found even at the top, and many rocks near the baſe of the mountain are entirely compoſed of that mineral. To the botaniſt, Benlomond (from the number of rare plants it poſſeſſes,) will afford great amuſement.

BENMORE, a mountain in the pariſh of Killin, in the county of Perth. It is ſituated by the ſide of Loch Dochart, in the paſs between Glendochart and Strathfillaur. Its figure is conical, and by Stobie's map of Perthſhire, its elevation above the level of the ſea is 3903 feet.

BENUAISH; a mountain of great height, in the pariſh of Killearn, in the county of Roſs. Its top is conſtantly covered with ſnow.

BENVOIRLICH; a mountain in Balquhidder pariſh, in the county of Perth; is eſtimated by Mr. Stobie to be 3300 feet above the level of the ſea.

Beregonium; the ancient metropolis of Scotland, is ſaid to have been ſituated in the pariſh of Ardchattan, Argyllſhire. It was the chief reſidence of the Scottiſh kings, from Fergus II. till the removal of the ſeat of the government to Dunſtaffnage. Vide ARDCHATTAN and MUCKAIRN.

BERNERA; one of the weſtern iſles, is a beautiful and fertile iſland, about 5 miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy, but when manured with ſea weed, extremely productive. It was formerly a druidical ſanctuary; has ſtill a wood of yew trees, with which the groves were planted when devoted to religious purpoſes. In the center of the iſland is a freſh water lake, called Loch-Bruiſt, diverſified

with ſmall iſlets. There are 2 chapels on the iſland, dedicated to St. Aſaph and St. Columbus.

Bertha; the name of an ancient city in Perthſhire, at the time of the invaſion of Britain by the Romans under Agricola. It was ſituated on a point of land, formed by the confluence of the Tay and Almond, about 4 miles above Perth. Here the remains of a timber bridge are to be ſeen, conſiſting of ſtones and beams, on which the Romans paſſed over the Tay into Strathmore. Tradition reports Bertha to have been ſwept away by a flood.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE; a royal burgh in the county of Kincardine. It is ſituated at the mouth of the ſmall river Bervie, which forms a ſmall and inconvenient harbour for fiſhing boats. The original plan of the ſtreets of the burgh appears to have been very regular, and judiciouſly laid out, but it has not been adhered to, every houſe being put down according to the fancy of the builder. A fine bridge was lately thrown over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall, &c. Bervie was conſtituted a royal borough by a charter from king David, in the year 1342, as a return for the kindneſs and hoſpitality with which the inhabitants received him, when he was forced in here by ſtreſs of weather. The place on which he landed to this day bears his name, and is called *Craig David*. James VI. in 1595, renewed the charter, and confirmed all the privileges and immunities granted by king David. It appears in former times to have been a conſiderable fiſhing ſtation, but all the fiſhermen are now removed to the village of Gourdon, a more eligible ſituation, about 2 miles farther S. This is the ſea port of Bervie, to which 8 or 9 ſmall veſſels belong. There is a machine for ſpinning linen yarn, which was the firſt of the kind in Scotland; alſo a ſalmon fiſhery, belonging to Viſcount Arbuthnot and Mr. Barclay of Ury, of 120l. ſterling yearly rent. The revenue of the burgh does not exceed 38l. *per annum*. The population of the burgh is about 607.

The pariſh of Bervie is ſmall, extending only 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. The ſoil on the low grounds is a fine deep loam, and the higher a mixture of clay and gravel; nearly one half of the pariſh is under crop. A conſiderable quantity of ſea ware is thrown aſhore, which is much eſteemed as a manure for raiſing bear or barley. Water has been lately brought into the town by means of pipes; the expence of which was defrayed by a voluntary tax amongſt the inhabitants. Population of the whole pariſh in 1792, including the burgh of Bervie, about 1000.

Bervie Brow, or Craig David; a bold promontory, ſituated on the N. ſide of Bervie water, in the pariſh of Kinneff; it is a conſpicuous landmark for mariners, and is ſeen at ſea at the diſtance of 15 leagues.

Bervie; a ſmall river in Kincardineſhire. It takes its riſe in the pariſh of Glenbervie, and after a courſe of 9 miles, falls into the German ocean. Near its influx into the ſea, is the royal burgh of Bervie, where a handſome ſtone bridge has been lately built.

BERWICKSHIRE is of an irregular ſquare form, bounded on the N. by Eaſt-Lothian; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the river Tweed, and the Engliſh border; and on the W. by the counties of Roxburgh, Peebles, and Mid-Lothian. Its extent in length may be ſtated at 34 miles, and its breadth 19. This county is nominally divided into 3 diſtricts, viz. Lauderdale, Lammermuir, and Merſe or March. The firſt is that opening or valley in the Lammermuir hills, through which the river Leader runs. Lammermuir comprehends the ridge of hills which ſeparate this county from Eaſt-Lothian, extending from the head of Leader water to the ſea, below the town of Berwick. The Merſe or March includes that fertile and populous plain, ſtretching from the hills, along the banks of the Tweed. Berwickſhire contains one royal borough, viz. Lauder; and ſeveral large towns and villages, as *Dunſe*, *Coldſtream*, *Coldingham*, *Ayton*, *and Eyemouth*. It is divided into 32 parochial diſtricts; and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 29,908 inhabitants. The chief rivers are the Tweed, the Leader, the Eye, the Whittadder, and Blackadder. The two roads to London paſs through the county. In the Merſe the ſtate of agriculture is

excellent; and, though ſo late as 60 years ago, the greater part was barren and uncultivated, it is now moſtly enclоſed and improved. Many farms, which at that time brought no return to the proprietor, or ſo ſmall as ſcarcely to deſerve notice, are now rented as high as 300l. or 400l. In no county in Great Britain is there a more reſpectable tenantry than there is at preſent in the county of Berwick; many of them rent from 500l. to 1500l. *per annum*; they are moſtly men well informed in ſcience, intelligent and induſtrious in their profeſſion, and are generally enabled in a few years to purchaſe property to the amount of 200l. *per annum*, on which they enjoy, *otium cum dignitate*, the juſt reward of their labour, attention, diligence, and good ſenſe. The county of Berwick exports from the ports of Berwick and Eyemouth, above 80,000 bolls of victual; and the ſame quantity is annually carried to the weekly markets of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar. There is plenty of marl in the county; but the farmers prefer lime as the moſt profitable, though at the diſtance of 18 or 20 miles. The minerals in this diſtrict hitherto diſcovered, are few, and theſe are by no means valuable. Coal has been found only in ſmall quantities near Eyemouth. There is plenty of freeſtone fit for building, and both rock and ſhell marl are found in different places. Copper has been wrought in the neighbourhood of Lauder; and ſome years ago, a mine of the ſame metal was diſcovered in the pariſh of Bonkle. The pariſh of Mordington contains ironſtone, but of too ſmall value as to render it an object of manufacture. The rocks which compoſe the Lammermuir hills, are chiefly *ſchiſtus*, with alternate ſtrata of ſandſtone. At Eyemouth is a rock of the ſpecies called puddingſtone, in the pieces of which it is not uncommon to find fragments of porphyry, granite, and even limeſtone. Near the Whittadder, in the pariſh of Chirnſide, is a ſpecies of gypſum, which has been of great uſe as a manure. The celebrated mineral well, called *Dunſe Spa*, which is ſomewhat ſimilar to Tunbridge, is ſituated about a mile from the town of Dunſe. The rivers contain trout, and ſalmon; of which laſt a great quantity is annually exported from Berwick to London. The principal reſidences in the county are Hirſel, the ſeat of the Earl of Home; Marchmont-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Marchmont; Ayton, the ſeat of Mr. Fordyce; and Dunſe-caſtle, the ſeat of Hay of Drumelzier. Beſides theſe, are many other elegant ſeats. From the ſituation of this county, on the border of England, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be ſtrongly fortified, to guard as far as poſſible againſt the inroads of the Engliſh, during the wars which exiſted between the two nations; accordingly, we find numerous ſtrong caſtles and fortified places in almoſt every pariſh in the county. The valued rent of Berwickſhire is 178,365l. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at 118,800l. ſterling.

BERWICK; a royal burgh, on the borders of England and Scotland, and a county of itſelf. It ſtands on the N. or Scots ſide of the river Tweed. It was originally a Scots town, and ſtill is a liberty of itſelf diſtinct from England. It was formerly the chief town of Merſe or March, which ſtill is generally called the county of Berwick. This was always a bone of contention betwixt the Engliſh and Scots; and we have accounts of its frequent change of maſters. It is pleaſantly ſituated, on a gentle declivity, cloſe by the ſea; and ſurrounded with high walls, regularly fortified, having a ditch on the N. E.; the river ſerving for a moat on the ſouth ſide. It is joined to England by a bridge 947 feet long, with 15 arches. The town is well built, and governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and 4 bailies. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now in ruins. Though this town is not acknowledged either to be in England or Scotland, its church is a rectory in the dioceſe of Durham. The Engliſh judges alſo hold aſſizes here, and it ſends two members to parliament. It has barracks ſufficient to accommodate 2 regiments of foot. A vaſt quantity of corn and eggs are annually exported; but the principal trade is the ſalmon caught in the Tweed, part of which are ſent to London alive, and ſome pickled in large kits.

BERWICK (NORTH); a royal burgh in the county of Haddington, of very ancient erection; but its old

original charter being loſt or deſtroyed, it obtained a new one from King James VI. It anciently enjoyed a conſiderable trade; but no manufactures are at preſent carried on to any extent; and a few cargoes of grain are the only exports at its harbour. The pariſh extends along the ſea coaſt about 3 miles, and is about 2½ miles in breadth, and is wholly arable, with the exception of a beautiful conical eminence, called N. Berwick Law, and about 80 acres of links. The ſoil is generally rich, fertile, and well cultivated. The ancient caſtle of Tantallan ſtands about 2 miles from N. Berwick, on a high rock, ſurrounded on 3 ſides by the ſea, and on the 4th by a deep foſſé, with a draw-bridge. The iſland Baſs is annexed to this pariſh; (vide BASS.) Population in 1793, 1300.

BIEL; a ſmall river in the county of Haddington, which empties itſelf into the Frith of Forth near Dunbar.

BIGGAR; a town and pariſh of Lanarkſhire, extending in length about 6 miles, and 3½ in breadth. The ſurface is partly hilly, and partly level; with heathy muirs, and fertile fields interſperſed. The ſoil is in general poor and thin, and a conſiderable portion of it covered with natural graſs. A large tumulus, and the veſtiges of 3 Roman camps, are in the pariſh. Tradition reports a ſevere and bloody engagement to have taken place in the vicinity of the town, betwixt the Scots under Sir W. Wallace, and the Engliſh army. Population of the pariſh about 1000.

BINN-NA-BAIRD, and BINN-NA-MUICK-DUIDH; two lofty mountains in the pariſh of Crathy, in Aberdeenſhire. They are covered conſtantly with ſnow; and extending in the ſame ridge with the Cairngoram mountain, furniſh the ſame ſpecies of *topaz*, which has got the name of Cairngoram ſtones. Emeralds have alſo been found; and a ſpecies of brown *fileceous* ſtone, which takes a fine poliſh.

BIRNAM; a hill in the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, rendered claſſic ground by the magic pen of Shakeſpere. It riſes with a rude and ſtriking magnificence to the height of 1580 feet above the level of the ſea. Near the foot of the hill is a round mount, called Duncan's hill, where it is ſaid that unfortunate monarch held his court of juſtice; higher up is the ruin of a ſtrong ſquare fortreſs, with circular turrets at each corner. Birnam was anciently a foreſt, and a part of the royal domain of Scotland. It is diſtant about 12 miles from Dunſinnan, once the ſeat and fortreſs of Macbeth.

BIRNIE; a pariſh in the county of Elgin, about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The general appearance is bleak and rugged, the greateſt part being covered with heath and moſs. The pariſh is interſected with three rivulets, viz. Lennock, Barden, and Ruſhcrook, which fall into the Loſſie. The arable land lies principally on the banks of theſe rivulets. The ſoil is ſandy and thin; but agriculture is much attended to, owing to the exertions of the Earl of Findlater. There are ſeveral natural caves, which are much admired by viſitors. Population in 1793, 402.

BIRSE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, lying on the S. banks of the river Dee, and forming nearly a ſquare of 10 miles. The ſurface is uneven; in ſome places rocky and mountainous; and beautifully diverſified with hill and dale, wood and water. There are 3 diſtricts or ſtraths in the pariſh, divided by 3 ridges of hills, which take a S. W. direction towards the Grampians from the river Dee. In the valleys, formed by the 3 ridges, run 3 ſtreams of water, viz. the Feugh, the Chattie, and the Birſe; all of which diſcharge themſelves into the Dee. All theſe abound with excellent trout and ſalmon. Of the whole extent not more than 2500 acres are under cultivation; the reſt of the pariſh being hill, moſs, or covered with that extenſive foreſt of natural wood, called the foreſt of Birſe. The arable ſoil is light and ſharp; but in ſome places it inclines to loam, and even clay. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; prejudices are with great difficulty overcome. The whole abounds with excellent limeſtone, of which a conſiderable quantity is burnt on the eſtate of the Earl of Aboyne. The road from Dundee to Inverneſs, by the *Cairn o' Mount*, runs through the pariſh. Large upright ſtones, cairns, and other relics of druidical worſhip, are frequent. At Tillyfriſky there is a ſubſtance which has the appearance of volcanic lava. In 1793, the population amounted to 1253.

BLACKBURN; a ſmall river in the pariſh of Caſtletown, in Roxburghſhire. It is celebrated for the romantic falls and caſcades which are formed by its ſtream. One of the falls is 37½ feet in height, and 20 feet in breadth. One of the greateſt curioſities in the county, or perhaps in Scotland, is a natural bridge of ſtone, over the river. It ſtretches acroſs the ſtream, uniting the oppoſite hills. It is 55 feet long, 10½ broad, and the thickneſs of the arch is 2½ feet of ſolid ſtone, and is not compoſed of an entire rock, but has the appearance of ſeveral ſquare ſtones united together in the neateſt manner; the height of the arch from the water is 31 feet.

BLACKFORD; a pariſh in Perthſhire, of a circular figure, having a diameter of nearly 6 miles. A ridge of the Ochill hills occupy the ſouthern part, which on the S. ſide, towards the river Devon, is ſteep and craggy; but on the N. it deſcends gently to the flat part of the pariſh, watered by the Allan, which abounds with trout. The ſoil is by no means good, being thin, with a gravelly bottom, and ſoaked with water from numerous ſprings. A great part is marſhy; and a heathy muir of conſiderable extent occupies the northern part of this diſtrict. The vicinity to the Ochils renders the climate moiſt, and unfavourable to vegetation. There are a few ſmall lakes, from which the Ruthven and Allan take their riſe. The quarries afford freeſtone of a very hard quality, which is admirably adapted for making millſtones; and detached whinſtones are ſcattered over the whole ſurface. There are the remains of ſeveral ancient chapels; and the ſite of a ſmall Roman camp is eaſily diſcovered, by the profile of the vallum being diſtinctly marked. Population in 1782, 1360.

BLACKFORD HILLS. This ridge of hills, which lies about 3 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, may almoſt be conſidered as a part of *Braid Hills*, being compoſed of the ſame materials, and only ſeparated from them by a ſmall rivulet; (vide BRAID HILLS.) But there is found here another mineral, which has not been diſcovered in the laſt mentioned hills: this is a greeniſh earth compoſed of *copper pyrites*, and ſparry cryſtallizations, which indicate very ſtrongly a vein of copper ore. The higheſt of theſe hills is only 560 feet above the level of the ſea.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS; a ridge of hills in the county of Selkirk. The higheſt point of elevation of theſe hills meaſures 2373 feet above the level of the ſea.

BLACK ISLE; a diſtrict in Roſsſhire. Vide ARDMEANACH.

BLACKWATER, or BLACKADDER; a river in Berwickſhire. It takes its riſe in the Lammermuir hills, and after a courſe of 16 or 18 miles, falls into the Whittadder, near the village of Allantown, in the pariſh of Edron. It is celebrated for the excellence of the trout caught in it.

BLACKNESS-CASTLE; an ancient fort or garriſon, in the pariſh of Carriden, in Linlithgowſhire. It is one of the oldeſt fortifications in Scotland, built on a ſort of peninſula, on the S. ſide of the river Forth, being a regular fort of 4 baſtions, which, along with the fortifications on the ſmall iſland of *Inchgarvy*, ſeems completely to command the paſſage of the Forth to Stirling. It is one of the 4 forts, which, by the articles of Union, are to be kept in conſtant repair. It has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a ſmall company of invalids.

BLADENOCH; a river in the county of Galloway. It riſes in the hills, which divide Galloway from Carrick, and after a winding courſe of 24 miles, empties itſelf into the bay of Wigton. Several iſlands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the reſort of eagles, which have choſen them as a place of ſafety.

BLAIR-ATHOL; an extenſive Highland pariſh, in Perthſhire, being in length about 30, and in breadth about 18 miles. In ſo large a tract of country, the appearance, ſurface, and ſoil, muſt be exceedingly various. The pinnacle of the high mountains preſent to the eye nothing but bare rocks, the weather having waſhed away the ſoil. A little farther down, heath, and a few other plants, exhibit the appearance of vegetation; deſcending lower, a few green ſpots, interſperſed with heath and moſs, afford paſture to a few cattle. Below this the ſoil becomes better, and the glens between the hills are capable of cultivation, and yeild tolerable crops. There are many

lakes and rivers in the parish, which run in the valleys between the hills. The names of the principal mountains are Beinn-deirg, 3550 feet, and Beinnglo, 3724 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, Strathgroy, Ratamhili, &c. are elevated to a considerable height. The rivers are, the Tummel, and Garry, Erochty, Bruar, and Tilt. There is no extensive wood; though it is probable, from many appearances, that the whole was a part of the ancient Caledonian forest. The language spoken here is the Gaelic; very few, unless the higher classes, understand English; consequently, all the names of places are derived from that language, and are descriptive of some peculiarity of the place. Loch Tummel contains a small fortified island. The description of Atholhouse, and of the extensive policies and natural curiosities that surround it, would extend this article far beyond our limits, particularly as every tourist, who has visited this neighbourhood, has given a minute account of all that is worth notice. There are a number of antiquities, as forts, cairns, tumuli, &c. Granite of different colours compose the greater part of the hills. Limestone is found in 3 extensive veins; and many other minerals, as pebbles, agates, &c. abound in the district. Population in 1791, 3120.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a village and parish in the county of Perth. The village was erected into a burgh of barony in 1634, of which Colonel M'Pherson is superior. The parish extends in an irregular form in length about 11 miles, and about 3 in breadth. It is divided into 2 districts by the Grampians, which form the northern boundary of the valley of Strathmore. The hills are covered with heath, and there are considerable tracts of muir, moss, and natural wood. The arable soil is generally a stiff loam, and part is gravelly. The Isla, Ericht, and Ardle, are the rivers which abound with trout and salmon. The Ericht is a very rapid river, and has some very fine cascades; its banks are highly ornamented, and many gentlemen have put down summer quarters in its vicinity. There are many lakes of different sizes, some of which when drained have yielded great quantities of excellent marl. There are two freestone quarries, but the stone is of inferior quality; and muirstone abounds in every part. There are several chalybeate springs, one of which is particularly resorted to. Considerable quantities of household linen are manufactured. The new method of husbandry is practised here with great success. Newtonhouse, the birth-place of the justly celebrated George Drummond, Esq. six times elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, is a fine old mansion, commanding an extensive prospect. There are several cairns and druidical circles in the parish. Population returned to Sir J. Sinclair, 1651.

BLANE; a small river in the county of Stirling. It has its source in *Earl's seat*, one of Lennox hills; and after running 3 or 4 miles S. W. is precipitated over several very high falls. The most remarkable is the *spout of Ballagan*, a cascade of 70 feet. Here the side of the hill, cut through by the river, discovers 192 alternate *strata* of earth and limestone. After a course of 8 miles farther, it joins Endrick, a short way before it falls into Loch Lomond. Several specimens of antimony are found in its bed; but the mine from which they have been washed is not yet discovered.

BLANTYRE; a parish in the county of Lanark, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 1 in breadth. In the whole parish there is neither hill nor valley. The soil is various; but though part is clay, loam, and sand, the whole is very fertile, except towards the southern extremity, where it becomes a deep peat moss. It is watered by the Calder; and the Clyde forms the northern boundary. There is lately erected a very extensive cotton-spinning machinery, which gives employment to a great number of children, and has increased the population at least one half. On the banks of the Calder there has lately been discovered a vast quantity of ironstone, of excellent quality, which is now wrought to great advantage. The stone is dug out, and carried to the distance of 7 miles, to be smelted in a furnace, near Glasgow. Many of these stones bear distinct impressions of pine leaves, oak branches, &c. There is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, dissolved by means of *hydrogen gas*, which used to be much

reſorted to, and is ſtill famed in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes. The ruins of the ancient priory of Blantyre are ſituated on the top of a rock, which riſes perpendicularly from the Clyde, commanding a very romantic and extenſive view. Blantyre gives the title of baron to the noble family of Stewart. Population in 1792, 1040.

BOGIE; a river in Aberdeenſhire. It riſes in the pariſh of Auchindoir, and after running through a rich and beautiful valley or ſtrath, to which it gives its name, and ſupplying the bleachfields at Huntly with fine ſoft water, falls into the Deveron, a little below that town, 12 or 13 miles from its ſource. It abounds with trout; and a fine bridge of 3 arches is thrown over the river at Huntly.

BOHARM; a pariſh ſituated partly in Bamffſhire, and partly in the county of Moray. Its figure is ſo irregular, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The rivers Spey and Fiddich run at the bottom of an extenſive valley, which is ſurrounded with high mountains, of which the hill of *Benlageen* is the moſt remarkable. The ſoil is in general a ſtiff, rich, deep clay, lying on a bed of limeſtone, which is very retentive of moiſture; but is, however, tolerably fertile, particularly in dry ſeaſons. The houſe of Airndilly, belonging to Col. M'Dowal Grant, is delightfully ſituated on a riſing ground, on the banks of the Spey, and commands an extenſive proſpect. The caſtle of Galval, which was in the year 1200 named Caſtellum de Bucharin, is a ruin of great extent and ſolidity. Population in 1793, 1294.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARF. Theſe united pariſhes are ſituated in the county of Inverneſs. They extend in length about 24, and in breadth about 12 miles. The country, as might be ſuppoſed from its extent, is various in its ſurface. The W. part of the diſtrict, ſituated at the weſtern extremity of Loch-Neſs, is very level; the eaſtern diſtrict is mountainous. The ſoil is as various as the ſurface, affording ſpecimens from the fineſt clay or light loam, to the worſt gravel or deep *ſlow moſs*. Farmers have not begun to employ lime as a manure, though plenty is to be got in the pariſh. There are a great many black cattle and ſheep fed in the hilly part of the country. A great deal of natural wood ſtill remains; and, from the remarkable large trunks of oak trees found in all the moſſes, we may conclude the whole country has been an extenſive oak foreſt. Fort Auguſtus, the center of communication betwixt the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of the kingdom, is in this diſtrict. The fall of Foyers, near which the ſeat of Frazer of Foyers is ſituated, is a remarkable caſcade. The pariſh abounds with a number of lakes, which contain a variety of fiſh, and ſeveral rivers interſect it. Granite, of beautiful appearance, is found in the hills. Inexhauſtible quarries of limeſtone are wrought in ſeveral parts. On one of the hills are the remains of an old fortification, the only relic of antiquity. Population in 1790-8, including Fort Auguſtus, 1741.

BOLTON; a pariſh of a very irregular figure, in Haddingtonſhire. Its extreme length may be about 6 miles, while its breadth is not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$. The ſurface is level, with the exception of a gentle riſing about the middle of the pariſh. The ſoil is fertile, and the farms encloſed. They ſhew a camp of 5 or 6 acres extent, with a rampart and ditch; but, concerning it, even tradition does not hazard a conjecture. Population in 1793, 235.

BONHILL; a pariſh in Dumbartonſhire, forming a ſquare of about 4 miles. It lies on both ſides of the Leven, on the banks of which are eſtabliſhed ſeveral extenſive printfields and bleachfields. The pariſh is all encloſed. On the banks of the Leven the ſoil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; backwards, the riſing ground is wet, and in ſome places covered with heath. There are ſome very large trees in the pariſh, and ſome extenſive plantations of *larix* and Scots fir. Population in 1793, 2310.

BONKLE and PRESTON. Theſe united pariſhes, lying in Berwickſhire, form a ſquare of nearly 6 miles. The ſoil on the high lands, towards the Lammermuir hills, is thin, dry, and poor; but has of late been much improved with lime and marl. The reſt of the pariſh, particularly on the banks of the Whitadder, which runs through it, is a fertile loam. A conſiderable

number of ſheep are fed for the Engliſh market. Clay marl is found in great abundance on the banks of the Whitadder, which has been of great uſe as a manure. There is plenty of muir and freeſtone. A copper mine was lately diſcovered on Lord Douglas's eſtate; but, though very rich at firſt, it became ſo poor, that it was given up. Population in 1793, 622; in 1801, 674.

BOOSHALA, or BHU-ACHAILLE; a ſmall iſland, S. of the iſland of Staffa, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtormy channel, about 30 yards wide. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely compoſed of baſaltic pillars, inclined in every direction, but principally pointing towards the top of the cone, reſembling very much billets of wood, piled up in order to be charred. Many of the columns are horizontal, and ſome of them bent into ſegments of circles.

BORERAY; a ſmall fertile iſland of the Hebrides, lying northward of N. Uiſt. It extends only a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth; and rents at only 12l. ſterling.

BORGUE; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent is in length about 10, and its extreme breadth is 7 miles; but, from its irregularity, the ſuperficial contents are not more than 40 ſquare miles. It is bounded nearly one half of its circumference by the ſea, having an extent of coaſt of upwards of 15 miles, indented with ſeveral bays, where veſſels may anchor with ſafety; in other places of the coaſt it preſents a perpendicular cliff, 300 feet high to the ſea. The ſurface is very unequal, but there are no high hills. The ſoil is a fine loam, tolerably productive in ſhowery ſeaſons. Though moſtly arable, a great part of the pariſh is under paſture, and a good number of black cattle and ſheep are reared. A ſmall manufactory of cotton was lately begun. There is plenty of marl in many parts of the pariſh; and a ſmall vein of limeſtone has lately been diſcovered. Shells are found in great abundance in the different bays, and have been ſucceſsfully uſed as a manure; and freeſtone and whinſtone are abundant. There are two fine ruins, called the *tower of Balmangan*, and Plunton-caſtle. Beſides, there are many remains of ancient fortifications. Population in 1793-8, 771.

BORTHWICK; a pariſh in the county of Edinburgh, of an irregular form; but its extent in length may on an average be ſaid to be 6 miles, and its breadth about 4 miles. It lies in a pleaſant valley, having an uneven ſurface. The ſoil varies according to the ground, from a light loam to a moſſy ſoil, on a cold till bottom. The ſtate of cultivation is perhaps equal to any other part of Scotland, and the vicinity to Dalkeith affords a ready market to the corndealer. There are 2 ſmall villages in the pariſh, viz. Ford and Middleton; at the laſt of which is a regular poſt-office. Lime and coal abound in the pariſh. About a mile and a half from the church, there is beautifully ſituated by the ſide of the water, the ruins of Borthwick, built in the year 1436, by Lord Borthwick. It is an amazing maſs of building, ſeemingly of great ſtrength, ſurrounded on every ſide with water, except on the W. where the entrance was defended by 2 towers. Oliver Cromwell beſieged this caſtle in 1650, and it was ſurrendered to him on his ſummons. Here alſo the Earl of Bothwell, and his fair conſort, the unfortunate Mary, took refuge, till after the battle of Carberryhill. This pariſh has produced many eminent men; whoſe names and character are ſo well known, as to need only to be mentioned. In literature, the late Principal Robertſon, and in law, the different Dundaſſes of Arniſton, are yet unrivalled. In mechanics alſo, we may mention James Small, the inventor of the new plough, and other excellent agricultural inſtruments. Population in 1792, 858.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or BO-NESS; a barony and pariſh in the county of Linlithgow, extending 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth; on the banks of the Frith of Forth. The ſurface is various, inclining gradually on the N. toward the Forth, and on the W. to the river Avon. The ſoil is a deep loam, well cultivated. Bo-neſs is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie, appointed by the Duke of Hamilton, the ſole heritor. The Duke began lately to build a priſon and court-room; but the deſign is now abandoned. The harbour of Bo-neſs

is one of the fafeſt and moſt commodious in the Frith of Forth. The ſhipping belonging to it, amounts to about 10,000l. There is a very conſiderable trade in ſhipbuilding, for which this place has been long very famous. There are ſeveral excellent coal pits in the neighbourhood, the exportation of which is a great increaſe to the trade of the town. There is alſo an extenſive manufactory of ſalt, and ſtoneware. Ironſtone abounds, and there are great beds of limeſtone; but the quality is not good. Quarries of freeſtone and granite are wrought in the pariſh. The houſe of Kinniel, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, is a great ornament to this part of the country. Population in 1793, about 3200.

BOTH-KENNAR; a ſmall pariſh in the county of Stirling, forming a ſquare of about 1½ mile. It is perfectly level through its whole extent, and every acre is enclofed and cultivated. The ſoil is moſtly a deep clay, producing plentiful crops. There are 12 orchards of conſiderable extent, which are very productive. The river Carron interſects the pariſh, over which there is a bridge at this place. A conſiderable portion of ground has been lately gained by embankments from the Forth, which forms the boundary. Population in 1793, about 600.

BOTHWELL is a great, noble, and ancient barony, ſituated on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark. It is nearly an oval figure, extending 8½ miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Upon the banks of the river there is an extenſive flat country, which is terminated by a gentle riſing towards the N. and E. The ſoil is excellent; and the expoſure renders it particularly adapted for culture. There is neither muir nor moſs in the pariſh. Beſides the Clyde, it is interſected by the Calder, which are beautifully ſkirted with wood. The roads from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, and from Glaſgow to Carliſle, paſs through the pariſh. There are a number of excellent quarries of freeſtone, and ſome excellent coal. Bothwell-caſtle, the ſeat of the family of Douglas, is an extenſive and noble ſtructure. The ruins of the chapel, and the old caſtle of Bothwel, are much admired by all viſitors. Woodhall, the ſeat of Col. Campbell of Shawfield, is alſo an elegant houſe. Population in 1793, 2707.

BOTRIPHNIE; a pariſh in Bamffſhire, extending in length 4½, and in breadth 3 miles. The greater part of the pariſh conſiſts of one beautiful ſtrath, between two ridges of hills, with the little river Iſla running through the middle. The banks of the ſtream are adorned with fine plantations of birch and alder. The ſoil is fertile, being generally of a rich black loam, and in ſome places a ſtrong clay. Limeſtone is to be found in every field; but it is not much uſed in agriculture. Only 2 or 3 farms are enclofed. The neighbouring hills ſupply peat moſs for fuel. Population in 1793, 620.

BOURTIE; a pariſh 4 miles long, and 2 broad; ſituate in the county of Aberdeen. Two ridges of hills run through the whole extent of the pariſh; but they are ſo little elevated, that the marks of the plough are viſible within 50 yards of the top. A great part of the pariſh is enclofed, and well cultivated. The ſoil is generally clay, tolerably fertile, and oxen are much uſed for the purpoſes of agriculture. The great diſadvantage is the diſtance from lime, which prevents its general uſe as a manure. On the hill of Barra are diſtinct veſtiges of an extenſive circular camp, which occupies nearly 3 acres, and is ſurrounded by 3 ditches; and tradition reports, that here Thomas de Longueville, the brave aſſociate of Sir William Wallace, was killed. There are alſo 3 druidical circles, which are pretty entire. Population in 1793, 450.

BOWDEN, extending in length about 6, and in breadth 4¼ miles, is a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh. There are a few eminences, but it is in general level, and about three-fourths are under crop; the remainder is moſs, and a ſmall plantation of Scots firs. The ſoil is fertile, and agriculture is practiſed by ſyſtem. The farmer labours under great diſadvantage from its diſtance from lime and coal. There are remains of a military road through the pariſh, and a ruin of Holydean, once a ſtrong fortification, and the reſidence of the Dukes of Roxburgh. The family of Carre of Cavers, one of the moſt ancient of Scotland, have their reſidence in this pariſh. Population in 1793, 860.

BOWER; a parish in the county of Caithness, extending about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The parish is flat, and the cultivated land consists principally of a long strath, bounded on the N. and S. by a ridge of hills. Most of the commons are capable of being converted into excellent arable ground, but from the practice of cultivating the land in patches, with a runrig to every pendicle farm, much good land is neglected. The soil is generally a strong clay, and loam. Peat moss is the only article of fuel, of which there is great abundance. There are several cairns, and remains of druidical circles in the parish, one of which bears a name similar to Loda, one of the Scandinavian deities. Population in 1793, 1592.

BOYNDIE; a small parish in Bamffshire, extending in length 5 miles, and from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. About one half is arable; the rest being being hilly, and fitter for pasture. The soil is various; and upon the whole, agriculture is well attended to. This may be ascribed to the example of the Earl of Findlater, who first introduced into this district the practice of green crops, and summer fallow. The sea bounds the parish for about 3 miles; and a thriving fishing town called Whitehills, is built on one of the creeks. This village contains about 460 persons, most of whom are employed in the fishery. There are several flourishing young plantations. Population in 1793, 1260.

BRACADALE; a parish in the island of Sky. Vide SKY.

BRADWOOD; a thriving and populous village in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire, the superiority of which belongs to the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lockhart of Carnwath. The great Roman road, called Watling-street, passes through the village. It is distant about 8 miles from the town of Lanark.

BRAE-MARR; a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Here the last Earl of Marr began to raise the rebellion of 1715. Vide CRATHY and MARR.

BRAID HILLS are a continuation of the same ridge of hills, of which the Pentlands are a part. They are situated about 2 miles S. of Edinburgh. They are not of any remarkable height; but are noted for the numerous minerals with which they abound. A stratum of the *petunse* runs through them, continued from the stratum of the same mineral in the Pentland hills. This mineral is similar to the petunse of the Chinese, and has been employed with great success in the manufacture of British porcelain; (vide PENTLAND HILLS.) Besides this mineral, *petrosilex*, *terra ponderosa*, *zeolites*, and *agates*, have been found in considerable masses. Several fine specimens of *molybdæna* have been also found. The surface of the hills is covered with whins, and a coarse benty grass. These are separated from the *Blackford hills* by a small rivulet, named *Braid's burn*, near which Mr. Gordon the proprietor has erected a retired villa, which from its situation has been named the *hermitage of Braid*. The most elevated point of Braid hills is about 700 feet above the level of the sea.

BRAIDALBIN; a district of Perthshire, bounded on the N. and E. by Lochaber and Athol; on the S. by Stratherne and Monteith; on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale. Its extent in length is about 33 miles, and in breadth 31. It is a very mountainous country, lying amongst the Grampians, and is supposed to be the highest land in Scotland. It has several extensive lakes, the sides of which are finely ornamented. The soil of the valleys of this district is fertile, and productive of heavy crops. The high mountains, by their attraction of the clouds, cause the rain to fall in great abundance; the snow, too, lies long upon the hills; and owing to these circumstances, the spring is generally late and cold; but when summer commences, by the reflection of the sun from the adjacent hills, the heat is much greater than in the level countries, and vegetation advances with great rapidity. In some of the valleys of the Grampians, barley has often been reaped in good order, 9 weeks after it has been sown. On the hills a great many sheep are reared, and much wool is sent out of the country. A number of the inhabitants are employed during the summer in gathering from the rocks *corcur*, *or lichen omphaloides*, a species of moss, which is used by dyers; it is sold from 1s.

4d. to 1s. 6d. per ſtone. Braidalbin contains inexhauſtible quarries of limeſtone. The high hills, of which Benlawers is the chief in this diſtrict, are moſtly compoſed of a gray granite, containing beautiful cryſtals of *ſchoerl*, and micaceous fragments. There is a copper-mine at Aithra, and a lead mine was formerly wrought at Tyndrum. In a mountain near Loch Dochart, is a fine ſpecimen of *ſteatites*, or rock ſoap; and beſides theſe, every mountain in the county contains ample fund for the inveſtigation of the mineralogiſt. Peat moſs is found in abundance, and is the only fuel of the county. Towards the beginning of the preſent century, the people were adverſe to induſtry; indeed, the danger they were conſtantly expoſed to from the incurſions of the lawleſs banditti, was a great obſtacle to improvement, either of the land or their condition. Braidalbin, and even the whole county of Perth, ſo late as the year 1745, were obliged to ſubmit either to be plundered, or to pay an infamous tax, called *black mail* or *meal*, to the plundering chieftains, as the price of their ſecurity. Lord Braidalbin, who had more ſpirit than ſubmit to theſe conditions, generally kept up a ſmall army of militia, for the defence of the tenants on his eſtates. The act of parliament, however, which aboliſhed hereditary juriſdictions, and veſted the power of puniſhment in ſtronger and more determined hands, ſoon put an end to theſe depredations. Since that period the people have become more induſtrious, and their condition has much improved. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton, are the principal villages in the diſtrict. Braidalbin is well ſupplied with roads and bridges, rendering communication more eaſy than could well be ſuppoſed in ſo mountainous a county. This diſtrict gives title to a branch of the family of Campbell, to which the princely ſeat of Taymouth is attached.

BRAN; a ſmall river, which falls into the Tay near Dunkeld. It paſſes through the pleaſure grounds of the Duke of Athol, where it forms one of the fineſt caſcades in the kingdom. Here the Duke has erected an elegant *boudoir*, named "Oſſian's Hall," from whence the caſcade is ſeen to the beſt advantage. Mr. Gilpin, whoſe taſte muſt be admired by all lovers of picturesque ſcenery, ſpeaks of this ſcene as the moſt intereſting of the kind he ever ſaw. "The whole ſcene and its accompaniments," he obſerves, "are not only grand, but pictureſquely beautiful in the higheſt degree. The *compoſition* is perfect, but yet the parts ſo intricate, ſo various, and ſo complicated, that I never found any piece of nature leſs obvious to imitation; it would coſt the readieſt pencil a ſummer's day to bring off a good reſemblance." A little below the fall is the ferry of Invar, on the road from Perth to Dunkeld.

BRECHIN; a royal borough of the county of Angus, which was in former times an epiſcopal ſee, and the county town. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Southeſk. The royalty extends half a mile every way from the croſs, but the ſuburbs extend a conſiderable way further: towards the E. and S. are the *tenements*, as they are called; they are independent of the borough, and held in feu from Sir David Carnegie of Southeſk. At the end of the *tenements* is a ſtone bridge over the Southeſk, of 2 large arches. Brechin in former times was walled about, and ſome relics of the ancient gates ſtill remain. It has twice been ruined by fire; firſt by the Danes, in A. D. 1012; and next by the Marquis of Montroſe, in the year 1645. It now conſiſts of a handſome ſtreet, with by-lanes; and is well watered by means of leaden pipes, laid down at the expence of the late Earl of Panmure. Brechin was a rich biſhopric, founded in the year 1150, by David I. and very richly endowed. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic pile, ſupported by 12 pillars; the length is 116 feet, and the breadth 61; and is ornamented with a handſome ſquare ſteeple, 120 feet high; the top has battlements, out of which riſes a fine ſpire. Near the church is one of thoſe round towers, of which there is only another in Scotland, at Abernethy. Antiquarians have been long divided, and are ſtill not agreed, with regard to the erectors of theſe towers, or their uſe: while ſome attribute their conſtruction to the Picts, others are inclined to ſuppoſe them to have been ſubſervient to the purpoſes of religion; and others are of opinion

that they have been of a warlike nature: but we are neither difpofed, nor have we room, to enter into the difpute. The tower of Brechin is a circular column, with a ftaircafe to the top; its height is 80 feet, and the octagonal fpire which covers it, 23 feet high making in all 103 feet; its diameter at the bottom is 16 feet. Mr. Grofe, whofe defcription is very accurate, has noticed that the regular courfes of ftone amount exactly to 60: upon the whole, the proportion gives the building a look of great elegance. The foil of the country round Brechin is in general very good, and fertile; and its vicinity to Montrofe, from which it is diftant 8 miles, gives the farmer a near port for the fhipping of his fuperabundant grain. The tide comes within 2 miles of the town; and, at a very trifling expence, veffels of 50 tons might be brought within a mile or half a mile of it. There are feveral well attended fairs or markets held in the parifh, particularly *Trinity fair* or *Trinity muir*, the beft market for cattle, fheep, or horfes, in the north of Scotland. There is a falmon fifhery juft below the bridge, belonging to the Hon. W. R. Maule, who lets it from 15l. to 20l. *per annum*. The oznaburgh and brown linen manufactory has been carried on to conficderable extent, and of late a good deal has been done in the fail-cloth trade. There are the remains of a Danifh camp in the northern part of the parifh. Brechin-caftle, a feat of the Hon. W. R. Maule, is built on the brink of a perpendicular rock, overhanging the Southefk, a little to the S. of the town. It underwent a long fiege in 1303, againft the Engliih army under Edward I. and notwithftanding every effort of that prince, it held out for twenty days, till the brave governor, Sir Thomas Maule, anceftor of the Panmure family, was killed by a ftone thrown from fome engine, on the 20th Auguft; when the place immediately furrendered. A defcendent of this brave man, was created in 1646, Lord Maule of Brechin, and Earl of Panmure. The prefent caftle of Brechin is a modern edifice, and is much admired for its romantic fituation. The Hon. proprietor has lately laid out gardens of great extent, in a very fuperior ftyle. William Maitland, F. R. S. who publifhed hiftories of London and Scotland, was a native of Brechin; and Dr. Gillies, the hiftorian of Greece, whofe writings are too well known to need any recapitulation, was born in this parifh. Population in 1790, 5000.

BRESSAY; one of the Shetland ifles, being about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The foil is a fine clay, fit for paflure ground. It has feveral moffes of conflderable extent, which fupply great part of the Shetland ifles with fuel. It is alfo famous for excellent flates. Number of inhabitants about 670.

BRESSAY SOUND is one of the fineft harbours in Britain; it is the rendezvous of the Engliih and Dutch *buffes*, employed in the herring fifhery, and is often reforted to by the whale fhips, on their paffage to Greenland and Davis's Straits.

BROOM (LOCH); an extenfive falt water lake, or arm of the fea, in Rofsfhire, noted for excellent herrings. It contains many excellent harbours, on one of which the newly erected village of Ullapool is fituated.

BRORA (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the county of Sutherland, extending in length 4 miles, and near one mile in breadth. It abounds with falmon and other fifh; it has an ifland in the center, which has much the appearance of being artificial. Near it are lofty mountains, and fome beautiful villages and plantations.

BRORA RIVER rifes from the lake of that name, and after forming feveral beautiful cafcades, falls into the ocean a little below the village of Brora.

BROTHOCK; a fmall river in the county of Angus. It takes its rife in the parifh of Inverkeilor, and after being joined by feveral fmall burns, falls into the fea at the burgh of Aberbrothock, about 6 miles from its fource. By a fluice, its current is let at pleafure into the harbour of Aberbrothock, to carry off the mud.

BROUGHEAD; a village in the parifh of Duffus, county of Aberdeen, the property of Sir Archibald Dunbar. It contains 400 inhabitants. Near it is a fine bay, which is faid to be one of the beft road-fteads on the eaft coaft north of Leith. A few hundred pounds would render it an excellent harbour.

BROUGHTON, a parifh lying in

the diſtrict of Tweedale, conſiſts of 2 ridges of hills, with a valley betwixt them, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſoil is a deep clay, producing good crops, eſpecially in dry ſeaſons; and agriculture is much attended to. The principal diſadvantage it labours under is the ſcarcity of fuel, the neareſt coal being 16 miles diſtant. There are the remains of 10 caſtles or towers, which appear to have been of great ſtrength; in one of them Macbeth is ſaid to have lived, and it ſtill retains his name. The ſmall river Biggar runs through the pariſh. Population in 1793, 264.

BRUAR; a ſmall turbulent ſtream in Athol, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its caſcades. The upper fall is eſtimated at near 200 feet. It joins the Garry, a ſhort diſtance below the inn of Dalnacardoch.

BRUIACH (LOCH); a lake in Inverneſsſhire, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; it abounds with trout and char; and there is a ſmall iſland, with ruins in the middle of it.

BUCCLEUGH; a village in Selkirkſhire, from which the noble family of Scott takes the title of Duke.

BUCHAN; a diſtrict on the eaſt coaſt, comprehending part of Banffſhire and part of the county of Aberdeen. The ſurface is in general bleak and barren, but in ſome places fertile, and well cultivated. The coaſt is bold and rocky, preſenting perpendicular precipices to the ſea. The whole diſtrict formerly belonged to the Earls of Buchan; but, upon the attainder of that family in 1320, Robert Bruce divided the lands amongſt his friends; and, though the title has been renewed in the family of Erſkines, the preſent Earls of Buchan poſſeſs little property in this diſtrict.

BUCHANNESS; a cape or promontory in Aberdeenſhire, not far from Peterhead.

BUCHANNAN; a pariſh extending 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, along the N. ſide of Loch Lomond, in the county of Stirling. The ſurface is mountainous, with the exception of 2 fertile valleys, called *Glendow* and *Glenarclet*. The river Endrick runs through the pariſh, and often overflows the ground on its banks. Buchannan muir, an extenſive waſte, lies towards the S. Some of the iſlands in Loch Lomond belong to this pariſh; on one of which, *Inchcaillock*, lately ſtood the pariſh church. There are, beſides, 3 ſmall lakes, which abound with trout and pike; and alſo ſome very extenſive oak woods. A limeſtone quarry, which was lately begun to be wrought, promiſes to be of great advantage in meliorating the ſoil. On the ſide of Loch Lomond ſtands the houſe of Buchannan, the preſent ſeat of the Duke of Montroſe, who is ſuperior of the whole pariſh. At *Inverſnaid* is a ſmall fort, on which a guard is mounted by a detachment from Dunbarton-caſtle. Population in 1793, 1111.

BUCKHAVEN; a fiſhing village in the county of Fife. The inhabitants are ſeldom known to intermarry out of the village, and conſequently retain a phraſeology and accent peculiar to themſelves. It is conjectured that they originally were from *Brabant*, their veſſel being ſtranded on this coaſt about the time of Philip II. The village contains about 600 inhabitants.

BUCKIE; a conſiderable fiſhing village in the pariſh of Rathven, county of Banff. It has been a fiſhing ſtation for at leaſt 200 years. It has a tolerable harbour, to which belong 2 or 3 ſloops. One half belongs to the Duke of Gordon, and the other half to the Hon. Baron Gordon. The number of inhabitants is about 700.

BUITTLE; a pariſh on the banks of the Solway Frith, in the county of Galloway. Its extent in length may be about 8 miles, and its breadth 3. The ſurface is unequal, but the hills are not of great height; they are covered with verdure, and moſt of them exhibit marks of tillage to the very top. The ſoil is kindly and fertile; almoſt the whole is incloſed with ſtone fences; and agriculture is much improved within theſe 40 years. The river Urr, which bounds the pariſh on the E. is navigable at preſent to veſſels of 50 tons, but the gradual receſs of the ſea from the W. coaſt of Scotland renders it probable, that, in a ſhort time, it will not afford draught of water to more than a fiſhing boat. The coaſt, on the Solway Frith, abounds with fiſh of all kinds. Rock cryſtals, *talcs*, *ſpars*, are frequently met with; and iron ore is ſo plenteous, that it has been propoſed to eſtabliſh an iron work in the

parish. Marl is found in great plenty; but, as it is not of the best quality, and lime may be had at a small expence by water, it is not much used as a manure. Antiquarians might here find ample room for research; but our limits confine our remarks to the most prominent specimens of antiquity. Buittle-castle is a very considerable ruin; the ditches and vaults, which still remain, shew it to have been a place of great extent and strength. In the neighbourhood are some subterraneous passages, to the inner recesses of which no one has ventured to penetrate. There is also a vitrified fort on the top of one of the hills. Population in the Statistical Account, 857.

BURNTISLAND; a royal borough in the county of Fife. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, upon a peninsula surrounded by hills towards the N. in the form of an amphitheatre. These lie about half a mile from the town, and afford much shelter from the northerly blasts. It is nearly opposite to Leith, from which it is distant 6 miles. It was constituted a royal burgh by James VI. The town appears, in former times, to have been fortified; part of the walls, and the remains of intrenchment, are yet to be seen. It is said that Cromwell besieged it; and it held out till it procured honourable terms of capitulation. It is well supplied with excellent water, and possesses a harbour inferior to none in Scotland; being easily entered, and affording the greatest safety, let the wind be at any quarter; it is very capacious, and of great depth. The pier, which is said to have been erected by Cromwell, is capable of much improvement; and it is the opinion of many professional men, that, at a small expence, docks for the reception of ships of war could be erected; and, if the quays were a little lengthened, vessels of considerable burden might come in or go out, at any time of tide. Before the Union, the trade of Burntisland was very considerable; it carried on a great trade in the exportation of corn and malt to England; after that period, little business of any kind was done, till within these 12 or 15 years, that trade has begun to revive. In consequence, a sugar-house, a vitriol work, and a distillery, are carried on to great advantage. Ship-building, for which this port is peculiarly adapted, is also carried on, and may be increased to any extent. There is a regular ferry to Leith, at full and half tide.

The parish forms a square of nearly 3 miles. A plain extends from the sea about half a mile, when the surface becomes hilly and mountainous. The soil of the lower ground is rich and fertile, but the rest of the parish is of very inferior quality and value. Agriculture is well attended to, but there is much room for improvement. To the westward of the town the shore is rocky; and from a quarter of a mile eastward it is sandy, as far as *Pettycur* harbour, near Kinghorn. The rocks are a great defence to the harbour, and every year afford sea weed to produce 12 or 15 tons of kelp. Within the rocks also are excellent beds of oysters, and other shell fish. The hills in the neighbourhood of the town exhibit many appearances of volcanic fire; one is extremely like an extinguished volcano, the crater being converted into a lake on the top of the hill, similar to those observed by the Abbe Spallanzani; (vide *Spall. Travels in the Two Sicilies.*) There are several basaltic columns, particularly on the N. side of the hill; on this hill also are the remains of an encampment, called *Agricola's* camp. On some of the other hills there are several cairns, and *tumuli* of great size. There is a very fine quarry of freestone, and over the whole parish, inexhaustible quarries of limestone; in one of which the grain of the limestone is so fine, as to receive the highest polish, and is much admired. Besides this marble, there are other veins of very fine shell marble, along the coast. A mineral spring, containing lime, near Stanly-burn, affords beautiful specimens of *stalactytes*, and incrustations of mosses and wood. Diamonds are said to be found on one of the hills. Population in 1790-8, 1210; in 1801, 1530.

BURRA; a small island of Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference; very fertile, and affording excellent pasture. Two other small islands are near to it, Papa and Havera. The population of all the 3 may be estimated at about 400.

BURRAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 4 miles long, and 1

broad. It is good for paſture; and the inhabitants are nearly 400 in number, whoſe chief employment is fiſhing.

BUTE; an iſland in the Frith of Clyde, ſeparated from Cowal, a diſtrict of Argyllſhire, by a narrow channel. It ſeems to have been very anciently known by this name; it extends in length about 18 miles, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The northern parts of the iſland are rocky and barren, but the ſouthern extremity is more fertile, well cultivated, and encloſed. This iſland, conjoined with the iſlands Arran, *Greater* and *Leſſer Cumbray*, and *Inchmarnock*, form a county under the name of the ſhire of Bute. This ſhire, and that of Caithneſs, ſend a member to parliament alternately. It has one royal borough, *Rotheſay*, which is alſo the chief town of the ſhire. The iſland of Bute contains two pariſhes. The coaſt is rocky, but indented with ſeveral very ſafe harbours, from which are annually fitted out a number of *buſſes* for the herring fiſhery. This is the principal trade carried on, and often cauſes conſiderable detriment and neglect to agriculture. The climate, though damp, is mild and temperate; and the ſoil is favourable for agriculture, if it were ſufficiently attended to. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity on the iſland; in particular, near Rotheſay, the ruins of an ancient caſtle, with a fort, barracks, and draw-bridge, which was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Scotland. There are alſo ſeveral Daniſh towers. Bute gives title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Stewart, who is proprietor of the greateſt part of the iſland. The Marquis is admiral of the county, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, and is no way dependent on the Lord High Admiral of Scotland; ſo that in any maritime caſe, (even as in high a crime as murder or piracy,) that occurs within this juriſdiction, his Lordſhip is ſufficient judge, or may delegate his authority to deputies. Mount Stuart, a ſeat of his lordſhip, and from whence he takes his ſecond title, is an elegant houſe, ſituated about 200 yards from the E. ſhore, having a fine view of the Frith of Clyde, and of the ſhipping which enter that river. There is a foreſt of fine trees round the houſe; and the natural beauties of the place have been much increaſed by the taſte of the noble owner. Freeſtone of a reddiſh colour abounds in the iſland, and limeſtone is met with in every part of it. Coal has never been diſcovered, though there are many flattering ſymptoms of the exiſtence of that mineral. Population of the whole iſland in 1791, 6470.

C

CAB CAD

CAAF; a ſmall rivulet in Ayrſhire, which takes its riſe in the high muir grounds, ſeveral miles above the village of Dalry, and after a courſe of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the river Garnock, near its confluence with the ſea.

CABRACH; a pariſh in the county of Banff, extending in length 5 miles, and in breadth about 3. Its ſurface is mountainous, and more adapted for paſture than cultivation: indeed, very ſmall ſpots are under crop; no more corn being attempted to be raiſed than is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupply of the inhabitants. The *Deveron* and the *Fiddich* are the rivers in the pariſh. The mountains ſo abound with game, that the Duke of Gordon has lately built a ſmall hunting ſeat in the neighbourhood. Limeſtone is found in moſt parts of the pariſh, which they burn with peat moſs. There is a hill which affords a light gray ſlate. The ſummers in this diſtrict are very pleaſant, but the winters are long and ſevere. Population in 1792, 700.

CADDER, or CALDER; a pariſh in the county of Lanark. It extends 13 miles in length from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. The whole face of the country is generally level, with the exception of 2 ſmall eminences, which do not deſerve the name of hills. The ſoil varies from

a light sandy till, progressively to a deep earth, and black moss. Much has been done of late years in the way of improvement by the plough, and by the use of lime as a manure. The improvements in agriculture in this neighbourhood are much owing to the *great canal* between the Forth and Clyde, which runs through the parish for 5 miles. The *Bishop's loch*, a small lake, one mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, is occupied as a reservoir for supplying the canal with water. Some years ago, a lake was completely drained by a mine driven a full mile in length under a hill, by which 120 acres of the finest arable land has been gained. The roads from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and from Glasgow to Falkirk by Cumbernauld, pass through the parish. The river Kelvin forms its northern boundary for nearly 12 miles, and used to overflow its banks in time of rain, and do considerable damage, especially in seed time and harvest. *Antoninus'* wall can be traced distinctly for 4 miles, and one of the watch towers on it is still very visible. At *Robroyston*, on the 13th Sept. 1303, Sir William Wallace was betrayed to Edward I. of England, by whom he was ignominiously put to death. Population in 1792, 1767.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in the county of Dumfries, is a kind of peninsula, formed by the river Nith, *Lochar* water, and the Solway Frith. The middle and western part is hilly; towards the E. the surface becomes low and level. The high land has generally a light, dry, and fertile soil, interspersed with patches of wet, muirish, and shallow soil. The whole of the parish lies on a bed of red freestone, which is quarried in many places. The greater part of the arable ground is enclosed, and well cultivated. There are two small harbours, where vessels of 70 or 80 tons burden may unload. The Nith and *Lochar* abound with fish. *Lochar moss*, which borders with this parish, supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Near the mouth of the Nith are to be traced the vestiges of a moated triangular castle, supposed to be the *Garbuntorigum* of Ptolemy; to the N. E. of these remains, is the venerable ruin of the ancient castle of Caerlaverock, built about the year 1424, and long the residence of the noble family of Maxwell. Several moats and Roman encampments are easily traced. Dr. John Hutton, first physician to king William and queen Mary, was a native of this parish, and endowed it with many liberal benefactions. Population in 1791, 955.

CAIRNGORM, or BLUE MOUNTAIN; one of the highest of the Grampian hills, is situated betwixt the counties of Banff and Moray; its height, by an accurate calculation, was found to be 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1780 feet above Loch Avon, though this lake is only a mile from its base. It is of a conical shape; the sides and base are clothed with extensive fir woods, while its top is covered almost all the year round with snow. It is celebrated for those beautiful rock crystals, of various tints, which are called *Cairngorm stones*; though other places in Scotland afford them in great abundance. They are a species of topaz, much admired by lapidaries. They were formerly found in great quantities; but, of late, are more scarce, and only found amongst the rubbish of the mountain, brought down by the currents after a storm. They are regular 6 sided crystals, with a 6 sided pyramidal top; the other extremity is rough, and often a part of the rock to which it was attached adheres to it. Some have been found weighing 3 or 4 ounces. Besides these stones, fine specimens of *asbestos*, covered with calcareous crystallizations, *talc*, *zeolite*, *crystallized quartz*, and *spars*, are frequently found. Cairngorm is thus described in a poem lately published:

" In stony bed, his clannish strath along,
The bold'rous Spey, his roaring torrent drives
By brown CAIRNGORM; whose feet with native pine
Are, ever-during, girt; his frozen head
Is sprinkled early with autumnal snows;
His crumbled rocks are strew'd with brilliant gems,
Whose brightness, sparkling in *Altera's* hair,
Or blissful on her panting bosom hung,
The topaz envies."——

WALLACE'S VIEWS.

CAIRNY, a parish in the county of Aberdeen, forms part of the lordship of *Strathbogie*, granted by Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, after the

defeat and attainder of Cummine Earl of Badenoch. It extends along the banks of the river *Bogi*, in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Huntly, a place which promiſes to be the Paiſley of the north. The ſurface is hilly, but in the low grounds the ſoil is deep, and abundantly fertile. The hills were formerly covered with oak foreſts, but now the appearance is bleak and naked. The pariſh contains about 3000 black cattle, and a few ſheep. Population in 1792, 2600.

CAIRNEY-HILL; a populous village in the pariſh of Carnock, Fifeſhire. It is ſituated on the great road leading from Dunfermling to Alloa and Stirling; it is the property of Sir John Halket of Pitfirran, and contains nearly 400 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of cloth and linens.

CALDER; a pariſh chiefly ſituated in the county of Nairn; but a ſmall part lies in that of Inverneſs. Its figure is irregular; but, from a ſurvey lately made, the number of acres it contains are eſtimated at 26,000, of which 18,000, at leaſt, are muir and moſs. The ſoil of the arable part is thin and ſharp, but very fertile. The low lands are liable to be overflowed by the burn of Calder, and the water of Nairn. Beſides theſe, the rapid river of Findhorn, abounding with ſalmon, runs through the upper part of the pariſh. A conſiderable part is covered with natural foreſts of oak, aſh, alder, and other trees. Calder-caſtle, from which Macbeth drew his ſecond title, is in this pariſh. It has formerly been a place of great ſtrength; and the drawbridge is ſtill to be ſeen, but there is no water in the moat. The tower is very ancient; its walls are of great thickneſs, arched at top with ſtone, and ſurrounded with battlements; the reſt of the houſe is later, though far from modern. The wood which ſurrounds the caſtle, and the burn which runs through it, afford moſt delightful ſcenery. Its deep and dark channel, with the high, ſteep, and rocky banks, are covered with natural trees of all kinds, of great ſize; and here and there, the moſt beautiful ſhrubbery decorates the ſcene. Population in 1793, 1062.

CALLADER (LOCH); a ſmall lake, about 2 or 3 miles in circumference, on the eſtate of Mr. Farquharſon of Invercauld, in the pariſh of Crathy, Aberdeenſhire. It abounds with trout, and contains a few ſalmon and eel; it diſcharges its water by the river *Eidh*, a ſmall tributary ſtream of the Dee.

CALLANDER; a village and pariſh in the diſtrict of Monteath, county of Perth. From the banks of the Teath, one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the Forth, the pariſh extends amongſt the Grampian hills about 16 miles in length; its greateſt breadth being about 10. The appearance of the county on the W. and N. is mountainous, and covered with black heath. At the village of Callander is a beautiful valley, in which are ſituated another village, *Kilmahog*, and ſeveral extenſive farms, on a fine plain, formed by the confluence of 2 conſiderable branches of the Forth, covered with meadows and fertile arable ground. The higher grounds are here and there clad with oak woods, and thriving plantations of various kinds of trees; and a bold ſtupendous rock, above Callander, diverſifies the ſcene, and forms a ſtriking contraſt to the valley, and the meanderings of the rivulets below. The ſoil is in general a light gravel, capable of high cultivation; but there is much rich loamy ſoil: the arable land is moſtly encloſed, either with ſtone dykes or hedge-rows. Callander is remarkable for the wild and romantic ſcenery of its proſpects. The *Troſachs*, Loch Catherine or Ketterin, and the other lakes which are formed by the waters of the Teath, are viſited by thoſe who are deſirous of ſeeing nature in her rudeſt and moſt unpoliſhed ſtate. The deſcription of the ſcenery in this quarter, given by Dr. James Robertſon, miniſter of Callander, in the Statiſtical Account, is too elegant to admit abridgment, and too particular for admiſſion into our work. The Troſachs are compoſed of argilaceous *ſchiſtus*, ſtratified and imbedded in veins of quartz; the ſtrata are in ſome inſtances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much; a proof that ſome convulſions or powerful cauſes have torn theſe rugged maſſes from their original ſituation. Above the Troſachs, Benledi, whoſe elevation is 3009 feet, Benvenu, and other lofty mountains, raiſe their rocky heads;

while the valleys every where exhibit beautiful expanſes of water, formed by the Teath, which is immediately after poured over perpendicular precipices. Near Loch Lubnaig, the ſcenery is grand, and ornamented by the woods and pleaſure grounds of Kinnaird, the hunting ſeat of the late Mr. Bruce, the Abyſſinian traveller. There is a fine quarry of limeſtone, or rather marble, on the eſtate of Leney; the ground of which is a deep blue, with ſlender variegated ſtreaks of a pure white. Slate of the fineſt azure blue and purple, are wrought in many places. There is a remarkable vein, or rather ridge of rocks, compoſed entirely of a coarſe *plumpudding-ſtone*, which runs all the way from Callander to Crief; many pebbles and *agates* are encloſed in the cementing matter, which is uniformly of a dark brown colour. In Benledi, ſometime ago, a vein of lead ore was diſcovered, and wrought for ſometime; but the expence of working was found to be greater than the produce, and it was given up. On the burn of Kelly is a caſcade 50 feet in height. There are ſeveral remains of extenſive fortifications on many of the hills; and near the manſe is the foundation of an old ſquare caſtle, built or repaired in 1596, by Livingſtone Earl of Linlithgow. Drummond of Perth, is the principal proprietor.

The village of Callander is of conſiderable extent, ſituated on both ſides of the Teath, and built on a regular plan; the houſes are good, and covered with ſlate. A ſettlement for the ſoldiers, diſcharged after the German war, was eſtabliſhed here by government in 1763; ſince which time Callander has been gradually increaſing. Of late it has been much extended by the introduction of the cotton manufacture. In the weaving of muſlin, about 100 looms are employed in Callander, and the adjoining village of *Kilmahog*; and upwards of 100 girls find employment in a tambour work. The church ſtands on one ſide of a ſort of ſquare, in the middle of the village; it has a pavilion roof, with a ſpire over the pediment, which is a great ornament to the place. John Hamilton Buchannan, Eſq. of Leney, is ſuperior and proprietor of the village, which contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The population of the pariſh of Callander (including the villages of Callander and Kilmahog) amounted in 1793 to 2100.

CALLIGRAY; one of the weſtern iſles, in the diſtrict of Harries. It is ſituated about 1½ league E. of Bemeray, and is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. The S. end of the iſland is a deep moſs, almoſt entirely uncultivated. The N. end is an early ſoil, which is cultivated with care. Here, as well as in the other iſlands of the diſtrict, the inhabitants live by fiſhing, and the manufacture of kelp. In the N. end of the iſland are the faint traces of a very ancient building, called *Teampull na h'Annait*, the temple of Annat, a goddeſs of the Saxon mythology, who preſided over young maidens. There is alſo a well, called *Tobar na h'Annait*, where the worſhippers are ſuppoſed to have purified themſelves.

CAMBRAY, CUMBRAY, or CIMBRAES; an iſland in the Frith of Clyde, diſtant from the coaſt of Ayrſhire about 2 miles; from the iſland of Bute, (to which it is attached in the county diviſions), about 3 miles, and ſeparated from the *Little Cambray*, upon the S. by a channel of three quarters of a mile broad. The length of the iſland from N. E. to S. W. is 2½ miles; the breadth from E. to W. about a mile and a half. The ſurface contains about 2300 acres, one third of which is, or might be cultivated. With a few exceptions, the hills riſe with a gentle aſcent to the center of the iſland, where they are elevated nearly 400 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is in general a gravelly loam, and in ſome places a mixture of clay. There are a few encloſures; and ſome plantations have been lately made by the Earl of Glaſgow, who is proprietor of the greateſt part of the iſland. A conſiderable manufacture of coarſe linen is carried on in the village of *Milnport*, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the iſland. Here is a commodious dry harbour, where in ſpring tides there is water to the height of 11 feet. There is alſo a ſafe anchorage, ſheltered by a rocky iſlet. There is plenty of limeſtone, and an inexhauſtible fund of excellent freeſtone, of which laſt there is exported to the value of 200l. *per annum*. There are 2 rocks on the E.

ſide of the iſland, which have joints and ſeams like the *baſaltic rocks* of Staffa, but are not ſo regularly columnar; they have the ſame chemical properties, and may be eſtimated as the production of volcanic fuſion and eruption. The real rent of the iſland is about 700l.

CAITHNESS; otherwiſe called the *ſhire of* WICK, is the moſt northerly county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Pentland Frith, and the German Ocean; on the W. and S. W. by the county of Sutherland; and on the S. terminating in an extremity, called the Ord. It extends 35 miles from N. to S. and about 22 from E. to W. According to Mr. Pennant, Caithneſs may be termed an immenſe moraſs, interſperſed with ſome fruitful ſpots, producing oats and barley, but which are as yet poorly cultivated. The country cannot be called mountainous, though in many places the hills are elevated to a conſiderable height. The coaſt is rocky, and remarkable for a number of bays and promontories. Of the latter, the chief are *Land-head*, *Balborn-head*, and *Dunnet-head*, towards the Pentland Frith and *Dungiſbay-head*, and the *Ord* running out into the German Ocean; there are alſo two ſmaller promontories, *Clytheneſs* and *Noſs-head*, near which the ſea is remarkable for the great impetuoſity of the waves, even in the calmeſt weather. The principal bays are *Scribiſter* and *Rice bays*, and the bay of Thurſo. The only iſland annexed to Caithneſs is *Stroma*, in the Pentland Frith; the property of which was once claimed by the Earls of Orkney, but decided in favours of Caithneſs by a ſingular andwhimſicalexperiment; (vide STROMA.) Caithneſs is well watered with ſmall rivers, and contains a few woods of birch, but the plantations are in general unthriving, and the trees ſtunted in their growth. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, in the ſame abundance as the iſlands of the Hebrides; but the want of harbours in Caithneſs renders it impoſſible to eſtabliſh any fiſheries of importance. There are a great many caves on the rocks, inhaby vaſt numbers of ſeals, many of which are killed by the inhabitants. The common people and farmers are kept under great ſervitude, and much of their time claimed by the lairds by way of *bonnage*, an invincible obſtacle to improvement. The women alſo were formerly condemned to great drudgery, being obliged to carry dung to the field in baſkets; but we hope this practice is now aboliſhed, or rather that it has been much miſrepreſented. Caithneſs is peopled by a race of hardy inhabitants, who are remarkably induſtrious, and apply themſelves chiefly to fiſhing, and the breeding of ſheep and black cattle; of which laſt, according to Mr. Pennant, they ſend out in ſome years no fewer than 20,000. Caithneſs contains one royal borough, WICK, and the town of Thurſo, a barony, under the ſuperiority of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, and 10 pariſhes. It ſends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Bute. The principal proprietors are, the Earl of Caithneſs, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Bart. Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, and Sinclair of Freſwick; all of which poſſeſs elegant ſeats. Many monuments of antiquity are to be ſeen in Caithneſs, which ſhew it to have been early inhabited. The ruins of *Caſtle-Sinclair* and *Germengo*, of Auchnavern, Dirlet, and Lochmore, exhibit much of the grandeur of the nobleſt edifices; and the *tumuli*, *duns*, and *cairns*, ſhew it to have been often the ſcene of warlike exploits. In mineralogy, Caithneſs poſſeſſes ſome articles of value, as excellent freeſtone, and limeſtone often approaching to the nature of marble. There are alſo ores of copper, lead, and iron, which might be wrought in many places to great advantage. In the burn of Sempſter is a ſpecies of *fluat* of *lime*, which emits a phorphoreſcent light when heated; and in the neighbourhood of Thurſo, ſome *argillaceous* ſtones have been found, which exhibit impreſſions of fiſh and plants; many of the caves abound with *ſtalactical* petrefactions. In 1798, the population of the county was 24,802. The valued rent is 37,256l. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 19,960l. ſterling.

CALDER was anciently the name of a diſtrict in the county of Edinburgh, which is now divided into the pariſhes of Weſt and Mid-Calder, Eaſt-Calder being joined to the latter in the parochial diviſion.

CALDER (MID). The parish of Mid-Calder extends from N. to S. about 7 miles, and its greatest breadth is no where above 3. The surface is generally level, and the soil tolerably fertile, though light and dry; agriculture is well attended to; and the farmer finds his advantage in green and meliorating crops. Calder wood covers a considerable extent of ground, though far less than it did formerly. There are every where indications of coal in the neighbourhood, such as indurated clay, and *petriolic schistus*, which burns readily, but leaves a large residue of ashes. *Schistus* of this kind is said to differ from coal only in being combined with a smaller quantity of bituminous principle. There is also plenty of freestone, and, in East-Calder, the Earl of Morton has a quarry of limestone, the *stratum* of which is 60 feet thick. Beside these minerals, is found a great quantity of excellent ironstone, which points this place out as a proper station for manufactures and useful improvements. On the estate of Letham, the property of Sir W. A. Cunyngham, is a powerful sulphureous spring, similar to Harrowgate. The town of Mid-Calder is pleasantly situated near Calder wood; and many of the scenes and prospects, which the wood presents, are romantic, grand, and delightful. It contains about 650 inhabitants. A little to the W. of the town stands Calder-house, the seat of Lord Torphichen. The picture of John Knox is hung up in the same hall where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland, after the Reformation. The house of *Green-bank*, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews. The population of Mid-Calder parish (including the town) in 1793, was 1251.

CALDER (WEST), is in length 10, and in breadth 5¼ miles. The southern part, which borders on Lanarkshire, consists of high and muirish grounds, interspersed with mosses of considerable extent; these grounds, for the most part incapable of cultivation, are parcelled out in sheep farms; the arable parts vary considerably in their value, either from the degree of improvement, or the local situation; but the whole soil is a black mossy earth, or a wet clay, on a till bottom. From the elevation of the ground, being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, it is cold and moist, exposed to storms of wind and rain from the S. and S. W. The modes of husbandry are nearly the same, which have been generally practised since the parish began to be cultivated: hence agriculture is in its simplest and rudest state: one proprietor, indeed, has done much in the way of improvement, having found lime a most powerful solvent of the mossy earth. He has applied it with the greatest success, in improving that species of soil. The greater part of the parish lies upon coal, which has been dug for in various places, but to little advantage. There is plenty of excellent limestone, the great stratum of which is nearly 12 feet thick. In the southern extremity stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at *Castle-Graig*, are the remains of a Roman camp, in a pretty entire state. Population of West-Calder in 1792, 968.

CALDER (SOUTH); a small rivulet in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde near Cambusnethan.

CALDER (NORTH); another rivulet in Lanarkshire, rising in the parish of Shotts, and falls into the Clyde, about 5 miles above Glasgow.

CAMBRAY (LITTLE OR LESSER); situated three quarters of a mile from Greater Cambray, is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The strata of the rocks are nearly horizontal, and, as you recede from the shore, they rise one above another to the top, like the steps of a stair; upon the S. side are a few dwelling houses, and an old Gothic castle, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, over which has been a draw-bridge. There are several caves in the island, two of which are very remarkable. Upon the most eminent part of the island, a light-house was erected in the year 1750; but, as from its elevated situation, the light was liable to be obscured in fogs, another, with a reflector, was lately erected upon a lower station. The whole island belongs to the Earl of Eglintoun, and rents at nearly 200l. *per annum*.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish in the county of Lanark, situated on the S. of the river Clyde, about 3 miles

ſquare. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified with hill and dale, conſiſting of a ridge of about half a mile broad, formed by Dick-mount, and Surnlea hills, extending nearly 2 miles from E. to W. From this central ridge the ground declines in a gradual manner to the Clyde on the N. and to the water of Cadder on the S. The ſoil is different; on the ridge it is gravelly; the banks of the Clyde are light loam, and the reſt of the pariſh is clay, with a tilly bottom. The Clyde is about 250 feet broad at this place, and generally overflows part of Cambuſlang 3 or 4 times a year. The principal employment is weaving, and ſpinning of cotton. Coal abounds in the diſtrict, where it has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. Vaſt beds of excellent freeſtone are alſo found in every part of the pariſh; the ſtrata of which, as well as of the coal, dip towards the river; and what is ſingular, on the N. ſide of the Clyde, the dip is alſo towards the river. A ſtratum of marble, 6 to 12 inches thick, extends over a conſiderable part of the pariſh; it is found in coal pits at the depth of 180 or 200 feet; the dip is alſo to the Clyde; it is of a beautiful dark brown colour, with whitiſh ſtreaks and ſpots, and receives a very high poliſh. Dick-mount hill ſeems to have been anciently a place of ſtrength, and from its extenſive proſpect, muſt have been well adapted for a watch tower. Latrick and Gilbertfield, where Hamilton the poetical correſpondent of Allan Ramſay lived, are in this pariſh. Population in 1792, 1288.

CAMBUSNETHAN; a pariſh ſituated on the banks of the Clyde, in the middle ward of the county of Lanark. It extends in a N. E. direction from the river, nearly 12 miles in length, and on an average about 3 in breadth. The haughs on the Clyde and Calder, another ſmall rivulet, are extenſive and beautiful. A conſiderable part is occupied by a lawn, in front of the manſion-houſe of Cambuſnethan, the property of Mr. Lockhart of Caſtlehill; the reſt of the haughs are enclоſed, and well cultivated; on the bank, which riſes above the haugh-grounds, the ſoil is clay, covered with extenſive orchards, well ſheltered from the N. and E. winds by coppice woods, and regular plantations; farther up the ſoil becomes moſſy, or mixed with a black ſand, peculiarly unfavourable for vegetation. The principal enclоſures are thorn hedges, which give the country in ſummer an agreeable and regular appearance. The village of Cambuſnethan is ſituated on the great road leading from Glaſgow to Lanark, and contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Here is eſtabliſhed a library, ſupported by annual ſubſcription, and containing a judicious ſelection of books. In the pariſh is abundance of excellent coal, capable of being wrought with great eaſe; there are alſo great quantities of ironſtone and freeſtone. Population in 1791, 1684.

CAMERON; a village and pariſh in the county of Fife. The pariſh extends about 4 miles in every direction, exhibiting a bleak naked country, almoſt a continued tract of heathy muir. Coal and limeſtone abound; and this laſt mineral has been of the utmoſt ſervice in improving the land, and rendering fertile this barren ſpot. A great part is enclоſed; but more attention is paid to the rearing of ſheep, than the cultivation of the ſoil. Mr. Durham of Largo has lately erected 2 powerful ſteam engines for working his coals. The village lies about 4 miles S. W. of the city of St. Andrews. Population in 1794, 1165; in 1801, 1095.

CAMPBELLTOWN; a royal borough in the county of Argyll. It was originally a ſmall fiſhing village, and was erected into a royal borough in 1701. It is ſituated in that diſtrict of Argyllſhire called Kintyre, of which it is the preſbytery ſeat. It received its preſent name at the time of its erection into a borough; before which period, it went by the name of *Ceann-loch* (Loch-head), which it ſtill retains in the language of the country; but its oldeſt name is *Dalruadhain*, from having been the capital of the ancient Scottiſh or Dalreudinian kingdom. It is now a large and flouriſhing town, and is daily increaſing. The harbour is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, in the form of a creſcent; from 6 to 10 fathom water; excellent anchorage; ſurrounded by high hills on each ſide, with an iſland to ſhelter the entrance. It is appointed the rendezvous of the buſſes employed in the herring fiſhery. This fiſhery is the principal trade of

the place, for the carrying on of which it is admirably ſituated; its fine harbour, and its vicinity to the markets of Ireland and the Clyde, are advantages which very few ſea ports enjoy. Beſides the fiſheries, there is carried on a conſiderable trade in the diſtillation of whiſky. The pariſh of Campbelltown takes in a large portion of Kintyre; its length is computed at 11 miles, and its breadth varies from 6 to 10. It is narrowed in the middle by the bay of *Machir-haniſh* on one ſide, and the loch of *Kilkerran*, or harbour of Campbelltown, on the other ſide, running inland a conſiderable way, leaving the ſpace between a large plain of 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth, not 40 feet above the level of the ſea. From this plain both ends of the pariſh gradually become hilly, riſing to the height of 1200 feet. The ſoil is various, and the arable land is fertile and well cultivated. There is abundance of excellent coal, at the diſtance of 3 miles, and a canal has been lately cut, to convey it to town; but notwithſtanding its vicinity to that mineral, the common fuel of the poorer ſort is peat or turf. There is alſo a great quantity of fuller's earth, or ſoap rock, in the pariſh. There are no antiquities of any note, as might have been expected, in the ſcite of the moſt ancient capital of the Scottiſh kingdom. In 1791, the population was 8700.

CAMPLE; a ſmall tributary ſtream of the river Nith, in the county of Dumfries.

CAMPSIE; a pariſh in the county of Stirling, meaſures 8 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing about 36 ſquare miles. It conſiſts of 2 ridges of hills, with a conſiderable valley or ſtrath running E. and W. between them; the S. ridge being a continuation of the Braes of Kilpatrick, and the N. being known by the name of Campſie Fells. The ſurface of the ſtrath is uneven, except on the banks of the Kelvin and Glazert. The ſoil is various; and, oft n on the ſame farm, we meet with clay, haugh, loamy, boggy, and gravelly ground. The haughs on the Kelvin and Glazert are very fertile. Some of the hills are covered with natural trees, of great age and ſize; and where there there is no wood, the hills afford paſture to numerous flocks of ſheep. The two great roads from Kippin to Glaſgow, and from Glaſgow to Edinburgh, paſs through the pariſh. Two very extenſive printfields have been erected within theſe 18 years, with moſt elegant and expenſive machinery. The firſt is the *Kincaid* printfield, under the firm of Henderſon, Semple, and Co. and the *Lennox-mill* printfield of Lindſay, Smith, and Co. Near the latter work is the new village of *Lennoxtown*, where the printers are commodiouſly lodged. Each work employs nearly 300 perſons. The village of Campſie conſiſts of a new and old town; the former of which is increaſing very rapidly, ſince the printfields and other manufactures have been introduced. It is a very proper ſtation for a manufacturing village, having abundance of coal, lime, and water, and being only 9 miles diſtant from Glaſgow, to which city the roads are excellent. The minerals found in this diſtrict will be mentioned in the following article. Population in 1794, 2517.

CAMPSIE FELLS or HILLS, run in a bold ridge along the whole length of the Strath of Campſie. The face of the hill is broken, with crags and glens; on the ſummit and back part is a deep muir ground, interſperſed with moſs. The hills have the appearance of volcanic or igneous origin; in many parts rude baſaltic pillars are to be ſeen, particularly on the road which ſlopes down the hill, above the village of Campſie. In theſe hills are found beautiful *agates*, as well as conſiderable quantities of *chalcedony*. Though, in many places, theſe hills appear evidently of volcanic origin, yet in others they are ſtratified; but the ſtrata dip ſo much, and are even ſometimes nearly perpendicular to the horizon, having moſt probably been raiſed from their natural horizontal ſtate by the action of ſubterraneous fire. The ſecondary, or ſtratified mountains, abound with coal; and limeſtone, freeſtone, ironſtone, indurated clay, and marl. In one place we can eaſily count a dozen or more ſtrata of ironſtone, with alternate layers of argillaceous *ſchiſtus*. In ſeveral places there are appearances of copper; but no vein of that mineral has yet been diſcovered. A few years ago, when a new road was making over the hills,

ſome veins were cut through, containing *cawk*, or the *ſulphate* of *barytes*, with ſome beautiful calcareous cryſtals, and ſome cryſtals of the *fluat* of *lime*, which, by experienced miners, is ſaid to be the regular attendant of lead mines: indeed, it is very probable, that theſe ſtratified mountains, ſo much diſturbed in the diſpoſition of their ſtrata, abound with numerous fiſſures, containing metallic ſubſtances. The higheſt ridge of Campſie Fells is elevated 1200 feet from its baſe, the elevation of which is about 300 feet above the level of the ſea, making the height in all 1500 feet.

CANAL (FORTH and CLYDE); that navigable cut or canal, which forms a communication between the eaſtern and weſtern ſeas, by the two rivers Forth and Clyde. Scotland is almoſt divided into two parts by theſe two rivers, the Forth falling into the eaſtern ſea below Leith, and the Clyde falling into the Atlantic Ocean below Greenock. This circumſtance early ſuggeſted the idea of forming a communication acroſs the kingdom, by dividing the narrow neck of land between theſe rivers, and thereby ſaving the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more dangerous paſſage of the Pentland Frith. So early as the reign of Charles II. this idea was indulged; but the finances of the kingdom were at that time ſo low, that it could not be carried into execution. It was afterwards revived in 1723; again in 1762; and, the year after, a ſurvey was made by Mr. Smeaton, who was convinced of the poſſibility of the deſign, but his eſtimate of the expence (80,000l.) was deemed too great for the trade which was likely to paſs through it. In 1766, ſeveral reſpectable merchants in Glaſgow ſet on foot a ſubſcription for making one 4 feet deep, and 24 in width, the eſtimate of which was 30,000l.; but parliament refuſed aſſent to the bill, on account of the ſmallneſs of the ſcale; and a new ſubſcription was begun for one 7 feet deep, eſtimated at 150,000l. The ſubſcription was ſoon filled up, and received the ſanction of parliament. On the 10th of July, 1768, the company began to break ground, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and, after having met with many and almoſt unſurmountable difficulties, in 1775 it was rendered navigable as far as *Stockingfield*, the point from which the ſide branch to Glaſgow goes off. The canal remained in this ſtate till 1784, when the company having received 50,000l. from the annexed forfeited eſtate, proſecuted the plan with great vigour and attention; and, on the 28th of July, 1790, the navigation was opened between ſea and ſea. Thus was one of the moſt arduous undertakings accompliſhed. The whole length of the canal is 35 miles, beginning at Carron-mouth, and ending at Dalmure burnfoot, on the Clyde, 6 miles below Glaſgow, riſing and falling 160 feet by means of 39 locks. In its courſe it paſſes over rocks, precipices, and quickſands; in ſome places it paſſes through a deep moſs; in others, it is banked 20 feet high; it croſſes many ſmall rivulets, as well as 2 conſiderable rivers, the *Kelvin* and *Luggie*, over which are large aqueduct bridges; that over the former is 420 feet long, and 65 high. To ſupply this canal with water was a laborious undertaking of itſelf. There is one reſervoir of 50 acres, 22 feet deep, and another 70 acres, 24 feet deep, which are ſuppoſed to contain ſufficient water for that purpoſe. Veſſels of 15 feet beam, drawing 8 feet of water, and not exceeding 73 feet in keel, can paſs with great eaſe. The ſhares in the company are now ſelling at upwards of 25 *per cent.* above *par*.

CANISBAY; the moſt northern pariſh in the iſland of Great Britain, being ſituated in the latitude of 58° 45′ N. and about 2° 4′ W. longitude from London. It is ſituated in the county of Caithneſs, and is ſomewhat of a triangular figure, each of the ſides being nearly 8 miles in length. The ſurface is rather level than hilly; only one eminence, the *Warth*, deſerving the name of a hill. The E. coaſt is every where exceeding bold; and the wild and varied magnificence of the rocks are peculiarly ſtriking to the eye of a ſtranger; *Dungiſbay-head*, the N.E. promontory of the diſtrict, preſenting one continued precipice to the ſea. W. from *Dungiſbay-head* the coaſt becomes level, having fields of the moſt fertile ſoil, and luxuriant verdure, approaching to the very beach, which is here compoſed of ſhells, and ſhell-

ſand of the pureſt white, which contribute alike to beautify the coaſt, and to enrich the ſoil: the coaſt affords only 2 or 3 bays, where, in moderate weather, veſſels may take in cargoes; but none are ſafe with a rough or ſtormy ſea. The ſhores of Caniſbay are exceeding valuable, yielding about 100 tons of kelp in a favourable ſeaſon. The ſoil, wherever cultivation prevails, is a light black loam, with an intermixture of moſs; there are conſiderable tracts of paſture ground, which require only the advantage of cultivation to be rendered productive; the reſt of the pariſh is either heath or moſs, yielding peats in the greateſt abundance, and of excellent quality. The iſland of *Stroma*, in the Pentland Frith, belongs to this pariſh; (vide STROMA.) The rocks of the coaſt are moſtly compoſed of freeſtone. Near *Barrogil-caſtle* is a ſpecies of bituminous coal, which emits a hot vivid flame in burning, but without much diminution of its ſize, or diſſolution of its parts; it is found near the ſurface, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that coal of a ſuperior quality might be found under it. In the burn of Sempſter is found a *fluoric ſpar*, of the pureſt white colour; when put into the fire it emits a conſiderable portion of phoſphoric light, which gradually decays as the ſtone cools, and is again emitted when the ſtone is heated anew; when reduced to powder, and heated in a crucible, it puts on a beautiful and brilliant appearance during ignition; it is a non-conductor of electricity, and is inſoluble in any of the mineral acids. *Freſwick*, the ſeat of Robert Sinclair, Eſq. is a large elegant modern building; ſome years ago, one of the wings was much damaged by lightning. *Barrogil-caſtle*, a ſeat of the Earl of Caithneſs, is an old and venerable pile; it has been of late much embelliſhed and enlarged by its noble owner. *Brabſter* is alſo an old caſtle, the reſidence of the Sinclairs of Brabſter. There are 3 ancient towers or caſtles, built on rocks ſurrounded by the ſea, which have been occupied as places of defence. John o' Groat's-houſe, ſo often viſited by travellers, is ſituated about a mile and a half from Dungiſbay-head; (vide JOHN O' GROAT'S-HOUSE.) Population in 1793, 1950.

CANNA; one of the 4 iſlands of the Hebrides, which form the pariſh of Small Iſles, and is annexed to the county of Argyll. It is about 4 computed miles in length, and 1 in breadth; its ſurface is partly high and rocky, producing excellent paſture, and partly low, and tolerably fertile. The horned cattle of Canna grow to a larger ſize than any in the neighbouring iſlands, owing to the fineneſs of the graſs. Cod and ling abound on the coaſt; and the harbours are moſt conveniently ſituated for the fiſhing grounds. On the S. E. ſide of Canna lies *Sand iſland*, ſeparated by a channel, which is dry at low water. This ſmall iſland is valuable, and fit both for crop and paſture; it has 4 tenants, who pay about 60l. of yearly rent. Between this iſland and Canna lies the well-known and much frequented harbour of that name. A great many baſaltic pillars are to be ſeen in Canna: one of the hills is remarkable for its effects on the mariners compaſs, having power to reverſe the directions of the poles: many other places are magnetic, but in a leſs degree. There is alſo a great deal of coarſe *plumpudding-ſtone* in many places, connected with the baſaltic rock. Population of Canna, about 300.

CANNICH; a ſtream in Inverneſs-ſhire, which, united with other ſtreams near Erchleſs-caſtle, forms the river Beauly.

CANOBY; a pariſh in the county of Dumfries. It extends about 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; it may be conſidered as the low lands of Eſkdale; for, its higheſt grounds, which riſe gradually towards the E. and N.E. cannot be called mountains, contraſted with the elevated peaks in the conterminous pariſhes; at the ſame time the ſurface is uneven, and diverſified by a variety of ridges and flats, excepting the banks of the Eſk, which are level. The central part is interſected by the Eſk, and the great road from Edinburgh to London paſſes in the ſame direction. The ſoil is a light loam, ſheltered by a profuſion of wood in every part. Beſides the Eſk, the pariſh is watered by the Liddal, which divides it from England, and the Tarras, remarkable for its romantic ſcenery. The number of acres occupied by wood cannot be leſs than 1000,

of which the oak is the chief. A number of orchards have been lately made out by order of the Duke of Buccleugh, who is fole proprietor. A Roman camp and military road are diſtinctly to be traced; and the ruins of a priory are ſtill viſible, about half a mile from the church. Freeſtone, limeſtone, and coal, are found in great abundance. There is a powerful chalybeate ſpring near the Liddal, and a ſpring on the banks of the Tarras, which has a petrifying quality. Population in 1794, 2725.

CANTYRE or KINTYRE; a peninſula or diſtrict of Argyliſhire. Vide KINTYRE.

CAPE WRATH. Vide WRATH (CAPE).

CAPUTH; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Perthſhire, called Stormont. It comprehends an extenſive portion of the vale of Strathmore, ſtretching in length nearly 13 miles, and varying in breadth from 1 to 6. The Tay, the Iſla, and water of Lunan, are the rivers of the pariſh. The Lunan in its courſe, forms a ſucceſſion of ſmall lakes, and at laſt falls into the Iſla. The ſurface is mountainous; the ſoil of the arable part is moſtly a deep clay, except on the banks of the Tay and Iſla, where it is a light loam. There are 5 or 6 ſmall villages in the pariſh, in one of which a ſtamp-office is eſtabliſhed, where is uſually ſtamped upwards of 100,000 yards of linen. There is a good deal of natural wood, and new plantations have lately been made out. The hills afford a very fine blue ſlate. There are ſeveral antiquities, as druidical circles, cairns, &c.; of the laſt, one called *Cairnmuir*, is eſteemed the largeſt in the country. Population in 1792, 2045.

CARA; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire; lies 3½ miles W. of the peninſula of Kintyre, and about 2 miles S. of the iſland of Gigha, to which it is attached in forming a parochial diſtrict. The extent of Cara is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The ſhore is high and rocky, except at the N. E. end, where there is a landing-place. The S. end, called the *Maoil*, or *Mull* of *Cara*, which is the higheſt part of the iſland, is a perpendicular rock, meaſuring 117 feet in height; from the ſhore to the foot of this precipice there is a ſteep aſcent, equal to 50 feet, which makes the whole 167 feet. This rock contains a great deal of iron ore, and in one place, which was ſtruck with lightning about the year 1756, large pieces of metallic ore was thrown down, which ſeemed to be a mixture of copper and iron. Cloſe by this part of the rock is a cave 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 broad, which communicates at the end with another 37 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and 9 in height. The N. E. part of the iſland abounds with rabbits, where the ſoil is a mixture of ſhells, ſand, and earth; the reſt is moſſy, and the greater part might be cultivated, but it is thought more profitable to keep it under paſture. It is the property of Mr. M'Donald of Leargie, who rents it at about 35l. ſterling. Adjoining to the houſe of the farmer, is an old chapel, 26 feet long, and 12 broad, with a Gothic arched door on the N. ſide. In 1793, the number of inhabitants amounted to 22.

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON; a ſmall pariſh in the county of Angus, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The ſurface is beautiful, and well cultivated, with a gentle ſlope from N. to S.; there are no rocks or hills. The ſoil is deep and fertile; and the banks of the rivers Southeſk and Norin, are beautifuly ornamented with various plantations. There are fed annually a conſiderable number of black cattle, but very few ſheep. Mr. Skene of Careſton is the proprietor and patron of the pariſh. Population in 1790, 260; in 1801 229.

CARDEN; a hill in the county of Peebles, about 1400 feet above the level of the Tweed.

CARDROSS; a pariſh in the county of Dunbarton, about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The ſituation is peculiarly beautiful, waſhed on the eaſtern border by the Leven, and on the S. by the Frith of Clyde. The ground riſes with a gradual aſcent from the ſhore for upwards of 2 miles, till it terminates in a ridge of hills which ſeparate it from the lands in the neighbourhood of Leven and Loch Lomond. On the ſhore the ſoil is gravelly; at a ſhort diſtance it becomes clay; and the lands adjacent to the Leven, are of the nature of Carſe. The natural wood and plantations are conſiderable, and from 2000l.

to 3000l. worth will be ſold at one cutting. The printfields of *Dalquhurn* and *Cordale* are by far the moſt conſiderable and extenſive in Scotland; the latter employs no fewer than 880 perſons. The village of *Rentown*, ſituated on the eſtate of Mr. Smollet of Dalquhurn, is rapidly increaſing in ſize, and another village has lately been built on the eſtate of Graham of Garthmore. Near the village of *Rentown*, in the old manſion-houſe of Dalquhurn, was born *Dr. Tobias Smollet*, the well known author of *Roderic Random*, and other entertaining works. His "Hiſtory of England," though perhaps inferior to Hume or Robertſon in refinement of thought and political obſervation, is noted for the beauties of deſcription, and the ready delineation of character. After a chequered life of 51 years, he died at Leghorn, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1771. Adjacent to the place of his nativity, Mr. Smollet of Bonhill, his couſin, has erected a lofty column to his memory, with an elegant Latin inſcription. Population of Cardroſs in 1793, 2194.

CARGILL; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated in the valley of Strathmore. It is nearly an oblong ſquare, about 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The ſurface is finely diverſified with wood and water, and variegated by gentle aſcents and declivities, riſing gradually to a ridge for about a mile from the Tay, which bounds it on the N.; it reaches a plain, which extends to the Sidlaw hills, which form the S. boundary: except the wood lands, it is moſtly arable, and many improvements have been lately made. The ſoil, on the banks of the river, is a deep rich clay; towards the middle it is loamy; at the foot of the hills it becomes gravelly, and unproductive. Near the W. end of the pariſh, the Tay forms what is called the *Linn* of *Campſey*, by falling over a rugged baſaltic dyke, which croſſes the river at this place, and is found to extend in a right line many miles to the N. and S. of the Tay. The Iſla runs into the Tay about a mile above the village of Cargill; the fiſheries on both theſe rivers are of conſiderable value, and moſtly all held in leaſe by a company in Perth. In former times this pariſh abounded with wood; at preſent there are only about 100 acres of natural coppices, and 400 acres of plantation. Several freeſtone quarries, of excellent quality and good colour, have been wrought to a conſiderable extent; limeſtone alſo is found, and might, it is ſaid, be wrought to good account; there is alſo great abundance of rock marl. Near the confluence of the Tay and Iſla, are diſcovered plain veſtiges of a Roman encampment; the *foſſa* are perfectly diſtinct, and the aqueduct by which they were filled from a neighbouring river, is in a ſtate of high preſervation. On a romantic rock, which riſes perpendicularly over the *Linn* of *Campſey*, are the ruins of an ancient religious houſe, ſaid to have been dependent on the abbey of Cupar. A Roman road, about 20 feet broad, compoſed of rough round ſtones, rudely laid together, paſſes along the high grounds. Stobhall, a ſeat of the family of Perth, is an old fabric, fancifully ſituated on a narrow peninſula, on the banks of the Tay. A conſiderable manufacture of brown linens and ſileſias is carried on in the pariſh, and 3 bleachfields have been lately eſtabliſhed. There are 3 villages; one of which, named *Strelitz*, in honour of her preſent Majeſty, was erected in 1763, as a place of reſidence for the diſcharged ſoldiery, at the concluſion of the German war. Population of the pariſh of Cargill, as returned to Sir John Sinclair in 1793, 1720.

CARITY; a ſmall river, which takes its ſource in the pariſh of Lintrathen, county of Angus, and after a meandering courſe of 5 miles, is loſt in the Southeſk, at a ſmall village called Invercarity, to which it gives its name.

CARLETONHILL, in the pariſh of Coimonell, in Ayrſhire, riſes with a ſteep aſcent to the elevation of 1554 feet above the level of the ſea. It is ſituated ſo near the ſea, at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, that, at full tide, there is little more than room for the traveller to paſs without danger, from the rocks threatening on the one hand, and of falling into the ocean on the other.

CARLUKE; a village and pariſh in the county of Lanark. The pariſh is about 7 miles in length, from the Clyde to its boundary on the E. and fully 4½ miles in breadth. The ſurface riſes to a conſiderable height in

the eaſtern border; it has in conſequence a great declivity, but almoſt the whole is arable. The ſoil, on the banks of the river, is light and fertile; farther up it becomes a rich mellow clay, excellently adapted for trees; it is therefore generally covered with woods and orchards. In the more diſtant fields, the ſoil is in general ſhallow and poor, with a bad bottom, and unproductive. The banks of the Clyde are famous for fruit; and in the pariſh of Carluke, apples and pears are produced in more abundance than perhaps any other diſtrict in Scotland; the orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are ſuppoſed to comprehend nearly 80 acres. There are ſeveral little hills or *laws*, which have had, or ſtill have, cairns of ſtones upon them, and bear marks of great antiquity. Coal abounds every where, the ſtrata of which are in general thin, not exceeding 26 or 30 inches; freeſtone, lime, and ironſtone, are abundant; and metallic calces, and calcareous petrifactions, are ſometimes met with.

The village of Carluke is about 5 meaſured miles from Lanark, on the road leading to Glaſgow; it is a large and decent village, increaſing very rapidly in ſize and population, ſince the introduction of the cotton manufacture; round it the wood lands and neighbouring ſcenery is much admired. Mauldſlie, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Hyndford, is ſituated near the village. There are 3 caſtles, which have a venerable appearance and romantic ſituation, called *Hall-Bar*, *Hall-Craig*, and *Hall-Hill*; and the ſcite of an old abbey ſtill retains the name of the *Abbey-Steads*. The Roman road, called Watling's-ſtreet, (perhaps a corruption of *Vitellius'-ſtreet*), paſſes through the village of Bradwood, which is ſituated in the N. W. corner of the pariſh. This pariſh gave birth to Major-General William Roy, whoſe abilities as a profound mathematician are well known, and the rev. Dr. Dick, late miniſter of Edinburgh. Population in 1791, 1730.

CARLINWARK VILLAGE. Vide CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

CARLINWARK (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Kelton, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, along the W. ſide of which runs the military road. It formerly covered 116 acres of land, but has been drained ſo, that only 80 acres are now under water; it has been a great ſource of improvement in the neighbourhood, in containing an inexhauſtible fund of ſhell marl; it alſo abounds with pike, perches, and eels.

CARMICHAEL; a pariſh about 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; is ſituated on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark. The ſurface is very unequal. In it there are ſeveral hills of conſiderable height, covered for the moſt part with ſhort heath; the ſoil towards the Clyde is gravelly, in the higher parts clay and wet. The Earls of Hyndford, who are the chief proprietors, have encloſed and planted a great part of the pariſh. There are both coal and limeſtone, of excellent quality, on Lord Hyndford's lands. Population in 1791, 781.

CARMUNNOCK; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire; the extent from E. to W. is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth from N. to S. The greater part is elevated, and commands a moſt extenſive proſpect; the ſoil is partly a light quick mould, and partly a ſtrong deep clay, which when properly drained produces excellent crops; there are other grounds alſo, the ſoil of which is a ſhallow clay, mixed with ſand: this kind of ſoil is poor, and will not bear a ſucceſſion of crops, without being every year nouriſhed with rich manure. Of the whole extent, which may be nearly 2500 acres, about 1000 are employed in paſturage; the reſt is generally encloſed. The river Cart runs along the weſtern boundary with great rapidity; its banks are in moſt parts covered with wood, which, together with its meanderings, and the rapidity of its current, renders the ſcenery highly picturesque and romantic. The great road from Glaſgow to England by Muirkirk and Dumfries, paſſes through the eaſtern diſtrict. In many parts there are coal and limeſtone, neither of which has been wrought to any extent; there is alſo plenty of ironſtone, and extenſive quarries of freeſtone; the eſtate of Cathkin abounds with whinſtone, appearing in many places in the form of regular baſaltic columns of 5 and 7 ſides. Many *tumuli* are to be met with, and when opened, have al-

ways been found to contain human bones, and inſtruments of war. In the eſtate of Caſtle-Milk are the remains of a Roman military road; near which are found various pieces of Roman armour and antiquities. Population in 1793, 570.

CARMYLEFIELD; a village in Old Monkland pariſh, in the county of Lanark. It is noted for the beauty of its ſituation, having a fine ſouthern expoſure, waſhed by the Clyde; it was erected as a muſlin manufactory about 1741, by a Mr. M'Kenzie, a merchant in Glaſgow.

CARMYLIE; a pariſh in the county of Forfar, extending in length about 4 miles, and in breadth about 3. It is a hilly tract of country, but the hills are capable of cultivation to the ſummits. Almoſt the whole diſtrict is a wet, cold ſoil, on a till or gravelly bottom. There are ſeveral extenſive muirs and marſhes in the pariſh, which might be drained and improved. A part of that extenſive moſs, called *Dilty moſs*, lies in this pariſh. There are ſeveral inexhauſtible quarries of gray ſlate and pavement ſtones, which have been wrought for centuries, and ſupply the neighbourhood, beſides exporting to Perthſhire, Fife, &c. Mr. Ouchterlony of Guynd, one of the proprietors, has lately made out ſome extenſive plantations of oak and larch, which promiſe in a ſhort time to remove the preſent barren and inhoſpitable appearance of the pariſh. The ſmall river Elliot, which takes its riſe in *Dilty moſs*, runs through the whole length of the pariſh. Population in 1791, 700; in 1801, 892.

CARNBEE; a pariſh in the county of Fife. It is nearly of a ſquare form, extending 4 miles each way. A ridge of hills runs E. and W. through the middle of the pariſh; one of which, Kellie Law, is elevated to the height of 810 feet above the level of the ſea. On the S. ſide of theſe high grounds, all the way down to the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, is an extent of rich fertile ſoil; N. of the hills the ground is much more adapted for paſture, though in dry ſeaſons, even there, the crops are abundant. Nearly two-thirds is ſubdivided and encloſed, and many of the parks are let to graziers at 50s. *per* acre. The caſtle of Kellie, the ſeat of the Earl of Kellie, is a large and ſtrong building, with ſtately apartments, which the late Earl fitted up in a moſt elegant manner, and laid out the pleaſure ground about the caſtle with great taſte. Sir Robert Anſtruther of Balcaſkie alſo poſſeſſes a fine ſeat. There are ſome excellent lime and freeſtone quarries, and great abundance of coal. Population in 1793, 1041; in 1801, 1083.

CARNOCK; a pariſh in the weſtern extremity of the county of Fife, is nearly a ſquare of 3 miles. The ſurface is level towards the E. but has a gentle declivity towards the S. and is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the hills of *Craiglufcar;* the ground conſiſts moſtly of gentle riſings and declivities. The ſoil is partly a black loam, and partly clay or till, and in ſeveral places with a mixture of gravel. The rivulets of *Carnock* and *Pitdennies* have their banks covered with extenſive plantations of fir, *larix*, and aſh. Beſides the village of Carnock, there is another, called *Cairneyhill*. There are no fewer than 5 excellent coal mines, belonging to different proprietors; there is alſo ſome ironſtone, and plenty of freeſtone of the fineſt *grit*, and capable of receiving the higheſt poliſh. From the *Ink Craig* of Carnock, there continually drops a fluid reſembling ink; it has been analyzed by Dr. Black, and found to contain coal, *ſilex*, and *pure clay*. The village of *Carnock* is pleaſantly ſituated on the rivulet of Carnock; it contains nearly 200 inhabitants; the chief manufacture is coarſe linen. The late John Erſkine, Eſq. of Carnock, profeſſor of municipal law in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and author of the "*Inſtitutes of the Law of Scotland*," was born in the houſe of Newbigging, in this pariſh. Population in 1791, 970; in 1801, 860.

CARNWATH; an extenſive pariſh in the county of Lanark, forming nearly a regular oblong ſquare, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. The ſoil is very different in the different parts of the pariſh; the Holms of the Clyde being of a deep clay, while on the Medwins it is inclined to ſand. There is a very conſiderable extent of muir land, of which the ſoil is a cold ſtiff clay, mixed with moſs. On the eſtate of Lockhart of Lee, agriculture is ſo much attended to, that the tenants by their leaſes are obliged to follow a ro-

tation of crops. Two brothers of the name of Wilſon, merchants in London, have lately erected a very extenſive iron foundery, and have built a village, called *Wilſontown*, for the accommodation of the workmen and their families. This work is peculiarly happy in its ſituation, as ironſtone, coal, limeſtone, and clay, articles eſſentially neceſſary to the work, are found in the greateſt abundance in the immediate neighbourhood. The Clyde, Medwins, and Dippool, are the principal rivers in the pariſh; all of which contain trout and pike. There is a ſmall lake, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Carnwath, about a mile in circuit, containing perch. In addition to the minerals mentioned above, freeſtone abounds in every part of the pariſh. The ruins of the ancient caſtle of *Coutkalley*, a ſeat of the noble family of Somerville, ſhew it to have been of great extent and ſtrength. Population in 1793 eſtimated about 3000.

CARRICK; the ſouthern diſtrict of Ayrſhire. It is bounded on the N. by Kyle, or Ayr Proper; on the E. by Dumfrieſſhire, and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the S. by Wigton; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its ſurface is hilly, and the mountains, eſpecially on the N. W. ſeem to be merely a continuation of that great ridge, which extends from the confines of England through the ſhires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries, and meets the Weſtern Ocean between the diſtricts of Carrick and Kyle. In the valleys between the hills, and along the ſea ſhore, are many ſtripes of level ground, of a fine clay or loamy ſoil. The chief rivers are the *Girvan* and *Stinchar*, at the mouths of which are ſituated the towns of *Stinchar* and *Ballantrae*. There are ſeveral lakes, and a great part of the country is ſtill covered with natural wood. The extent is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Carrick fell into the hands of King Robert Bruce, by marriage with the heireſs of Duncan, the laſt of the ancient Earls of Carrick, and the title is ſtill retained by the royal family, the Prince of Wales, as Prince of Scotland, being born Earl of Carrick.

CARRIDEN, or CARRIN; a pariſh in the county of Linlithgow, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Frith of Forth, extending about 2 miles in length, and one in breadth. The ſoil is light and early, producing plentiful crops; and the whole ſurface is arable and enclofed. There are 4 villages in the pariſh, 2 of which have tolerable harbours. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone, and the whole pariſh lies on coal of the beſt quality; and a conſiderable manufacture of ſalt is carried on. The celebrated Col. James Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Preſtonpans, in the year 1745, was a native of this pariſh. Here is the termination of *Graham's dyke*, and the fortification of Blackneſs-caſtle, one of the forts which, by the articles of Union, are to be kept in repair. Population in 1791-8, 1500.

CARRINGTON, or PRIMROSE. Vide PRIMROSE.

CARRON; a ſmall but remarkable river in Stirlingſhire; it riſes in the pariſh of Fintry, nearly in the center of the iſthmus between the Forth and Clyde; takes an eaſterly courſe, and falls into the Forth a few miles below Falkirk. The ſtream is but ſmall, and the length of its courſe not above 14 miles; yet there is no river in Scotland, and few in Britain, whoſe banks have been the ſcene of ſo many memorable tranſactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, this river formed the boundary to its conqueſts in Britain; for the wall of *Antoninus* runs parallel to it for ſeveral miles. The *Carron*, after it leaves its ſource, flows towards the S. S. E. watering the Carron Bog in its progreſs; leaving which, it ruſhes over the *Auchinlilly linn ſpout*, a tremendous cataract, correſponding to a deſcription in the tragedy of Douglas.

"Red came the river down," &c.

From this it continues its courſe eaſtward, winding through the carſe of Falkirk, and forming "*the bonny banks of Carron water*," long ſince famed in ſong. It paſſes near the hills of Dunipace, and the ſite of the ancient ſtructure, called *Arthur's Oven*, which was indiſputably of Roman erection. Hiſtorians mention a bloody battle to have been fought near this river, between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, about the beginning of the 5th century. The ſcenes of the exploits of the heroes of

Oſſian, in the opinion of Mr. M'Pherſon, were on its banks. Here Fingal fought with Caracal, the ſons of the king of the world; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Caracalla, the ſons of the Roman emperor Severus. Here the ſon of Oſſian, the young Oſcar, performed ſome of his heroic actions; and tradition points out the vale where the Scottiſh heroes aſſembled to attack the warriors of the ſtream of Caros. About half a mile from the river lies the field where a battle was fought by Sir William Wallace and the Engliſh, in the beginning of the 14th century. The river Carron, though it has long ceaſed to roll its ſtream amidſt the din of arms, yet preſerves its fame, by lending its aid to trade and manufactures; (vide CARRON VILLAGE.) The great canal enters from the Forth at this river, which is navigable for ſeveral miles near its mouth.

CARRON; a village in Stirlingſhire, ſituated on the banks of the river Carron, about 3 miles from the entry into the Forth, and 2 miles N. of the town of Falkirk, celebrated for the moſt extenſive iron foundery in Europe. Theſe works employ about 1600 workmen, and, on an average, the furnaces conſume weekly 800 tons of coals, 400 tons of ironſtone and ore, and 100 tons of limeſtone. All kinds of caſt iron goods are manufactured here; not only the inſtruments of war, but various implements of agriculture, the arts, and for domeſtic uſe; and the greater part of theſe commodities, whether of ability or ornament, can be furniſhed at one third of the price they coſt elſewhere. But labour and workmanſhip are in this place aſſiſted and haſtened by ſo many machines and ingenious proceſſes, that its commodities are executed both in a ſhorter time, and in greater perfection, than in any other eſtabliſhment of the ſame kind. To a ſtranger, the approach to the works is ſtriking and terrible. The illumination of the atmoſphere produced by the burning matter, the roaring blaſts of the immenſe bellows, and the noiſe of the weighty hammers ſtriking upon reſounding anvils, recals to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his cyclops occupied in preparing thunderbolts, or raiſes doubts in the mind whether it is not a volcano in actual irruption, ready to pour forth its melted bowels. Three kinds of ore are employed, which are mixed together in regular proportions. The firſt is a ſpecies of decompoſed *hæmatites*, brought from Cumberland, which ſtains the hand of a blood-red colour; the ſecond is of a yellowiſh brown colour, and of a rocky hardneſs; the third is the ſpecies of ironſtone, called the *ſeptaria*, or *geodes* of Dunbar, from being found in the neighbourhood of that town. From the proper proportions of theſe ores an iron is procured, equal, if not ſuperior, to the *ſable iron* imported from Ruſſia. The works are carried on by a chartered company, with a capital of 150,000l. ſterling, which is divided into 600 ſhares, which belong to a few individuals.

CARRON; a fine clear rivulet in that diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire called Nithſdale; it riſes at the foot of the Lowther hills, and after a courſe of about 9 miles through the pariſh of Duriſdeer, falls into the Nith at Carron foot.

CARRON; a ſmall river in Roſsſhire, which falls into an arm of the ſea, called Loch Carron. Both the river and loch abound with ſalmon.

CARRON; a ſmall rivulet in Kincardineſhire, which falls into the ſea at the town of *Stonehaven* or *Stonehive*, forming a fine natural harbour.

CARSE, or CARSE OF GOWRIE, is that diſtrict of Perthſhire, extending 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, ſituated on the N. bank of the river Tay, between that river and the foot of the *Sidlaw* hills. This tract of land, which is a rich plain, cultivated like a garden, ſeems to have been at one period covered with water; nay, in the remembrance of ſeveral people ſtill alive, many parts were a moraſs, which, at this day, are extenſive fields of arable ground. The river Tay has been ſuppoſed to have formed a circuit round the Carſe, waſhing the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and entering its preſent channel at *Invergowrie*. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaw hills, N. of the flat land. The pariſh of St. Madois, which is now in the Carſe of Gowrie, is ſaid to have been once on the ſouthern ſide of the river. Such parts of the Carſe as are called

inches (a word which ſignifies *iſlands*), are elevated above the other flat ground, which has been covered with water. The ſoil of theſe eminences is very different from that of the low ground; the former being a red till, approaching to the nature of loam, and the latter, like all land which has been immerſed under water, is a blue clay, of a very rich quality. Previous to the year 1760, the Carſe was disfigured with many large pools of water; but theſe have all been drained, except the *Qua*, which covers nearly 30 acres of excellent land. Lying on the banks of the river Tay, the Carſe of Gowrie poſſeſſes ſeveral tolerable harbours, the chief of which is at Errol, nearly in the center of the diſtrict; and the river abounds with ſalmon fiſhings on every part of its banks. The quarry of Kingoodie, on the eſtate of Mr. Mylne of Mylneſield, is unqueſtionably the fineſt of the kind in the county; it is of a gray colour, and takes a very fine poliſh. Many blocks of immenſe ſize have been raiſed; ſome being 50 feet in length, 16 broad, and 3 thick; it employs between 50 and 60 labourers, whoſe families amount to about 120 ſouls. *Caſtle-Huntly*, the ſeat of George Paterſon, Eſq. is an elegant manſion, ſituated near the E. end of the Carſe of Gowrie, commanding a proſpect extenſive, diverſified, and grand beyond deſcription. It was built by Lord Gray, in 1442, in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. Beſides this caſtle, there are many other ſtately manſions in the Carſe of Gowrie, which muſt ſtrike the eye, and attract the attention of every beholder. The elegance of the buildings, the taſte with which the ground is laid out, ornamented with gardens and orchards, beſides the general beauty of the country, evince the judgment and opulence of the proprietors.

CARSE is alſo applied to different low grounds in Scotland; as the Carſe of Stirling, Carſe of Kincardine, &c. but theſe will be noticed in the account of the diſtricts in which they lie.

CARSE-FERN, or CARSE-FAIRN; a pariſh in the county of Wigton. The ſurface is all hilly, except a ſmall plain on which the church is ſituated, and a few ſpots on the ſides of the rivulets. The hills are in general green, interſperſed with moſs. From the appearance of the country, it is evidently unfavourable for huſbandry: indeed, paſturage is only attended to. Formerly there were extenſive foreſts of natural wood, and at that time iron mines were wrought; but the decay of the foreſts, and the want of coal, render uſeleſs the iron ore with which this pariſh abounds. Many of the ſprings contain iron, diſſolved by means of the carbonic acid, and are admired for their tonic quality. Population in 1792, 609.

CARSTAIRS; a village and pariſh in the county of Lanark. The length of the pariſh from N. to S. is 6 miles, and its breadth 3 from E. to W. It is divided into 2 diſtricts by a ridge of riſing ground ſo uniform, that it appears from the Lanark road to have been artificially formed. The higher ground is a mixture of clay and moſſy earth, and the lower a ſharp ſandy ſoil; both diviſions are of good quality, and capable of producing excellent crops, were farming more attended to, and the land properly cleaned and cultivated; but a great drawback on improvement is the abſurd cuſtom of uſing peat for fuel, in a place where coal is ſo abundant, and at a moderate price. Some of the farmers begin to ſee their folly, and to be ſenſible that the time they conſume in bringing home peats would be much better employed in improving their fields. The village of Carſtairs lies nearly equidiſtant from Edinburgh and Glaſgow, being 27 miles W. of the former, and 26 E. of the latter. Near the village is the houſe of Carſtairs, the ſeat of Mr. Fullerton, where the gardens are extenſive, and laid out in the beſt manner. There is a Roman camp on a riſing ground near the Clyde, of which, notwithſtanding the attempts of the plough to deſtroy the works of that nation, the *prætorium* and walls of circumvallation are ſtill very viſible. Several Roman antiquities, as coins, inſtruments of war, and culinary utenſils, have been lately dug up. Population in 1791, 924.

CART; a ſmall river in Renfrewſhire, which takes its riſe in *Caſtle-Semple* loch, and after a circuitous courſe of about 14 miles, falls into the Clyde near Renfrew.

CASSLY; a ſmall river which iſſues

from the hills in the N. W. extremity of Criech, in the county of Sutherland. It takes a courſe nearly S. and falls into the Frith or Kyle of Tain, about 12 miles from its ſource. The ſalmon of this river are ſmall and white, and are eſteemed very delicate.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, or CARLINWARK. This village, ſituated at the N. corner of *Carlinwark loch*, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, was lately erected into a free and independent burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of William Douglas, Eſq. of Caſtle-Douglas. It contains about 250 inhabitants, and carries on a conſiderable manufacture of cotton, in which Mr. Douglas has a great concern. One great hindrance, however, to the ſucceſs in that line, or any other branch of manufacture, is the want of fuel, which is brought from a great diſtance.

CASTLESEMPLE LOCH; a beautiful piece of water in the pariſh of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewſhire. It covers about 400 acres, and contains plenty of pike and perch; it abounds alſo with ſwans, geeſe, and other aquatic fowls. The beauty is much increaſed by the fine plantations which ſurround it, and by a ſmall iſland on which is an old caſtle, called the *Paile* or *Pele*, which appears to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength. The river *Calder* flows into this lake, and the *Black Cart* is the outlet from it.

CASTLETOWN; an extenſive pariſh in the county of Roxburgh, being upwards of 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It occupies that diſtrict which was anciently called *Liddiſdale*, from the river *Liddal*, which runs through it from N. E. towards the S. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous, and, at a diſtance from the rivers, bleak and wild in a high degree; but on the banks of the rivers, it is very different; theſe are covered with natural wood and extenſive plantations, which afford an infinite variety of the moſt picturesque ſcenery. The mountains are high and ſteep, ſome being elevated 2000 feet above the level of the ſea; but they all afford excellent paſture for ſheep. In the midſt of theſe mountains is an extenſive bog or moraſs, from which the rivers *Tyne* and *Liddal* take their riſe, one running S. E. till it falls into the ſea at Newcaſtle, and the other turning to the W. empties its ſtream into the Solway Frith. Beſides theſe, the rivulets *Hermitage*, *Tweeden*, *Kerſhope*, (which forms the boundary with England), the *Tinnis*, and *Blackburn*, water this diſtrict. The arable ſoil lies moſtly on the banks of the rivers; but many acres, formerly under tillage, are now thrown into paſture. The romantic caſcade, and natural bridge on the Blaekburn, is in this diſtrict. There are ſeveral ſulphureous mineral ſprings, which are occaſionally reſorted to by invalids. Limeſtone is found in great abundance, but only a few crop ſeams of coal have yet been met with. There is alſo plenty of freeſtone. The Duke of Buccleugh has laid down a beautiful plan of a village, to be called Caſtletown; it is ſituated on the banks of the *Liddal*, and the inhabitants hold, at a ſmall feu-duty, off the Duke. There are many ruins of caſtles and fortified places; in particular, a circular camp of 100 yards diameter, on the top of Carby-hill, and alſo ſeveral cairns; and many gold and ſilver coins of great antiquity have been found here. Dr. Armſtrong, the author of the elegant claſſic poem on "Health," was a native of this pariſh, and has celebrated the beauties of the Liddal in this poem; (vide LIDDAL.) Population in 1791, 1418.

CATERTHUN; a hill in the pariſh of Menmuir, in Angusſhire, about 3 or 4 miles N. of Brechin; it is remarkable for a very ſtrong fortification on its ſummit; it conſiſts of an immenſe quantity of looſe ſtones, ranged round the ſummit in an oval or elliptic form; the convexity of which, from the baſe within to that without, is 122 feet: round the external baſe is a deep ditch, and 100 yards below, the veſtiges of another ſurrounding the hill: the area within the ſtony mound is flat; the length of the oval is 436 feet, and the tranſverſe diameter 200: this area is covered with a fine ſoft graſs, while without the ring the ſurface of the hill is covered with heath and moſs. Amongſt the ſtones ſome plants appear, but of theſe the *digitalis* or foxglove is the moſt conſpicuous. Within the area is a fine ſpring of the coldeſt water; and near the E. ſide are the remains of a rectan-

gular building, of which the dyke and ditch are eaſily to be traced. What has been the intention of this enclo-ſure is difficult to be determined, perhaps it might have marked the reſidence of thoſe of high rank, or been ſet apart for the purpoſes of religion. The aſcent of the hill is very ſteep, and the ſummit can only be approached in one direction. There is another fortification in the neighbourhood, of inferior ſtrength and note, called the *Black Caterthun*, from the colour of its ramparts, which are compoſed of earth. It is of a circular figure, and conſiſts of ſeveral concentric circles. On one ſide a ſmall rill takes its riſe, which, in running down the hill, has formed a deep gully; parallel to this rivulet is a rampart, which runs as far as the fortreſs, and forms an additional poſt or retreat. As Caterthun at a diſtance has the reſemblance of a *fruſtum* of a cone, from the heap of ſtones at its ſummit, many travellers have ſtated it to have been a volcano, the *crater* of which is extinct; but this is certainly a miſtake; there is neither the appearance of lava, nor of any other volcanic matter in the neighbourhood, and there is evidently a ſyſtematic arrangement of the ſtones which compoſe its fortification. Mr. Pennant thinks it has been one of the poſts occupied by the Caledonians, previous to their engagement at the foot of the Grampians, with the celebrated Agricola.

CATHCART; a pariſh ſituated about 2 miles S. W. from Glaſgow, partly in the county of Lanark, and partly in that of Renfrew. Its extent may be eſtimated at 6 miles long, and its mean breadth at 2½. The ſurface is agreeably diverſified with hill and dale, preſenting to the eye not abrupt ridges, but thoſe alternate riſings and falls, which are ſuppoſed to conſtitute picturesque beauty: many of the hills bear the marks of the plough to the very ſummit, and none are ſo ſteep as to prevent cultivation. Through theſe hills the river Cart winds in an irregular and romantic courſe; towards the ſouthern part of the pariſh the country is more bleak and barren, and the hills of greater height. The ſoil varies according to the ſituation; the lower parts are light and ſandy, the middle a rich loam, and the higher grounds clay. Agriculture is almoſt the only occupation of the inhabitants, notwithſtanding its vicinity to Glaſgow. The waterfalls on the Cart are well adapted for the erection of machinery; and the plantations on the banks of that river are much reſorted to by the botaniſt, for rare plants. Coal, limeſtone, and ſome ironſtone, are found all over the pariſh. A ſmall ſpring is ſaid to poſſeſs a petrifying quality, and pieces of wood, moſs, &c. completely converted into ſtone, are found in it. Near it alſo, beautiful *ſpars* and *cryſtallizations*, of a very curious form and appearance, are found. The field of Langſide, rendered remarkable for being the ſcene of the laſt and deciſive effort of the unfortunate Mary to regain her crown and authority, is in this pariſh. A Roman military ſtation is very diſtinct. The ruined caſtle of Cathcart has been a very ſtrong building, ſecured by a moat and draw-bridge. Population in 1792, 697.

CATHEL (LOCH) is a ſmall lake in the pariſh of Halkirk, in the county of Caithneſs; it is 3 miles long, and upwards of 2 in breadth; it abounds with a ſpecies of trout which are found no where elſe in the country, ſuppoſed to be what naturaliſts term freſh water herrings; it empties itſelf by a ſmall ſtream into the river of Thurſo, which falls into the Pentland Frith, at the town of the ſame name.

CATHERINE, or KETTERIN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the diſtrict of Monteith, in Perthſhire. It is about 10 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, exhibiting the moſt romantic ſcenery that imagination can ſuppoſe; it is formed by the river Teath, in its paſſage amongſt thoſe rugged maſſes which are called the *Troſachs*, ſome of which appear on its level ſurface in the form of bold and rugged iſlands and promontories. The ſcenery is uncommonly ſublime from the northern bank, where the road from Callander is cut with great labour, in many places out of the ſolid rock, but which is impaſſable for a carriage, and can ſcarcely be travelled over on horſeback with ſafety. Here, towards the *Troſachs*, the view is very grand; the rocky iſlands are ſeen riſing boldly from the ſmooth expanſe, and, at a ſhort diſtance, the mountains of *Ben-*

venu and *Benledi* are ſeen rearing their lofty ſummits far above the ſurrounding hills. At the end of this lake, and at proper diſtances on its banks, Mrs. Drummond of Perth has erected ſome huts of wicker-work, for the convenience of ſtrangers who viſit this rude and picturesque ſcene. Vide TROSACHS, and CALLANDER.

CATLAW; one of the Grampian mountains, ſituated in the county of Angus; the elevation of which, by barometrical menſuration, is found to be 2264 feet above the level of the ſea. At the baſe, towards the N. E. is a chalybeate ſpring, which is much eſteemed as uſeful in weakneſs and hyſterical affections.

CATRINE; a village in Ayrſhire. It is beautifully ſituated on the N. ſide of the river Ayr, in the weſtern extremity of the pariſh of Sorn; it is of a regular oblong form, in the middle of which is a ſquare of 300 feet, with ſtreets leading from it on the E. S. and W. and theſe are interſected with other croſs ſtreets at right angles. This village is entirely a new creation, and owes its eſtabliſhment to the flouriſhing ſtate of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain. In the year 1787, Mr. Alexander of Ballochmyle, the proprietor, in partnerſhip with the well-known and patriotic Mr. David Dale of Glaſgow, eſtabliſhed extenſive ſpinning machinery, and built this village for the accommodation of the work people; ſince which time it has increaſed conſiderably, and now contains nearly 1400 inhabitants. Catrine is diſtant 14 miles from the town of Ayr.

CAVERS; a pariſh of irregular figure, and conſiderable extent, in the county of Roxburgh; being upwards of 20 miles long from E. to W. and from 7 to 2 broad. The weſtern part is hilly and rugged, but towards the E. it becomes flat, with a rich fertile ſoil. The upper diſtrict is moſtly appropriated to ſheep paſture. The rivers *Rule* and *Tiviot* are the boundaries on the N. E. and S. E. joining their ſtreams at the extremity of the pariſh. There is a ſmall village, called Denholm, on the eſtate of the Duke of Buccleugh. *Cavers*, the ſeat of George Douglas, Eſq. is an elegant manſion. Population in 1793, 1300.

CERES; a pariſh and village in the county of Fife, extending in length about 8 miles, and in breadth from 1 to 4 miles. The ſoil on the banks of the Eden, the N. W. boundary of the pariſh, is light and ſandy, with a hard bottom; the reſt of the pariſh (except a ſmall part round the village, which is gravelly), is a deep cold earth, on a whin and limeſtone rocky bottom. The ſurface is hilly, but all the hills are cultivated to the top. Some hills conſiſt of baſaltic pillars of 5 ſides. Agriculture is more attended to within theſe 50 years, but much ſtill remains to be done in the way of improvement. The Eden and Ceres, with two or three ſmaller rivulets, water the pariſh. Struthers, an ancient ſeat of the Earls of Craufurd, is a venerable houſe, with towers and battlements. Upon the eſtate of Scotstarvet (the property of Miſs Scott), is a beautiful tower of jointed freeſtone, 24 feet ſquare, and 50 or 60 high. The walls are very thick, and from the windows being very ſmall, and the whole being ſurmounted by a battlement, there can be no doubt of its being intended for a place of ſtrength. Craighall and Magaſk are 2 other ruins of ancient caſtles. Coal, lime, and freeſtone are abundant. Lindſay of Pitſcottie, author of a hiſtory of Scotland, was a native of this pariſh. Population in 1792, 2320; in 1801, 2352.

CESSFORD; a ſmall village in Teviotdale. Near it is the ancient caſtle of Ceſsford, which gives title of baron to the noble family of Kerr Duke of Roxburgh.

CHANNELKIRK; a pariſh in Berwickſhire; is nearly of a circular form, having a diameter of 5½ miles. It is ſituated amongſt the Lammermuir hills, where they border with the counties of Eaſt and Mid-Lothian. On the banks of the ſtreamlets, which, united, form the river Lauder or *Leader*, are about 2000 acres in tillage, having a light thin ſoil, on a deep bed of ſandy gravel. The hills are moſtly bleak, and covered with heath. A great many Pictiſh or Scottiſh military encampments are to be ſeen in this neighbourhood, all of which are oval or round, and are called *rings* by the common people. Population in 1791, about 600.

CHANONRY; a ſmall town in the

county of Roſs. It is ſituated about a mile from the burgh of Roſemarkie, to which it was united by a charter granted by King James II. anno 1444, under the common name of *Fortroſs*, now ſoftened into *Fortroſe*; (vide ROSEMARKIE.) It was called *Chanonry*, from being the chanonry of Roſs, and the reſidence of the biſhop; it is now a preſbytery ſeat. Chanonry contains about 450 inhabitants.

CHAPEL of GARIOCH; a pariſh and preſbytery ſeat in the diſtrict of *Garioch*, in Aberdeenſhire. Its greateſt extent from N. to S. is about 8 miles; and from E. to W. about 7. The appearance is hilly, and the ſoil various, though in general capable of cultivation; the W. end is ſubject to inundation from frequent ſhowers, owing to the vicinity of ſeveral high hills. The river *Don* which forms the ſouthern boundary, and the *Urie*, abound with trout. There is a conſiderable extent of wood land, and ſome late plantations are in a thriving ſtate. In ſeveral parts are indications of limeſtone, but none has yet been diſcovered. Near the old caſtle of *Balquhain* is a druidical temple, and one of the fineſt echoes in Scotland. Beſide the church is a large upright ſtone, 10 feet high, 4 broad, and a foot thick; it is called the *maiden ſtone*, and Mr. Pennant has given a fine engraving of the *hieroglyphics* cut upon it. Near this village was fought the battle of *Harlaw*, in 1411, between Alexander Earl of Marr, and Donald Lord of the Iſles. Buchanan relates, that the number of nobility which fell in this obſtinately conteſted action, was greater than had fallen in any foreign engagement for many years before. Population in 1792, 986.

CHARLESTOWN; a village in the pariſh of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It was built by the Earl of Elgin for the accommodation of the workmen, at the extenſive lime-works on his eſtate; it has a tolerable harbour, where, in the ſummer months, from 30 to 50 veſſels uſually lie, waiting their turns of loading lime-ſhells; adjoining to it is the populous village of *Limekilns*. Charleſtown contains nearly 500 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN of ABOYNE is a pleaſant little town, in the pariſh of Aboyne, Aberdeenſhire. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Earl of Abyone is ſuperior; it has 4 fairs in the year.

CHARLOTTE (FORT); a ſmall fortification near the town of Lerwick, in Shetland, ſaid to have been built in the days of Oliver Cromwell. It was repaired in 1781, under the direction of Captain Frazer, chief engineer for Scotland; it is now garriſoned by a company of invalids; it completely commands the entry to Breſſay Sound.

CHIRNSIDE; a conſiderable village in that diviſion of Berwickſhire, called *Merſe* or *March*. The village is ſituated on Chirnſide-hill, one of the eminences, which, diſjoined from the Lammermuir ridge, project into the low country. It is diſtinguiſhed for its regular and ſemicircular aſpect on the S. and for its gradual declination to the Whittadder water, and commands a view of one of the richeſt counties in Scotland, with a proſpect of that various and rural beauty which never fails to expand and delight the mind of the ſpectator. The village conſiſts of 2 ſtreets, running over the ſummit of the hill nearly half a mile in length; but the houſes are generally mean, and built of clay. As a burgh of barony, it has the privilege of holding an annual fair, chiefly for the ſale of ſackcloth and linen yarn. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, and contains upwards of 600 inhabitants. The pariſh of Chirnſide is of an oblong figure, the length of which is about 4, and the breadth 3 miles. The ſurface is flat, with the exception of Chirnſide-hill; and the ſoil a rich loam, abundantly fertile. As in the other parts of Merſe, the farmers here are a moſt reſpectable and well informed body of men. Many of the proprietors farm their own eſtates, and have been always ready to adopt thoſe plans of agriculture which were likely to turn to advantage. On the ſides of the hill a conſiderable number of ſheep are annually reared. There is a conſiderable quantity of marl found in a ſmall lake, and the hill is almoſt entirely compoſed of freeſtone, with ſtrata of ſhell marl, ſo hard as almoſt to deſerve the name of limeſtone. A ſpecies of *gypſum*, nearly equal in quality to the fineſt brought from France, is found on the banks of

the Whittadder, in very conſiderable quantities, and has been uſed as a manure to great advantage. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, ſtrongly impregnated with iron; and ſeveral antiquities, ſuch as caſtles, *tumuli*, &c. but of too little curioſity to deſerve particular notice. Population in 1791, 961.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE. This ſmall county is bounded on the W. N. and E. by Perthſhire, and on the S. and S. W. by the Frith of Forth and Stirlingſhire; its greateſt length is about 9 miles, and its extreme breadth does not exceed 8; it is a plain and fertile country towards the Forth, producing abundance of corn, as well as paſture; and the coaſt poſſeſſes ſeveral valuable and ſafe harbours for ſhips, and creeks for the reception of boats employed in the fiſheries. From the ſhore the ſurface riſes into the Ochil mountains, the higheſt of which, *Bencleugh*, lies in the pariſh of Tillycoultry. The ſides of theſe mountains afford excellent paſture for ſheep, but towards the ſummits the bare rocks are only to be ſeen. Conſiderable improvements in agriculture have been made in this county; but rather more attention in general is paid to paſture than to tillage: however, the luxuriance of the crops generally enable them to export a conſiderable quantity of corn. Clackmannanſhire contains two conſiderable villages, ALLOA and CLACKMANNAN, the county town, and 4 pariſhes. Till lately, the want of turnpike roads have been a great drawback on improvements; but there is little reaſon to complain of that circumſtance at preſent. Clackmannanſhire abounds with coal in every part; freeſtone and granite are alſo in great plenty. In the Ochils, at various times, have been wrought valuable ores of ſilver, lead, copper, cobalt, ironſtone, and antimony: many beautiful ſpecimens of *ſeptaria* or *geodes* (iron ore) are alſo found. *Pebbles*, *agates*, and a few *topazes*, are ſometimes diſcovered amongſt the rubbiſh, which is waſhed from the hills. The principal ſeats deſerving notice, are *Tullibody*, the ſeat of the family of Abercromby; *Clackmannan*, the ſeat of Mr. Bruce of Kennet; *Shawpark*, the ſeat of Lord Cathcart; and *Alloa*, the ſeat of the Erſkines of Alloa. This county joins with that of Kinroſs in ſending a member to parliament. The valued rent is 26,482l. Scots, and the real land rent is about 14,200l. ſterling. In the enumeration returned to Sir John Sinclair, the population of the county was 8749.

CLACKMANNAN is the head town of the county; it is beautifully ſituated on an eminence, gently riſing out of a plain from E. to W. to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. On each ſide of the town the ground has a gradual deſcent, but towards the W. it is bold and rocky, where the old tower of Clackmannan is placed; the ſcenery beheld from this tower is uncommonly pictureſque and beautiful, and has been viewed with admiration by every traveller of taſte. The town of Clackmannan itſelf, however, by no means correſponds with the beauty of its ſituation. The principal ſtreet is broad and ſpacious, but many of the houſes are mean and wretched; in the middle of the ſtreet ſtands the tolbooth and court-houſe, a heap of ruins, and a nuiſance to the public here; the ſheriff ſometimes holds his court, and here takes place the election of a member of parliament. The harbour, or Clackmannan *pow*, is formed by the river Devon, where it falls into the Forth; its mean depth of water is 10 feet at the uſual ſhipping place, and 20 feet at the mouth of the harbour; it was formerly crooked and inconvenient, but was much improved in 1772, by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The village is ſituated on the eſtate of Clackmannan, and pays feu-duty to the proprietor of that eſtate. It contains about 640 inhabitants.

The pariſh of Clackmannan is of an irregular figure, extending in length about 6, and in breadth nearly 5 miles; the whole is arable, none of the eminences being ſo ſteep as to prevent the culture of the land; the greater part is carſe ground, and highly productive; a ſmall proportion is clay and wet. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devon, the laſt of which is noted for its falls and caſcades. There are nearly 800 acres covered with natural woods and plantations, which are highly ornamental and uſeful. Agriculture is much attended to, and is indebted for many improvements to

the Clackmannan farmer club, which was inſtituted nearly 20 years ago by the gentlemen farmers in the county. There are two extenſive diſtilleries, at *Kilbagie* and *Kennetpans*; at the laſt of which is a tolerable harbour. On the eſtate of Lord Cathcart, the Devon Iron Company have erected extenſive furnaces and machinery; near which the thriving village of *Newton-ſhaw* is lately built. Coal and limeſtone abound every where, of the beſt quality; and there is plenty of freeſtone, fit for building. Near the town ſtands a beautiful modern houſe, the property of Mr. Bruce of Kennet. The old tower of Clackmannan is ſaid to have been built by King Robert Bruce, and was long the chief ſeat of the family of Bruce in Scotland. Population in 1791, 2528.

CLATT; a village and pariſh in the diſtrict of Garioch, Aberdeenſhire. It is ſituated very high, ſurrounded with lofty hills, and ſubject to be deluged with heavy rains. The ſoil is various, but in general of excellent quality, and eaſily cultivated. Were the climate as favourable as the ſoil, few diſtricts in the county would rival it in fertility. Improvements and enclоſures are yet in their infancy: indeed, the ſmall farms, and the ſhortneſs of the leaſes, are an effectual bar to all improvements. A ſmall river, *Gadie*, takes its riſe here, and afterwards becomes a branch of the Urie. Granite is to be found in moſt places, very fit for building, and eaſily wrought; and veins of beautiful variegated marble have been diſcovered in front of *Craig-hill*, which have as yet been neglected. The village of Clatt was erected a burgh of barony, with power to hold weekly and annual markets. The ſuperiority belongs to the family of Gordon of Knockeſpock, who have done every thing in their power to render it a place of conſequence. The great ſouth road, leading directly north from the *Cairn o' Mount*, paſſes through the village. Population of the pariſh in 1792, 425.

CLEISH; a pariſh of Kinroſsſhire, ſituated along the N. ſide of thoſe hills which bound that county on the S. extending in length about 6 miles, and in breadth rather more than 1. The ſoil is various; at the bottom of the hills it is a ſtrong clay, and very fertile; the middle is gravelly, and the hilly part cold and tilly. There are ſeveral fine lakes amongſt the hills, which abound with pike, perch, eel, and a few trouts. The rivulets which proceed from the lakes have numerous falls of water, well adapted for the erection of machinery. Mr. Adam of *Maryburgh*, the proprietor, has given an excellent example to his neighbours in the improvement of land, by enclоſures, plantations, &c. and his example is now pretty generally followed. There is great plenty of excellent freeſtone; and limeſtone is alſo found, but at ſo great a depth, that it is not conſidered as an object of importance. Coal is alſo found in the neighbourhood of *Maryburgh*; but Mr. Adam has declined working it, on account of its vicinity to his houſe. The hills are chiefly compoſed of whinſtone. The road from Queensferry to Perth paſſes through this pariſh. On ſeveral of the hills are the remains of forts, apparently conſtructed with great labour; they are ſuppoſed to be Roman, and to have formed a chain of poſts to defend their conqueſts from their northern enemies; ſeveral urns containing human bones and aſhes have been dug up near theſe fortifications. Population in 1792, 653.

CLOSEBURN; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, county of Dumfries, the greateſt extent of which is from 9 to 10 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. The river Nith forms the W. boundary, along which the ſoil is a fine rich loam; to the eaſtward, the ground riſes a little, and the ſoil becomes light, dry, and ſandy; the E. diſtrict is covered with extenſive muirs, unfit for tillage, but affording excellent paſture for ſheep. The principal are *Queenſberry*, *Carrick Hills*, and *Auchinleck*; from the firſt of theſe, which is elevated 2000 feet above the level of the ſea, the Duke of Queenſberry takes his title. Beſides the Nith, the ſmall rivulet *Crichup*, noted for the romantic linn, called *Crichup linn*, runs through the pariſh. There is no coal nearer than 14 miles; but the limeworks of Cloſeburn are very extenſive, and have proved moſt beneficial to the county. There are about 200 acres of natural wood, and 350 acres of thriving plantation. The caſ-

tle of Clofeburn is a ruinous building, furrounded by a foffé, which communicates with a loch a quarter of a mile in length. Near this caftle is a mineral well, which has often been of fervice in fcrophulous cafes; it is ftrongly impregnated with fulphur. There is alfo near the village of Clofeburn a chalybeate fpring of confiderable ftrength. Population in 1792, 1490.

CLUDEN; a river in Dumfriesfhire. It takes its rife near the bafe of the Criffel mountains, and after a courfe of nearly 14 miles, falls into the river Nith, nearly oppofite to the old college or provoftry of *Lincluden*, in the parifh of Terregles. It abounds with excellent river trout, and contains a few falmon.

CLUNIE; a parifh of the Stormont, in Perthfhire. It extends in length 9 miles, from the top of the lower tier of the Grampians towards the valley of Strathmore; its breadth is about 4 miles. The furface is mountainous, the lower parts being about 150, while the higheft are not lefs than 1800 feet above the level of the fea. About one-fourth part is arable, the reft being mountain muir, and mofs. The foil is various; in the valleys, however, it is good, and yields tolerable crops. *Benachally* is the higheft mountain; at the foot of it, on the north fide, is a loch of the fame name, about a mile long, and half a mile broad; it abounds with trout and pike. About 4 miles S. and 700 feet lower than this loch, is the loch of Clunie, about 2½ miles in circumference, having a beautiful little ifland, on which is an old caftle, the occafional refidence of the Earl of Airly. The banks of the loch are very picturefque, and feveral pleafure boats, with parties fifhing on the water, often increafe the beauty of the fcene. The parifh is well adapted to the refearches of the botanift, as it abounds with rare plants. The natural foreits are extenfive, but not fo much fo as they were fome years ago. There are two mineral fprings, containing Epfom falt, valued for their antifcorbutic quality. The minerals already known are quartz, whinftone, granite, freeftone, and barytes: limeftone is found in one place, but the want of fuel prevents its being quarried. There is a vein of fine blue flate, interfperfed with large quantities of copper pyrites; and a deep peat mofs on the very fummit of Benachally. There are veftiges of 5 religious houfes, and of feveral military ftations, and fortified places. A great number of cairns and *tumuli*, which are faid to mark the places where the Romans under Agricola, and the Caledonians engaged, as defcribed by Tacitus. Forneth, the feat of the late patriotic Thomas Elder, Efq. is an elegant modern houfe, well fheltered with trees, and enjoying an extenfive profpect. Gourdic, the feat of David Kinloch, Efq. is alfo a fine building. The rich and well cultivated eftate of Delvin, with its magnificent manfion, adds much to the beauty of the parifh. In the caftle of Clunie, on the ifland, as already mentioned, is faid to have been born the celebrated James Crichton, better known by the epithet of the *admirable*, whofe adventures on the continent make fo diftinguifhed a figure in the annals of literature. Population of Clunie in 1793, 1037.

CLUNY; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire, fituated between the rivers Dee and Don. Its extent in length may be about 10 miles, and its breadth about 2; it lies very low, interfected by many rivulets from the furrounding hills, forming a great deal of haugh ground, which is often overflowed. The foil is warm and dry, even in the low grounds. Though the parifh lies low, and is completely furrounded with high hills, yet its climate is warm, and the winters are generally mild. Agriculture is much attended to, and the crops are productive. The only fuel is peat and turf; but thefe are beginning to be exhaufted, and in a fhort time the inhabitants will be obliged to fupply themfelves with coal from Aberdeen. The only manufacture carried on is the knitting of ftockings, in which all the women, old men, and boys, are employed all the year round, excepting in the time of harveft. The Hon. Baron Gordon, and Mifs Frazer of Caftle-Frazer, the proprietors of the parifh, are carrying on great improvements on their refpective eftates. Granite of excellent quality, is the only mineral of any value difcovered in the diftrict. There are 3 druidical temples, and feveral cairns of great fize. Population in 1792, was 883.

CLYDE; a large river in Lanarkſhire. It takes its riſe from Clydeſlaw, in the pariſh of Crawford, one of thoſe high hills which ſeparate Lanarkſhire from the diſtrict of *Annandale*, near to the ſources of the Annan and the Tweed; and dividing the county of Lanark through its whole length nearly 55 miles, falls into the Frith of Clyde, oppoſite to the diſtrict of Argyllſhire, called Carval and the iſland of Bute. Next to the Tay, it is the largeſt river in Scotland, and is navigable for ſmall craft as far as Glaſgow. At *Dalmure-burnfoot*, 6 miles below the city, it is joined by the great canal from the Forth. In the courſe of this river, through that part of Lanarkſhire to which it gives the name of Clydeſdale or Stathclyde, it waters the moſt fertile vale in Scotland, and forms ſeveral romantic falls and caſcades. Nearly 20 miles from its ſource the vale begins to be contracted, the banks become wide and deep, with a gradual declivity on both ſides, which are covered by gentlemens ſeats, highly cultivated and embelliſhed. Numerous orchards occupy its vales, loaded in autumn with the fineſt fruits, and beautiful meadows covered with flocks adorn its holms and its plains. Nature has agreeably diverſified the whole ſcene with hill and dale, contraſted together in the fineſt manner. About Lanark the ſcenery is particularly intereſting, by its various and romantic appearance. The deſcription of this ſcenery, as given by Mr. Lockhart in the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, is ſo accurate and beautiful, that we have taken the liberty to tranſcribe his words in this place. "The falls of Clyde principally intereſt the ſtranger, and we ſhall begin with the uppermoſt one, although to come at it, we are obliged to paſs the ſecond fall, or *Corra linn*. The uppermoſt one is ſomewhat above 2¼ miles from Lanark, and from the eſtate in which it is ſituated, is called the *Bonniton fall* or *linn**. From Bonniton-houſe, a very neat and elegant modern building, you arrive at the *linn*, by a moſt romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving the *pavilion*, and *Corra linn*, on your right hand. At ſome little diſtance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that juts out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within ſight of this beautiful ſheet of water; but no ſtranger reſts ſatisfied with this view; he ſtill preſſes onward along the walk, till from the rock immediately above the *linn*, he ſees the whole body of the river precipitate itſelf into the chaſm below. The rock over which it falls is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate tumble or leap into a hollow den; whence ſome of it again recoils in froth, and ſmoking miſt. Above, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations of foreſt trees. This appearance is ſuddenly changed at the fall: and, below it, the river is narrow, contracted, and angrily boils and thunders, among rocks and precipices. The ſame beautiful and romantic walk conducts you back again, along the precipice that overhangs the river, both ſides of which are environed by mural rocks, equidiſtant and regular, forming, as Mr. Pennant expreſſes it, a "ſtupendous natural maſonry," from whoſe crevices choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are inceſſantly ſpringing. You deſcend along the river for about half a mile, till you arrive at the *Corra linn*, ſo called from an old caſtle and eſtate upon the oppoſite bank. The old caſtle fall, with Corra-houſe, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themſelves a beautiful and grand *coup d'oel*; but nothing can equal the ſtriking and ſtupendous appearance of the fall itſelf, which when viewed from any of the different ſeats placed here and there along the walks, muſt fill every unaccuſtomed beholder with aſtoniſhment. The tremendous rocks around, the old caſtle upon the oppoſite bank, a corn mill on the rock below, the furious and impatient ſtream foaming over the rock, the horrid chaſm and abyſs underneath your feet, heightened by the hollow murmur of the water, and the ſcreams of wild birds, form at once a ſpectacle both tremendous and pleaſing. A ſummer-houſe or pavilion is ſituated over a high rocky bank, that overlooks the *linn*, built by Sir James Carmichael of

* The word *linn* has not hitherto been explained by any writer. It is no other than the Gaelic word *leum*, i. e. leap or fall, differently ſpelt and pronounced.

Bonniton in 1708. From its uppermoſt room it affords a very ſtriking proſpect of the fall, for all at once, on throwing your eyes towards a mirror, on the oppoſite ſide of the room from the fall, you ſee the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The *Corra linn* by meaſurement, is found to be 84 feet in height. The river does not ruſh over in one uniform ſheet like the *Bonniton linn*, but in three different, though almoſt imperceptible, precipitate leaps. On the ſouthern bank, and when the ſun ſhines, a rainbow is perpetually ſeen forming itſelf upon the miſt and fogs, ariſing from the violent daſhing of the waters.—The next curioſity, on deſcending the Clyde, that attracts the ſtranger, is New Lanark, or the cotton mills. The ſituation of this village is at the weſtern extremity of the Bonniton ground in a low den, and within view of another beautiful and romantic fall called *Dundaff linn*, ſignifying in Gaelic *black caſtle leap;* and, no doubt, formerly ſome fortreſs has been ſituated hereabouts, although no traces now remain, excepting in tradition, which ſtill points out a rock called *Wallace's chair*, where the patriot is ſaid to have concealed himſelf from the Engliſh. This fall is about 3 or 4 feet high, and trouts have been obſerved to ſpring up and gain the top of it with eaſe. This fall, the village, four lofty cotton mills, and their buſy inhabitants, together with the wild and woody ſcenery around, muſt attract the notice of every ſtranger. Below theſe are the romantic rocks and woods of Braxfield, the ſeat of the preſent Lord Juſtice Clerk, who, influenced by the good of his country, very friendly feued the ſite of the village and cotton mills to the benevolent Mr. David Dale, at a very moderate feu-duty.—The next fall of conſequence is the *Stonybyres linn*, ſituated about 2 miles below the *Corra linn*. It is ſo called from the neighbouring eſtate of Stonebyres, belonging to Daniel Vere, Eſq; but the grounds adjacent to the fall, on both ſides of the river, have lately been feued or purchaſed by Mr. Dale. This cataract, which is about 80 feet in height, is the *ne plus ultra* of the ſalmon, as none can poſſibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the ſpawning ſeaſon, are inceſſant and amuſing. It is equally romantic with the others; and, like the *Corra linn*, has three diſtinct, but almoſt precipitate falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally viſible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; the trees, however, are by no means ſo tall and ſtately, being compoſed of coppice wood. Salmon, pars (ſamlets), horſe muſcle, or the pearl oyſter, though numerous below, are never ſeen above this fall.—The next piece of natural curioſity is *Cartlane Craigs*, upon the river Mouſs, which enters Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. This is a curious and romantic den, about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on either ſide by a reef of lofty, precipitous, and rugged rocks, which are fringed with coppice wood and thriving plantations on the ſouth. The rocky bank on the north ſide is about 400 feet in height, and it is not much lower upon the ſouth ſide. Both banks are finely varied with the different appearances of rock, wood, and precipice. At the bottom runs the river Mouſs, which ſcarcely leaves room for the lonely traveller to traverſe the den: however, here the celebrated botaniſt, Mr. Lightfoot, clambered in ſearch of plants, and diſcovered ſome rare and uncommon ones, as may be ſeen in his *Flora Scotica*. At every reach of the Mouſs, of which there are many, the ſcenery varies, and wherever you find a prominent rock upon the one ſide, you are ſure to meet with a regular receſs on the other. Caverns in the rock are here and there obſervable, but none of them worthy of any particular deſcription. One, ſtill called *Wallace's cove*, tradition tells us, was the hiding hole of that patriot. Another equally trifling, but which bears evident marks of the chiſſel, is ſaid to have been the abode of a hermit in former times, but muſt have been a miſerable habitation, hardly affording room to lie down in. Conſiderable veins of the *ſpatum ponderoſum* run through theſe rocks; but no other mineral has hitherto been traced in this dreary den of foxes, badgers, and wild birds. It is ſomewhat ſingular how the Mouſs, inſtead of following its direct courſe, by Baronald-houſe, where the ground is lower and unobſtructed by rocks, ſhould have penetrated the hill of

Cartlane, and formed a bed through ſolid rock. It ſeems preſumable that this vaſt chaſm has originally been formed by ſome earthquake, which, rending the rocks, allowed the water to paſs that way." After paſſing Lanark, it proceeds by Hamilton to Glaſgow, receiving in its courſe many tributary ſtreams, of which the *Avon*, the *South* and *North Calders*, are the chief. Over the river, at GLASGOW, is thrown a fine bridge; and ſeveral ſmall bridges are erected near its ſource. After paſſing GLASGOW, it becomes navigable, receiving the river *Leven* at Dumbarton, and the river *Cart* near Renfrew. Oppoſite *Newport, Glaſgow*, the ſtream is about 2 miles broad; but only a ſmall part of it is navigable by veſſels of burden. After paſſing *Greenock*, it falls into the Frith of Clyde, oppoſite to the iſland of Bute. The Clyde, every where below the *Corra linn*, abounds with ſalmon; but above this fall river trout are only found.

CLYDESDALE, or STRATHCLYDE; one of the three wards into which Lanarkſhire is divided, having the river Clyde running through and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It gives title of Marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW; a high hill in the pariſh of Crawford, from which the river Clyde takes its riſe.

CLYNE; a Highland pariſh in the county of Sutherland, of which the inhabited part extends in length about 24, and in breadth from 8 to 4 miles. It is ſituated on the E. coaſt, from which the ſhore riſes gradually to the mountains. There are a great number of black cattle and ſheep reared, but although many parts are capable of improvement, agriculture is little attended to. Loch Brora is a beautiful ſheet of water, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea by a rivulet of the ſame name, at the entrance of which there is a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants on the coaſt are moſtly fiſhers, but their poverty and want of encouragement, prevent the fiſhery from being proſecuted to advantage. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone, 3 or 4 quarries of limeſtone, and coal is ſaid to have been formerly wrought in the pariſh. There are ſeveral Pictiſh antiquities; in particular, a ſtrongly fortified hill, on the S. ſide of Loch Brora, which is eſteemed almoſt impregnable by any force, even aſſiſted by modern artillery. Population in 1792, 1660.

COCKBURN LAW; a mountain in the pariſh of Dunſe, in the county of Berwick. It riſes from a baſe of at leaſt 6 miles in circumference to a conical top, which is nearly a mile from its baſe. The elevation is about 900 feet above the level of the ſea, which makes it a fine landmark for mariners. On the N. ſide, a little below the middle of the hill, are the ruins of a very old building, called *Woden's* or *Edwin's hall*. It conſiſts of 3 concentric circles, the diameter of the innermoſt being 40 feet, the thickneſs of the walls 7 feet, and the ſpaces between the walls 7 and 10 feet; theſe ſpaces have been arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. It is remarkable in this ſtructure, that the ſtones are not cemented by any kind of mortar; they are chiefly whin, and made to lock into one another with grooves and projections, executed with vaſt labour. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Pictiſh building, and afterwards uſed as a military ſtation.

COCKBURNSPATH; a pariſh on the ſea coaſt in the county of Berwick. It conſiſts of two parts; one high and mountainous, the other comparatively low and even. The upper diviſion makes part of the Lammermuir hills, which approach within 3 miles of the ſhore towards the W.; the lower diviſion on the ſea coaſt is light and ſandy, interſperſed with fields of rich deep clay. The ſhore is high, preſenting a ſet of cliffs about 100 feet above the level of the ſea; behind the cliffs the ground riſes gently towards the hills, having many deep dens or ravines, whoſe ſides are ſometimes ſloping and covered with verdure, but the general appearance is rocky, with overhanging woods. Over one of theſe ravines is thrown the *Peaths* or *Peeſe-bridge*, planned and executed by Mr. Henderſon in 1786. This bridge is 123 feet from the ſurface of the water to the parapet, 300 feet in length, and 15 feet wide, and is looked upon as a maſterpiece of architecture. About Dunglaſs, the ſeat of Sir James Hall, there is a great deal of fine wood, and

valuable trees; *Pemmiſhiel* wood contains nearly 100 acres of fine natural oak. Nearly a quarter of a mile above the *Peeſe-bridge* are the remains of an ancient caſtle, called the *old tower;* it appears to have been a place of great ſtrength, but the date of its erection is unknown. Situated near the boundary of the kingdom, and poſſeſſing many ſtrong military paſſes, this pariſh has been frequently the ſcene of war; this appears from the camps ſtill viſible on the riſing grounds, and the marks of military entrenchments in the glens. About 60 years ago, an attempt was made to clear a baſon, and form a harbour at the mouth of a ſmall rivulet, called the Cove; after the work was conſiderably advanced, it was deſtroyed by a ſtorm, and has never been renewed. A road was at that time cut through the rock, by which carts paſs under ground for the ſpace of 60 or 70 yards. In this pariſh the mineralogiſt will be highly gratified with the appearance of the *ſchiſtic* rocks which compoſe the Lammermuir hills, and the arrangement of the primary and ſecondary ſtrata; the upper part of the rock is *ſchiſtus*, and the lower is compoſed of ſtrata of ſandſtone, coal, &c. The meeting of theſe is diſtinctly ſeen at *Sickar Point*, a promontory waſhed by the ſea; here the horizontal ſtrata of ſandſtone lie upon the broken and rugged edges of the *ſchiſtus*, whoſe beds are nearly in a vertical poſition. Several thick beds of gravel lie upon the ſandſtone, compoſed of rounded pieces of *ſchiſtus*, whin and muirſtone, *porphyry*, granite, and ſmall nodules of limeſtone. The greateſt advantage has attended the uſe of the ſea ware or weed as a manure; it is found to make the harveſt earlier, and the barley raiſed by that manure brings at leaſt 1s. per boll more than the current price. The beds of coal, which were formerly wrought, ſeem to be completely exhauſted. Population in 1793, 883.

COCKPEN; a pariſh in the county of Edinburgh, about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad. The ſoil is a ſtrong clay, which is very fertile, and in general well cultivated. There is no particular manufacture carried on, if we except a ſmall manufactory of gun-powder (the only one in Scotland), which was erected ſome years ago. Coal is to be found in every part, and has been wrought to great advantage. The Southeſk divides the pariſh; at its ſouthern extremity its banks are bold, and covered with natural wood; and over it is thrown an elegant bridge. Dalhouſie-caſtle, the ſeat of the noble family of Ramſay, is a building of great antiquity, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river; it was ſomewhat modernized by the late Earl, and has loſt much of its venerable appearance. The grounds are well laid out, and ornamented. The manſion of Cockpen, lately purchaſed by the Earl of Dalhouſie, is admired for its delightful ſituation, and the romantic beauty of the ſurrounding ſcenery. Population in 1790, 1123.

COLDINGHAM; a town and pariſh in the county of Berwick. The town ſtands in a retired dry valley, having a ſmall rivulet of excellent water running upon each ſide of it, and is about a mile diſtant from the ſea. It appears to have been of conſiderable antiquity, for its monaſtery was one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing on the eaſt of Scotland; and, prior to the conſecration of the famous St. Cuthbert, which was performed in the cathedral of York, about the year 685, the firſt monaſtery was burnt, but was rebuilt (as Lord Hailes ſtates in his Annals of Scotland) by king Edgar in 1098, who, in perſon, aſſiſted at its conſecration to the Virgin Mary. The town appears long ago to have been much larger than at preſent; but, of late, it has aſſumed a more lively and cheerful appearance; and the wealth and population are viſibly increaſing. It contains about 720 inhabitants. The pariſh is of an irregular ſquare figure, of 7 or 8 miles. The general appearance is flat, but there is a conſiderable portion of riſing grounds, of eaſy aſcent and gentle declivity, which are, with a few exceptions, acceſſible to the plough, and are of a rich fertile ſoil, except about 600 acres of muir, of which the ſoil is altogether barren and unfit for culture. There are ſeveral peat moſſes, but the peats want that ſolidity which renders that ſort of fuel fit for fires. *St. Abb's Head* is ſituated on the coaſt, which is in general dangerous and rocky. There is a conſiderable extent

of natural and planted wood, efpecially on the banks of the river *Eye*, which waters the parifh. About a mile W. of *St. Abb's Head* is a beautiful piece of water, called Coldingham loch, which is about a mile in circumference, and of conſiderable depth. There are, beſides the town of Coldingham, 3 or 4 ſmall villages in the pariſh, the inhabitants of which are chiefly farmers or weavers. The remains of a church are ſtill viſible on the heights of *St. Abb's Head*, and a ruinous caſtle, called *Faſt-caſtle*, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, which has been almoſt impregnable before the invention of artillery. Population in 1791, 2391.

COLDSTREAM; a town ſituated on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, in the county of Berwick. It was anciently the ſeat of a priory or abbacy of the Ciſtertian order, which ſeems to have given riſe to the town; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a pariſh of the ſame name, where a ſmall river, the *Leet*, falls into the Tweed. In the town the number of inhabitants is 1162. Here General Monk fixed his head-quarters, before he marched into England to reſtore Charles II. and here he raiſed that regiment, which is ſtill called the Coldſtream regiment of Guards. Few towns are better ſituated than Coldſtream for manufactures. The banks of the Tweed are rich in corn and cattle, and coals are cheap. The roads from Berwick to London, from Berwick to Kelſo, and from Dunſe to England, all paſs through the town. The excellence of the wool, from the neighbouring diſtrict, points out the woollen manufacture as being adapted to the place. No extenſive trade, however, is carried on. A neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms at this town. The pariſh extends along the Tweed 7 or 8 miles, and its breadth is about 4. The general appearance of the country is flat; the eminences of the pariſh do not deſerve the name of hills. The ſoil is moſtly rich and fertile; on the banks of the Tweed, light; inclining to clay, backwards. A broad ſlip of barren land, called the *muir land*, divides the pariſh, running through it from E. to W. There are no natural woods, but ſome thriving plantations have been lately laid out. Freeſtone is abundant, and the ſymptoms of coal are very flattering; but few attempts have been made to diſcover it. Shell and rock marl are found in many parts. Hirſel, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Home, and Kersfield, the property of Mr. Moriſon, are great ornaments to the neighbourhood. Lord Home has erected two fine obeliſks, in memory of his ſon Lord Dunglaſs, who was killed in the American war. Several *tumuli* in the pariſh are ſaid to contain the bones of thoſe who fell in the border wars. Population of the pariſh in 1793, 2193.

COLL; one of the weſtern iſles, annexed in the diviſion of counties to Argyllſhire. It is about 13 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; its ſurface is one continued rock, much diverſified with eminences, and covered with a thin ſtratum of earth, which in many places is wanting, diſcovering the bare ſtone. Such a ſoil is not fit for plants that ſtrike deep roots, and perhaps no vegetable has ever grown on Coll to the height of 3 feet. The uncultivated parts, which may be nearly ſeven-eighths of the whole, are covered with heath. Coll abounds with lochs, of which ſeveral contain trouts and eels. Rabbits are very numerous; and hares, which were lately introduced, are becoming ſo. The caſtle of Coll is a ſtrong ſquare built caſtle, with turrets, &c. ſituated on a rock; it is ſtill in tolerable repair. There are a great many black cattle fed on the iſland, but ſheep are not much encouraged. The two ends of the iſland belong to the Duke of Argyll, and the middle is the property of the Laird of Coll. The inhabitants employ themſelves in the fiſhery. Population in 1793, 1041.

COLLACE. This pariſh lies in the valley of Strathmore, in the county of Perth, forming a ſquare of nearly 2 miles. The northern diviſion is tolerably uniform, and riſes gently towards the hills, having a light black loamy ſoil, intermixed with clay, and moſſy tracts of ſmall extent; the diſtrict towards the S. takes in the N. ſide of the Sidlaw hills, the ſides of which are in ſome places incloſed and improved, but towards the top, with the exception of Dunſinnan, are covered with heath. Lord Dunſinnan is the ſole proprietor, and has a pleaſant ſeat, *Dunſinnan-houſe*, in the N. W.

corner of the parish, about 7 miles from Perth, near the road which leads to Cupar-Angus. The most noted piece of antiquity is the castle of Macbeth, on the top of Dunsinnan hill; for an account of which, vide DUNSINNAN. Collace, in 1797, contained 473 inhabitants.

COLLESSIE; a parish in the county of Fife, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The S. part of the parish is remarkably flat, but the N. is rather hilly. The arable land is very fertile. The river Eden bounds the parish on the S. A large loch, which was drained some time ago, is now covered with natural hay, and affords pasture to 120 head of cattle. Not far from the church are the remains of 2 castles or fortifications; several mounds have been lately opened, and found to contain human bones. Population in 1790-8, 949; in 1801, 930.

COLLINGTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, which approaches within 2 miles of the metropolis. It extends about 4 miles E. and W. and about 5 in a S. and N. direction, and takes in part of the *Pentland* ridge, *Logan-house hill*, the highest point being in this parish. This hill is found, by repeated barometrical observations, to be 1700 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. The arable lands slope gently from the skirts of the hills to the level of the river, and are all enclosed and highly cultivated. The river of *Collington*, or rather *the water of Leith*, abounds with much romantic scenery, and in a course of 10 miles drives no fewer than 71 mills: on the lands of Cornilton there are the vestiges of a very large and ancient encampment; not far from this are 2 large cairns, and an upright stone, called the *kelstane*, a British word, which imports the "stone of the battle." Population in 1797, 1395.

COLMONELL; a parish of the district of Carrick, in the county of Ayr. It is of considerable extent, being about 14 miles in length, and on an average 6 in breadth. From the sea, which bounds it on the W. for 4 miles inland, the surface is hilly; the rest of the parish, though elevated, is pretty level. The soil is thin and light, a good deal intermixed with large stones. The soil on the banks of the *Stinchar*, and some of its tributary streams, is loamy and fertile; and, through their whole course, are adorned with natural wood. One of the hills, called *Knockdolian*, rising in a conical shape to a considerable height, is a conspicuous land-mark to vessels, when they enter the Frith of Clyde. A great part of the parish is now enclosed, and agriculture is beginning to be attended to. There are a great number of ancient forts and cairns, concerning the erection of which tradition itself does not even hazard a conjecture. Population in 1792, 1100.

COLONSAY; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. As it is separated from *Oransay* by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, we may consider these two as the same island. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. It contains about 8000 acres, of which 3000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shores it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. Of late, the system of converting arable land into pasture has prevailed, and a great part of the two islands is covered with black cattle. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, where was also a monastery of Cistertians; the remains of the abbey were taken down some years ago, in erecting a farm house. The priory of the same monastery was in Oransay, the walls of which are still standing, and, next to *Icolmkill*, are esteemed the finest relics of religious antiquities in the Hebrides. There is a great quantity of fine coral on the banks, round these islands; and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made from the sea weed thrown upon the coast. The Duke of Argyll is the principal proprietor. The number of inhabitants amounts to nearly 720.

COLONSAY (LITTLE); a small island of the Hebrides, situated betwixt the isles of Staffa and Gometra. It in many places exhibits specimens of basaltic pillars, similar to those of Staffa, and is inhabited by one family, who look after a few sheep.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extends along the banks of the

Solway Frith about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The furface is rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks, large heaps of ſtones, and impenetrable copſes of thorns, furze, and briars. For 2 miles along the coaſt the country becomes rather more ſmooth, and in many places arable; but, farther up the country, particularly towards the N. E. extremity, the furface is occupied by the chain of the *Criffel* or *Crawfel* mountains. From the appearance of the ground, it is evident that paſturage is more proper here than tillage. The ſea coaſt is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, from the bottom of which the tide ebbs, leaving an extenſive flat ſand, from whence the beholder may view the dreadful ſcenery. Amongſt the crevices of the rocks, and generally in the moſt inacceſſible precipices, is found that marine plant *ſamphire*, to the dangerous expedients in gathering which Shakeſpeare alludes in his deſcription of Dover cliff.

" ——————— half way down
" Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*; dreadful trade."

The ſmall river of Southwick forms a convenient harbour, where it falls into the Solway Frith. All the moſſes contain large trunks of oak and other trees, from whence it is probable that this tract was formerly an extenſive foreſt; but, at preſent, there are few trees either natural or planted. The mountains are compoſed entirely of granite, interſperſed with veins of *quartz* and *ſpars*. Like the other parts of the Solway Frith, the *polypus* or animal flower is found here. Many of the ſprings in the Criffel mountains contain, in ſolution, a quantity of calcareous matter, which gives them a petrifying quality. Population in 1793, 964.

COMRIE; a village and pariſh in the county of Perth. The extent of the pariſh is conſiderable, being about 13 miles long from E. to W. and 10 broad. It conſiſts of the ſtrath or flat ground at the head of Stratherne, and of 4 glens, with rivulets at the bottom, which pour their waters into the Erne. The ſoil, in general in the low grounds, is light and gravelly; and in ſome parts, eſpecially in the glens, it is deeper, and ſwampy. On the ſides of the ſtrath to the E. end of Locherne, and even along the loch itſelf, is a continued ridge of hills, ſome of them elevated to a great height. Locherne is a beautiful expanſe of water, 8 miles in length. The banks are covered with natural wood of great extent and value. Beſides this lake, there are ſeveral ſmaller lakes, which abound with ſmall trout. The hilly part is covered with flocks of ſheep, of which there are annually reared about 16,000. Few diſtricts afford more variety of wild Highland ſcenery than Comrie. There is a good ſlate quarry near the foreſt of Glenairtney, and an excellent limeſtone quarry at the W. end of Locherne, which has been of immenſe ſervice in the improvement of the lands. The neareſt coal is 25 miles diſtant from the village, and peats are at beſt a troubleſome and expenſive fuel. There are the remains of 3 druidical temples, and the diſtinct *profile* of a Roman camp in the plain of Dalginroſs, in the neighbourhood of Comrie. This pariſh, and the neighbouring diſtrict, have been much alarmed for ſeveral years by frequent ſmart ſhocks of earthquakes. In all the ſhocks which have been felt, Comrie ſeems to have been the center towards which the motion ſeems to proceed. The village of Comrie ſtands on the confluence of the *Erne* and *Ruthil*. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and very thriving. A conſiderable trade is carried on in ſpinning of yarn, and diſtillation of whiſky. A great part of it belongs to the family of Perth. Near Locherne is Duneira, an elegant hunting-ſeat of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. Population in 1792, about 3000.

CON (LOCH); one of the chain of lakes formed by the Forth in paſſing through the pariſh of Aberfoyle, in the county of Perth. It is about 2½ miles in length, and poſſeſſes the ſame romantic ſcenery for which *Loch Catherine* and *Loch Ard* are diſtinguiſhed.

CONAN, or CONON; a river in Roſsſhire, which falls into the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty. It abounds with ſalmon; and formerly pearls of great value were found near its mouth.

CONTIN; a pariſh in Roſsſhire. The ſurface is very mountainous, but there is a good deal of good corn lands in the valleys. A great number

of the hills are covered with foreſts of natural wood. There are many lakes and rivers, which abound with ſalmon and other fiſh. Many black cattle, horſes, and ſheep, are reared on the hills, which alſo afford plenty of game to the ſportſman. Shell and rock marl, and limeſtone of good quality, abound. The *Raſay* is the principal river in the pariſh. Population in 1792, 2500.

COQUET RIVER takes its riſe in the county of Roxburgh, from thoſe mountains which ſeparate England from Scotland, and after receiving a vaſt number of ſtreams from the ſides of the mountains, which increaſe it to a conſiderable ſize, it enters England, and taking an eaſterly direction, falls into the ocean betwixt Alnwick and Coquet iſle.

CORREEN; a hill in the pariſh of Forbes, Aberdeenſhire, the height of which is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the ſea. It contains excellent limeſtone.

CORRIE; a ſmall river in Dumfrieſſhire. It has its ſource in a glen of the ſame name, in the united pariſhes of Hutton and Corrie, and after a rapid courſe of about 6 miles, falls into the *Milk* at Balſtack.

CORSTORPHINE; a pariſh in the county of Mid-Lothian, not more than 2 or 3 miles from Edinburgh; extends about 4 miles at its greateſt length, and on average 2½ miles in breadth. The ſurface is in general level, riſing to few eminences, and theſe inconſiderable; over a great part of its extent it ſpreads into a ſmooth plain. The grounds of higheſt elevation, are thoſe which are called Corſtorphine hills; an appellation they could hardly have gained, were it not for their ſituation, being in a manner inſulated in the midſt of rich valleys, where they form a diverſity highly conducive to the beauty of the country: on the S. and W. ſides they riſe from the plain, by an eaſy gradual aſcent, to the height of 470 feet above the level of the ſea: on the N. and E. they are more rocky and precipitate: the appearance on the S. ſide is remarkable for its beauty; decorated with the beautiful ſeats of Belmont and Beachwood, and having the whole lands cultivated and neatly encloſed, it forms a pleaſant rural landſcape. The ſoil is generally a rich loam, diverſified with clay and ſand. A great part of the meadow ground is compoſed of decayed vegetables. Agriculture, in its different departments, is conducted according to the moſt improved modes adapted in Scotland and the bordering counties of England; ſummer fallow, and a due rotation of green and meliorating crops are obſerved, and the farmer takes advantage of his local ſituation to procure dung from Edinburgh, by which he is enabled to raiſe crops in ſucceſſion, which others without this advantage are unable to do. A general opinion prevails here, that lime uſed as a manure would be unproductive, and even deleterious, after uſing the ſtreet dung of the metropolis: this idea ſeems to be ill founded; and, it is probable the practice would be attended with the contrary effect: lime is uſed principally as a ſtimulant, and as means of accelerating the diſſolution of vegetable matter, and its change into the principles which are the food of plants, which the ſtreet dung affords in great abundance. Corſtorphine is watered at one corner by the water of Leith, and by a ſmall rivulet called *Cogar burn*. There is but little wood in the whole diſtrict, the ground being all arable, and too valuable to be laid out in that unprofitable manner. The village of Corſtorphine lies low, and is ſaid to have a damp and unhealthy atmoſphere; but there are no evidences of this circumſtance; epidemic diſorders are not more prevalent than in the neighbourhood. The population has very much decreaſed within this century; one cauſe, of bringing people to the place on a tranſient viſit has ſome years ago been removed. The hepatic mineral ſpring, which was much reſorted to, has fallen into total diſrepute for a number of years; owing, it is ſaid, to a drain paſſing near the place, by which its virtues have been impaired. Before that period, Corſtorphine was the place of faſhionable reſort from Edinburgh, and had its balls, and other amuſements of watering-places. Except ſandſtone, whinſtone, and a ſpecies of ſtone compoſed of *ſchiſtus* and ſandſtone, intermixed with micaceous fragments, no mineral of note has been diſcovered. Population in 1791, 1037.

CORTACHY and CLOVA. Thefe united parifhes occupy a very extenfive portion of the county of Angus. The foil is in general poor, with a wet and cold bottom; a part, however, of the haugh ground, on the banks of the Efk, the only river in the diftrict, is a light early foil, interfperfed with frequent patches of mofs. The parifhes include a great part of the Grampian mountains, and from this circumftance are calculated principally for paflure; fome of the hills are of great height, and many places are beautifully romantic and picturefque. In the fmall part of the parifhes which is capable of cultivation, the farmers follow a regular fyftem of agriculture. Marl, which is procured in great plenty at the diftance of 3 miles, is the only manure. There are two fmall lochs in the diftrict, which abound with trout and pike. The common fuel is peat, turf, or heath, which are abundant in every part. Cortachy-caftle, belonging to Lord Airly, and Clova-houfe, the property of the Hon. Walter Ogilvie, are the only feats. Whinftone is found in great quantity; but no freeftone, or any valuable mineral, has been yet difcovered. Population in 1791, 490.

CORY-VRECKAN; a dangerous gulf or whirlpool, between the iflands *Jura* and *Scorba*, on the coaft of Argyllfhire. It is nearly as much dreaded by the failors on thefe coafts, as the much famed *Gulf of Charybdis* was by the failors of old.

COULL; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire, fituated at the head of a ftrath which is called Cromar. Its fhape is nearly triangular, the longeft fide of which is about 5 miles, and the other two about 3½. Coull, and the reft of the ftrath of Cromar, is flat, but much fheltered by high hills on each fide. The foil is excellent, being compofed of clay and fand. The parifh takes in alfo part of the hills, which are bleak and barren, affording paflure to a few fheep. None of them rife to a great height. A conliderable bog, in rainy feafons, is completely converted into a lake, and covered with aquatic fowls. There is a fmall druidical edifice, on fome of the ftones of which are the appearance of hieroglyphics, and figures of men. It is called *Tampurrie*, or *hill of worfhip*. Several pieces of filver coin, of old Scottifh monarchs, have been dug up amongft the ruins of the caftle of Coull. The great difadvantage of this parifh is the diftance from a fea port; Aberdeen, the neareft, being diftant upwards of 30 miles. Population in 1791, 465.

COULTER (LOCH); a fmall lake in Stirlingfhire. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and pours its waters into *Bannockburn*, the rivulet whofe banks are celebrated for the decifive victory gained over the Engliih army by King Robert Bruce. The rivulet of *Bannockburn* falls into the Forth, at the N. E. boundary of the parifh of St. Ninians.

COVINGTON; a parifh in the county of Lanark. It extends in length about 3 miles, and in breadth rather more than 2. The furface is partly haugh ground on the banks of the Clyde, and partly mountainous. *Tinto*, the higheft point, is elevated to the height of 1720 feet above the level of the Clyde. The hilly part of the parifh is covered with heath, but the reft of the foil is fertile, and well cultivated. There is a fmall village, called Thankerton, beautifully fituated on the banks of the Clyde, over which river there is a bridge at this place. Within this fmall diftrict we meet with numerous relics of antiquity; particularly four circular camps, and a large cairn on the fummit of the hill of *Tinto*, where a fire was conftantly kept up, whence its name, which fignifies "*the hill of fire.*" There is alfo a fine ruin of a fortification built by a Sir —— Lindfey of Covington, in the year 1442. Population returned to Sir John Sinclair, 484.

COWAL; a diftrict of Argyllfhire, is a peninfula or point of land ftretching N. E. and S. W. between the Frith of Clyde and Loch Fyne. The N. E. part of the diftrict, which borders with Perthfhire, prefents a rugged and broken furface. The mountains become gradually lower, and the furface lefs rugged, as you advance to the S. W.; and towards the extremity, comparatively fpeaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent paflure for fheep and black cattle; though formerly covered with heath, they are gradually growing green, fince the introduction of fheep. The foil has fo great a tendency to produce heath,

that land laid out in fallow will become covered with it in 6 or 7 years. This diſtrict is interſected by 3 arms of the ſea, Loch Ridden, Loch Streven, and Loch Eck, and is watered by the river Cur and Eachaig, which abound with all kinds of fiſh. The coaſt is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, poſſeſſing many creeks and harbours, which afford ſhelter to the buſſes employed in the herring fiſhery. Here are ruins of the royal caſtles of Dunoon and Carrick. General Campbell of Strachur, Campbell of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont, have elegant houſes and extenſive eſtates in this diſtrict.

COWIE; a ſmall rivulet in the county of Kincardine, which, after running a courſe of 9 or 10 miles through the pariſh of Fetteresſo, falls into the ocean at a village called *Cowie*, a few miles from Stonehaven.

COYL; a ſmall rivulet in Ayrſhire, which falls into the *Lugar*, near the village of Ochiltree.

COYLTON; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Kyle, in Ayrſhire. It extends about 2 miles in breadth, and 7 in length. The ſurface is flat, and the ſoil is a rich fertile clay, particularly productive on the banks of the rivers Ayr and Doon. There are ſeveral new plantations, which are in a thriving ſtate. There are ſeveral lakes in the pariſh, which abound with trout. Coal, freeſtone, lime, and marl, are found in every part of the pariſh. Population in 1792, 667.

CRAIG; a pariſh ſituated in the county of Angus, at the diſcharge of the Southeſk into the ocean. It extends along the ſea coaſt about 4 miles, preſenting a rocky craig or precipice to the ſea; its length is about 6, and its breadth about 2½ miles. The ſurface is elevated about 400 feet above the level of the ſea, but is upon the whole flat. The ſoil is good, producing excellent crops. There are 2 fiſhing villages in the pariſh, viz. Uſan and Ferryden. There was formerly a very productive ſalmon fiſhing on the Southeſk, but of late it has greatly fallen off. There is an iſland in the mouth of Southeſk, called Inchbraick, attached to this pariſh, through which the new road paſſes from Arbroath to the bridge of Montroſe. From the example of the Meſſrs. Scotts of Dunninald and Uſan, and Mr. Roſs of Roſſie, encloſures are now general. There were formerly ſeveral caſtles in the pariſh, but they are now demoliſhed; but, if there are few monuments of ancient grandeur, we have ſeveral beautiful modern ſeats. Dunninald and Uſan are fine manſions, with ornamented policies; and the elegant caſtle of Roſſie, juſt completed, is a noble ſpecimen of modern architecture. Mr. Roſs has lately, at his own expence, built a neat church, with a handſome ſquare tower, to terminate the viſta from his caſtle. Near Roſſie is a mineral ſpring, ſtrongly impregnated with iron, of conſiderable ſervice in relaxed habits. This pariſh has alſo extenſive limeſtone quarries. Population in 1790-8, 1314.

CRAIGIE; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Kyle, in the county of Ayr. The ſurface is hilly, and from the top of ſome of the hills the proſpect is very extenſive. The ſoil is in general light, and gravelly; but in ſome parts is a deep ſtrong clay. The greateſt part is arable, well encloſed, and very productive. The hills are covered with verdure, and afford paſture to a great number of cattle. The extent of the pariſh is 7 miles by 1½: many parts of the pariſh contain coal, though only one pit is at preſent wrought: one ſeam is compoſed of Cannel coal. There are alſo 2 or 3 great limeworks, from which 60,000 bolls of lime may be annually raiſed. Population in 1792, 700.

CRAIG-LOCKHART; a hill about 2 miles S. W. of Edinburgh; it is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic ſituation for the country reſidence of the Hon. Baron Gordon, the proprietor; towards the N. W. the rock exhibits lofty baſaltic columns, and on the S. E. ſide another ſet of baſaltic pillars appear ſtill more diſtinct than the former, but of ſmaller diameter; the columns are inclined towards the E. forming an obtuſe angle; the ſummit of the hill is elevated 540 feet above the level of the ſea.

CRAIGLUSH (LOCH); a lake in the diſtrict of Stormont, in Perthſhire, from which the river Lunan takes its riſe.

CRAIGNISH; a pariſh ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of Argyllſhire. The ſurface is low and flat; the ſoil inclines to clay, and is tolerably fertile;

but the climate, on account of the vicinity to the Atlantic, is so moist and variable, as often to blast the farmer's hopes. Captain Campbell of Craignish, is the only person in the parish who has his farm enclosed, and employs fallow and artificial grasses. A few herrings, and other fish, are caught on the coast. There are many fortified eminences in the parish, supposed to be Danish. In the vale, many rude monuments of death record in the most artless manner the battles of ancient times. "There," says Ossian, "the gray stones rear their heads in the heath, to mark the graves of fallen heroes." There are also the remains of cairns, and othe *tumuli*. Coal is much wanted in this remote part of the Highlands; but, it is hoped, the repeal of the coal tax, and the opening of the Crinan canal, will remove that want. Population in 1792, 770.

CRAIG-OWL; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Tealing, in the county of Angus; has been found by actual measurement, to be elevated 1100 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea.

CRAIG-PHATRIC; a steep and rugged hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness; the elevation of the highest part is 1150 feet above the level of the river *Ness*, which flows at its foot; it is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of *vitrified forts*. That on the summit of *Craig-Phatric* is by far the most complete and extensive one in Britain. The top of *Craig-Phatric* is flat, and has been surrounded by a wall in the form of a parallelogram, the length of which is about 80 yards, and the breadth 30 within the wall. The stones are all firmly connected together by a kind of vitrified matter, resembling *lava*, or the *scoriæ* or slag of an iron foundery, and the stones themselves in many places seem to have been softened and vitrified. The greater part of the rampart is now covered with turf, so that it has the appearance of an earthen mound; but, on removing the earth, the vitrified matter is every where visible, and would seem to have been in some places of great height. On the outside there is the appearance of a second rampart, but not so regular as the first; considerable masses of vitrified matter are also found in this second structure, under which is the natural rock, chiefly a fine granite, with some *breccia* or *pudding stone* here and there, composed of red granite, pebbles, quartoze, nodules, &c. in a cement of argillaceous and quartoze matter. Within the area is a hollow, with a small spring of water. The ruins of similar vitrified forts are to be seen on the summits of other hills in the Highlands. On *Knockfarril* and *Castle-Finlay*, in Rossshire; on Dun-evan, in Nairnshire; and another, near the S. W. extremity of the island of Bute. The opinions concerning these ruins are very different; some maintain that the vitrification is the effect of a volcano; others, the work of art; but Mr. Fraser Tytler, in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, endeavours to establish, that the vitrification is the result of accident, the ruins of ancient forts destroyed by fire. For a more particular account of this remarkable appearance, we refer the reader to a work by Mr. Williams, entitled, "An account of some remarkable ancient ruins, lately discovered in the Highlands of Scotland;" to the Philosophical Transactions of London for the year 1777; and to Mr. Tytler's treatise in the Philosophical Transactions of Edinburgh, vol. 2.

CRAIL; a royal borough of great antiquity, in the county of Fife. It was anciently called *Caryle* and *Cairràille*, and is mentioned by old historians as a town of considerable note, as early as the middle of the 9th century. It received its royal charter from Robert the Bruce, which was successively confirmed, with several new grants, by Robert II. Mary, James VI. and Charles I. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, near Fifeness, and possesses a small harbour, which, however, is neither commodious nor safe. A creek, a little to the westward of the town, could, at a small expence, be converted into an excellent harbour. It consists of two parallel streets, extending along the shore, which is here steep and high. The houses are fallen into decay, and the whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. Crail used to be the great rendezvous for the

herring fiſhery; but the fiſhery, from various cauſes, has been declining for this ſome time, and Crail has declined alſo. The pariſh occupies the whole of the eaſt *nook* of Fife, extending in length about 6 miles, and of very irregular breadth. The general appearance is flat and naked; the expoſure to the ſea winds being very unfavourable to the growth of trees. From the ſhore, the ground riſes abruptly to the height of 60 or 80 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is very various, being found of all kinds, from the richeſt black loam to the pooreſt thin wet clay. From the attention paid to huſbandry, they have generally plentiful crops. In former times, coal uſed to be wrought in moſt parts of the pariſh. Limeſtone is alſo found in a few quarries. There is plenty of freeſtone, but the quality is not good. Balcomie-houſe, a ſeat of the late General Scott, is well known as a ſeamark by ſailors navigating theſe ſeas. Airdrie and Wormiſton are two fine modern houſes. The remains of a priory, and the ruins of an old caſtle, where David I. reſided, are the only remains of antiquity. Sibbald ſays, that David I. died here. Population in 1798, 1624.

CRAILING; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Teviotdale, county of Roxburgh; its form is nearly circular, having a diameter of nearly 4 miles; its ſurface repreſents a valley, with the river Teviot running in the center. The ſoil, though various, is excellent, and very fertile. Towards the S. there are conſiderable plantations of wood. Beſides the Teviot, the ſmall river *Oxnam* waters the pariſh, and falls into the Teviot at this place. Agriculture is more attended to here than perhaps in any part in Scotland. Marl, lime, and *gypſum*, are uſed for manure. The turnpike from Hawick to Kelſo paſſes through the pariſh. Mount Teviot Lodge, a ſeat of the Marquis of Lothian, is finely ſituated on the borders of a romantic glen, the ſides of which are covered with natural wood. At the foot of the glen is Crailing-houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Hunter. A Roman road or cauſeway runs through the pariſh; near which are ſeveral fortifications, which are alſo ſaid to be Roman. Population in 1790-8, 672.

CRAMOND; a pariſh ſituated on the S. ſide of the Frith of Forth, partly in the county of Linlithgow, and partly in Mid-Lothian; it is watered by the ſmall river of Amon, which is the boundary of the ſhires. The ſides of this river are beautifully ornamented, from about Craighie-hall to where it falls into the Forth; at this place is the village of Nether Cramond. The whole extent of the pariſh is from 6 to 7 miles in length, while the breadth varies from 1 to 2. Towards the N. and E. the ſurface is flat, interſperſed with gentle eminences. This part is fertile, and the cultivation is well attended to. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh, from which it is diſtant only about 3 miles, affords a ready market for the produce, and furniſhes plenty of excellent manure for the farms. The ſouthern and weſtern part of the pariſh is more hilly and broken; Corſtorphine hill, riſing to the height of 470 feet above the level of the ſea, is partly in this pariſh. To this alſo is annexed the 2 ſmall iſlands of Cramond and Inchmickery. The road from Edinburgh to Queenſferry paſſes through the pariſh, croſſing the Amond and Cramond bridge. The fiſheries on the Forth are much leſs than they have been at former times. The oyſter beds on the coaſt, and about the iſlands of Cramond and Inchmickery, are almoſt deſtroyed from over fiſhing; and the Amon, which formerly abounded with ſalmon and trout, is now almoſt deſerted. Royſton-houſe is an elegant ſeat. The principal manufacture carried on is the forging of iron, and working of ſteel. It is ſaid the company employs a capital of upwards of 30,000l. Spades, bolts for ſhips, rods, bars, hoops, &c. are manufactured at this work. Freeſtone abounds in many places; as alſo whinſtone, and granite. Ironſtone is found along the coaſt, and there are many large ſeams of coal; but, though pits have been frequently ſunk, they have ſhortly been given up, on account of the badneſs of the coal. In Corſtorphine hill there is a ſpecies of ſtone, ſeemingly compoſed of *ſchiſtus* and *quartz*, which is ſo hard, that when beated and pulverized, has been found to anſwer moſt of the purpoſes of emery. There is another kind of mixed ſtone, which has the appearance

of coarſe whinſtone, but has evidently a conſiderable quantity of calcareous matter in its compoſition. When taken from the quarry, it is hard enough to ſtrike fire with ſteel, but by expoſure to the weather, it ſoon crumbles down to an earth, in the fragments of which very fine ſpecimens of cryſtallized *zeolite* is found. There is a mineral ſpring on the lands of Marchfield, called the *well of Spaw*, containing ſufficient quantity of *ſulphate of magneſia*, to render it highly purgative. John Strachan, Eſq. of Craigcrook, in this pariſh, about the year 1720, mortified his eſtate, of above 300l. *per annum*, to certain managers, to be applied by them in relieving the neceſſities of "poor old men, women, and orphans." The pariſh of Cramond has given birth to ſeveral men, who have become eminent by their talents, or their virtues. Of theſe may be mentioned, 1ſt, John, ſecond Lord Balmerinoch, noted for his ſpirited oppoſition to Charles I. and for being the beſt friend of the Covenanters, having ſpent the greateſt part of his fortune in ſupport of that cauſe; 2d, Sir Thomas Hope of Grantown, a celebrated lawyer at the Scottiſh bar; 3d, Sir George M'Kenzie, 1ſt Earl of Cromarty, well known for his voluminous productions; and, 4th, Doctor Cleghorn, profeſſor of anatomy in the univerſity of Dublin, who may be conſidered as the founder of the ſchool of medicine in that univerſity. To theſe we may add John Law of Lauriſton, one of the moſt remarkable characters this or any other country has ever produced. He was born at Lauriſton about the year 1670; and ſhortly after, diſguſted with ſome neglect which he received at court, went over to France, where he nearly completed the ruin of that monarchy by his financial ſpeculations. After being raiſed to the high rank of comptroller-general of the finances of France, he obtained liberty to erect a national bank, which was attended with the moſt beneficial effect. Afterwards, he began gradually to develope the ſcheme, which he had long before digeſted, called the *Miſſiſſippi ſyſtem*. This was the eſtabliſhment of an American or weſtern trading company, the object of which was the planting and cultivation of the French colonies of North America. The plan was immediately adopted, and the abundance of fallacious wealth which poured into the kingdom, promiſed to have exalted that nation to the higheſt pitch of proſperity. The event is well known; that ſcheme proved to France (what the South Sea Company afterwards was to Britain) only a bubble, threatening to involve the whole nation in the ſame general ruin. Law ended his chequered life, about the year 1729, ſomewhere in Italy, in a ſtate of almoſt extreme indigence, after having aſtoniſhed all Europe with his abilities, his projects, his ſucceſs, and his ruin. Population of Cramond pariſh, including the village of Nether Cramond, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, 1112.

CRAMOND (NETHER); a village in the pariſh of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the river Amond, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Frith of Forth; it contains upwards of 340 inhabitants, who are moſtly employed in the iron works carried on in the neighbourhood. The Amond is navigable for ſmall veſſels nearly a quarter of a mile from the Forth, forming a ſafe and commodious harbour; (ſpecified in the records of the Exchequer as a creek belonging to the port of Leith.) To this harbour belong 8 or 10 ſloops, employed by the Cramond Iron-work Company. Cramond lies about 3 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

CRANSHAWS; a ſmall pariſh ſituated in the midſt of the Lammermuir hills, in the county of Berwick. The ſurface conſiſts moſtly of high hills covered with heath and bent, and therefore better adapted for paſture than for tillage. Every farm, however, poſſeſſes a conſiderable portion of arable land, which is generally cultivated and ſown with turnip, for the ſupport of the ſheep during the ſeverity of winter. Lime has been of the greateſt ſervice in meliorating the ſoil. The rivers *Whittadder* and *Dye* water this pariſh, and abound with trout. The general appearance is naked and bleak, having few trees of any kind to ſhelter the ſoil from the ſtorms, to which, from its elevated ſituation, it is much expoſed. Cranſhaws-caſtle, the property of Charles Watſon, Eſq. of Saughton, is a ſtrong ancient building, of ſmall extent, but

ſtill very entire. That edifice, the ruins of many others of the ſame nature in the neighbourhood, and the remains of ſeveral encampments, ſhew this country to have been the ſcene of much bloodſhed during the border wars. Population in 1791, 164.

CRANSTON; a pariſh in the county of Edinburgh, extending about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſurface is unequal, but the gentle ſwellings of the hills, adorned with fine ſeats and extenſive plantations, are extremely beautiful. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole pariſh is arable. The ſtaple commodity is corn, of which a conſiderable quantity is exported. Freeſtone, limeſtone, and pit-coal abound in the pariſh; and the abundance of the laſt article induced the proprietors to erect works, on the ingenious plan of the Earl of Dundonald, for the extraction of pitch, tar, *naphtha*, and volatile ſalt, from pit-coal. There are 3 neat villages in the pariſh, viz. Cranſton, Couſland, and Preſton. Near Couſland are ſome ruins, ſaid to be of a nunnery. The river Tyne, as yet a rivulet, runs through the pariſh. The elegant ſtructures of Oxenford-caſtle and Preſton-hall, the picturesque banks of the rivulet, and the luxuriant crops which adorn the fields, preſent to the eye, perhaps as rich a landſcape as the moſt fertile ſpot of England could produce. Population in 1793, 839.

CRATHY & BRAEMARR. Theſe extenſive united pariſhes are ſituated in that diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire called *Marr*, in the very middle of the Grampian mountains; they are ſuppoſed to be more elevated above the level of the ſea, and farther removed in every direction from the coaſt, than any other parochial diſtrict in Scotland. The length of the inhabitated part is about 30 miles, and the breadth varies from 6 to 10; but, taking in the mountains and waſte diſtrict, the whole will cover an extent of 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. They are diſtant upwards of 50 miles from the county town. In the low grounds the ſoil is various, but when properly cultivated, and in a favourable ſeaſon, it produces good crops. By far the greater part is covered with mountains, ſome of which are the higheſt in Scotland, with the exception of *Benevis* and *Cairngorm*. The higheſt in this pariſh are called *Loch-na-garaidh*, *Binn-na-baird*, and *Binn-na-muick-duidh*. Nearly the whole of Crathy and Braemarr has been originally covered with wood, which belonged to the king, and was called the foreſt of Marr. This foreſt, with thoſe of the Duke of Athol, and Mr. Farquharſon of Invercauld, in Perthſhire, and the Duke of Gordon in Badenoch and Glenaven, conſtituted the principal part of the great Caledonian foreſt. In the deepeſt moſſes, within this immenſe range of extenſive foreſts, there are found large logs and roots of trees, which afford incontrovertible proof that they have formerly been overrun with timber. In Braemarr, a great part of the wood ſtill remains, on the eſtates of the Earl of Fife and Mr. Farquharſon of Invercauld, which are well ſtocked with deer. Beſides the natural wood, there are extenſive plantations of fir and *larix*, of the former of which Mr. Farquharſon alone has planted upwards of 14 millions of trees. The Dee river takes its riſe in the foreſt of Braemarr, and running through the whole extent of the diſtrict, is augmented with ſeveral tributary ſtreams; in particular, the *Gealluidh*, *Luidh*, *Coich*, and *Cluanaidh*. The principal lakes are Loch Callader and Loch Brotachan, which contain trout, a few ſalmon, and ſome eel. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George paſſes through the whole extent; the village of Caſtletown of Braemarr is ſituated on that line of road. Near this village are the ruins of an old caſtle, ſaid to have been a hunting-ſeat of King Malcom Canmore. It is ſituated on a high bank, on the E. ſide of the water of *Cluanaidh*. At a ſhort diſtance is the caſtle of Braemarr, a ſeat of a branch of the Farquharſons of Invercauld; it was once occupied as a garriſon by King William, and was burnt in the conteſt which took place between the royal forces and the Earl of Marr. Near the line of the military road is a large cairn, called *cairn-na-cuimhne*, or *cairn of remembrance*; a name ſtill uſed as a watchword in the country. The mountains above mentioned abound with emeralds, topazes, and amethyſts, ſimilar to the precious ſtones of the *Cairngorm*: granite of a fine poliſh alſo abounds, and there are

inexhauſtible quarries of limeſtone, and of fine ſlate. The united pariſhes of Crathy and Braemarr contained in 1793 about 1024 inhabitants.

CRAWFORD; a village and pariſh in the county of Lanark. The village is of conſiderable antiquity, conſiſting of freedoms granted to the feuers by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom conſiſts of 6 acres of croft land, and the privilege of feeding a certain number of horſes, cows, or ſheep, on the hill or common. It is governed by a *birley court*, in which each freeman has a liberty to vote. There is a great want of induſtry in the village, and agriculture is little attended to through the pariſh. The extent of the pariſh is in length about 18, and in breadth about 15 miles; it is bounded on the S. by that ridge of hills which divides it from Tweedsmuir, and from which the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan, the 3 principal rivers in the ſouth of Scotland, take their riſe. The hill of Lauders is chiefly in this pariſh, of which the elevation, above the level of the ſea, is 3150 feet. The greateſt part of the pariſh conſiſts of hills and muirs; ſome are fit for paſture, but many are bleak, and ſcarcely exhibit marks of vegetation. In the valleys the ſoil is generally light and ſpongy, but in ſome places there is clay; the ſituation and climate, however, even of the beſt grounds is adverſe to agriculture. Mineralogiſts would find great field for reſearch in the grounds. Leadhills are in this pariſh, the moſt extenſive mines in the kingdom; (vide LEADHILLS.) During the minority of James VI. a German was ſent by Queen Eliſabeth to examine the ſands of the rivers Elvan and Glengonar, and, it is ſaid, that he gathered a conſiderable quantity of gold duſt. The Earl of Hopetoun has in his poſſeſſion a maſs of lead ore weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold found here of 2 ounces. The Daire, the Clyde, the Elvan, and Glengonar, are the rivers of the pariſh. Population in 1792 (including Leadhills), 1490.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, is of an oblong figure, extending 15 miles in length, the greateſt breadth being about 6. The general appearance is hilly, adapted for ſheep paſture, with a few patches of arable land in the valleys between the hills. Round Gilkerſcleugh and Gleſpine, two gentlemens ſeats, are ſome thriving plantations; and ſeveral improvements are carrying on which do great credit to the proprietors. On Glendorch eſtate, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, there is a valuable lead mine. This mineral has alſo been found on the Gilkerſcleugh eſtate, on which property there are alſo an excellent limeſtone quarry, abundance of white freeſtone and coal; on other parts of the pariſh are the marks of former mines, which report ſays were wrought in ſearch of gold, and that a conſiderable quantity of that precious metal was found here. There are the veſtiges of an extenſive encampment, and the ruins of two ancient caſtles. A ſmall river, named *Demeaton water*, takes its riſe at the head of the pariſh, and runs through the whole extent. Population in 1791, 590.

CRAY; a pariſh ſituated partly in the county of Nairn, and partly in that of Inverneſs; the extreme length is about 16 miles, but it is ſo interſected with other pariſhes, that its extent in breadth cannot be exactly aſcertained. The river Nairn runs through the pariſh for 8 miles, on which is a tolerably productive ſalmon fiſhing. The banks of the river are well cultivated, and, where they do not admit of cultivation, covered with wood, natural or planted, which, with the ſeats of *Kilravock*, *Holme*, and *Cantray*, forms a ſcene of true rural amenity and beauty; the remainder is indifferently cultivated, and has a bleak and naked appearance. The proprietors of the pariſh, and Mr. Davidſon of *Cantray* in particular, have done much towards improving their lands, and introducing a regular ſyſtem of agriculture. Population in 1793, 1552.

CREE; a river which takes its riſe in the northern parts of the county of Wigton, and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is for ſeveral miles very ſmall, and runs through a bleak and dreary country, but is ſoon conſiderably increaſed by tributary ſtreams; it now changes its appearance, and inſtead of rocks and muirs, it holds its courſe nearly S. through a beautiful valley, till it empties itſelf into Wigton bay; it forms the boundary betwixt the counties of Wigton and Kirkcud-

bright; it abounds with ſalmon, and is navigable to large veſſels for ſeveral miles.

CREETOWN, or FERRYTOWN of CREE; a village in the pariſh of Kirkcudbright; is beautifully ſituated near the mouth of the river Cree, where it falls into Wigton bay. The ground is not level and equal, but uneven; and the houſes are ſet down without plan, and without arrangement, juſt as the feuer was inclined. It is ſupported by a good coaſting trade, and a few veſſels belong to the place; it has good anchorage a ſmall diſtance from the town, where veſſels of 500 tons are ſaid to lie in ſafety; it was lately erected into a burgh of barony by the intereſt of the proprietor and ſuperior, John M'Culloch, Eſq. of Barholm, whoſe elegant ſeat is in the neighbourhood; it contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

CRICHTON; a village and pariſh in the county of Edinburgh. The village is ſituated 14 miles S. of the metropolis, on the middle road to London by Cornhill; it is a thriving place, and contains, with the adjoining village of *Pathhead*, 450 inhabitants. The pariſh contains about 3900 acres, of which two-thirds are well adapted for tillage, and have a rich deep ſoil, capable of producing heavy crops; the remainder is little capable of improvement, it is overgrown with moſs, on a wet ſoft ſand, or clay bottom: the paſture is ſcanty and bad, and furniſhes little ſhelter for ſheep: the proprietors have lately begun planting, and the trees ſeem to thrive well on this heretofore barren ſpot. There is a limeſtone quarry wrought to a conſiderable extent, nearly 4000 bolls being annually ſold. Coal has been diſcovered, but hitherto no pits have been opened. At *Longfaugh* is a circular camp or intrenchment, the *vallum* of which is very diſtinct. The caſtle of Crichton is a very ancient and magnificent building. Pennant ſays, "it was once the habitation of Chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the Earl of Callander to King James II. a powerful and ſpirited ſtateſman in that turbulent age, and the adviſer of the bold, but bloody deeds, againſt the too potent Douglas. During the life of Crichton, this caſtle was beſieged, taken, and levelled to the ground, by William Earl of Douglas; it was afterwards rebuilt, and part of this new work is uncommonly elegant." Population in 1791, including the village, about 910.

CRICHUP; a ſmall rivulet in the pariſh of Cloſeburn, in Dumfrieſhire, remarkable for its particular courſe. It takes its riſe from a moſs, near the N. E. extremity of the pariſh, and, not far from its ſource, forms a beautiful caſcade, by falling over a precipice nearly 90 feet in height. Half a mile below this, the water has, in the courſe of ages, hollowed out for itſelf a ſtrait paſſage through a hill of red freeſtone, forming a very romantic *linn*. This *linn*, from top to bottom, is about 110 feet, and, though 20 feet deep, is ſo cloſe at top, that one might eaſily leap acroſs it, if his imagination could be abſtracted from the tremendous abyſs below, and the noiſe of the falling water, increaſed by the echoes from the ſurrounding rocks. Six miles below, the Crichup joins its waters to the Nith.

CRIECH; a pariſh of the county of Fife, in length extending about 3, and in breadth about 2 miles. The ſurface is nearly level, and the ſoil ſandy and thin; but agriculture is making rapid ſtrides to improvement. Limeſtone is plenty, at the diſtance of 10 miles. On a little eminence, near the church, are the veſtiges of a Norman camp, with two lines of circumvallation: there is another of the ſame kind on a higher hill, W. of the former; both are about a mile diſtant from the Tay. Not far from the church is a caſtle, which belonged to Cardinal Beaton, where, it is ſaid, his eminence kept a country ſeraglio! It has been ſtrongly fortified, but no inſcription remains to enable us to aſcertain the date of its erection. Number of inhabitants in 1793, 306.

CRIECH; an extenſive pariſh in the county of Sutherland; it extends from Dornoch on the E. coaſt to Aſſint on the W. coaſt, at leaſt 40 meaſured miles; the length of the inhabited part of the diſtrict is reckoned about 24 miles; the breadth is unequal, varying from 2 to 10 miles. It lies on the N. of the Frith or *Kyle* of Tain, and the river *Ockel*. About one-thirtieth part of the diſtrict is cultivated, the reſt being hilly, and covered with muiry

ground; the arable ſoil is light and thin, except at the E. end, where there is a deep loam. There are ſome meadows on the banks of the Frith, and the rivulets which run into it. The ſeaſons are generally early, and the crops heavy. The two rivers *Shin* and *Caſsly* run through the pariſh, which is alſo watered on the S. by the *Ockel*. There are alſo ſeveral lakes abounding with trout, of which the largeſt are called *Loch Migdol*, and *Loch Elſt*. A ridge of hills runs parallel to the Frith, the higheſt of which, in the weſtern extremity, is called *Bein-more Aſſint*. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally of oak and birch; there are alſo ſeveral thriving plantations of fir. The great quantity of moſs with which this diſtrict abounds, furniſh plenty of fuel; many large fir trees are dug up in cutting the peats. A vaſt number of ſheep and black cattle are reared on the waſte lands. Near the church is an obeliſk 8 feet long, and 4 broad, ſaid to have been erected in memory of a Daniſh chief, who was interred here. On the top of the *Dun of Criech* is a fortification, which is ſaid to have been erected about the beginning of the 12th century by an anceſtor of the Earl of Roſs. Extenſive machinery for ſpinning cotton was about 20 years ago eſtabliſhed by a company, at the head of which was George Dempſter, Eſq. of Dunnichen. That patriotic gentleman having purchaſed a large eſtate, *Skibo*, in this pariſh, and having the management of another eſtate, *Pulroſſie*, acquired by his brother Captain Dempſter, laboured with the moſt indefatigable exertions towards the improvement of the country, and the benefit of the inhabitants. An attempt to deſcribe the plan, and enumerate the means he adopted in carrying this plan into execution, would far extend our limits; ſuffice it to ſay, that by his exertions a company for ſpinning cotton was eſtabliſhed in that remote country, and his benevolent intentions have been attended with the greateſt ſucceſs. Subjoined to the Statiſtical Account of Criech, Mr. Dempſter has communicated his ideas on the ſubject of Highland improvements, and the means which were adopted on his eſtate in the pariſh of Criech. Population in 1791, 1730.

CRIEFF; a ſmall town and pariſh, about 18 miles W. of Perth, in the ſame county. The town is built on a riſing ground near the foot of the Grampians; it has a fine ſouthern expoſure, and a delightful proſpect of hills, woods, valleys, and rivers, to the W. Crieff is nearly the ſecond town in Perthſhire, and is much reſorted to in the ſummer months for its healthy ſituation. It has a tolbooth, with a decent ſpire, containing the town clock, and a good bell; it has alſo a large and elegant aſſembly-room, which is ſometimes honoured with the preſence of the nobility and gentry of Perthſhire. Although it has no regular government, the different trades have erected themſelves into corporations, for the ſupport of decayed members and widows. The chief manufacture carried on is making that kind of thin linen called *ſileſias*; and 2 paper mills have been lately erected. As Crieff is on the line of the great military road, it is much frequented by travellers and drovers. The pariſh is naturally divided into *Highland* and *Lowland*, of which the latter diviſion is completely ſurrounded by rivers. The Pow, the Maderty, the Torot, and Earn, all abound with trout and ſalmon. The Highland diviſion abounds with all ſorts of game, and the river Almond which runs through it, contains trout. The ſoil is moſtly light and gravelly; in the vicinity to the town it is loam. The pariſh is well cultivated, and the greateſt part incloſed. There is a good bridge over the Earn at the town; at the other end of which a thriving village, Bridgend, has been lately built. There are no ſeats or antiquities deſerving notice. Population of the town in 1793, 2071; in the whole pariſh, 2640.

CRIFFEL, or CRAWFEL; a ridge of mountains in the county of Dumfries, the higheſt of which, *Douglas Cairn*, is elevated 1900 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil on its ſides affords rich paſture for the numerous flocks of ſheep which are fed upon it.

CRIMOND; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Buchan, in Aberdeenſhire. It lies upon the coaſt, nearly at an equal diſtance from the towns of Frazerburgh and Peterhead. The figure is triangular, the baſe being nearly 3 miles, and the height of the triangle about

5½; it contains 4600 acres, of which 3000 are arable; the remainder is occupied by moſſes, links, and the lake of *Strathbeg*. About a quarter of a mile from high water mark, there is a ſteep hill along the ſhore, almoſt perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet in height. From the ſummit of this ridge the ground gradually deſcends into a low flat valley, at the bottom of which is the lake of *Strathbeg*. The land next the ſhore has a light ſandy ſoil; towards the N. W. corner it is a light loam; but by far the greater part is a cold damp moſſy ſoil, on a clay bottom: green crops and fallow are ſeldom practiſed, and the fields are often completely ruined by over-cropping. Here we may alſo ſtate the ſhortneſs of the leaſes as the chief bar to improvement. *Rattray-head*, on this coaſt, is a promontory very dangerous to veſſels. Near the E. end of the lake of *Strathbeg* is a ſmall hill, called the *Caſtle hill*, where Cumine Earl of Buchan had a caſtle. About a quarter of a mile S. of this hillock, formerly ſtood the burgh of *Rattray*, ſaid to have had all the privileges of a royal borough, except ſending members to parliament. Population in 1792, 917.

CROMAR; a diviſion of the diſtrict of Marr, in Aberdeenſhire. Vide MARR.

CROMARTY (COUNTY of). This ſmall county is a ſort of peninſula, waſhed on three ſides by the Friths of Cromarty and Moray, and bounded on the S. W. and S. by the county of Roſs. Its extreme extent in length is about 16 miles, and on an average about 6½ or 7 in breadth. It was erected into a diſtinct county about the end of the 17th century, at the requeſt of Sir James M'Kenzie, Earl of Cromarty, to whom it almoſt entirely belonged. A great part of it now belongs to the Anderſons of Udal, and the family of Roſs of Cromarty. The face of the country is pleaſant; a long ridge of hills extending the whole length in the middle of the county, having a fine declivity on either ſide towards the ſhores of the Friths. The higher grounds are moſtly covered with heath, but towards the ſhores the ſoils are light and early. A great many plantations have been lately made out, which will ſhortly be a great ornament and ſhelter to the country. Cromarty has much to gain in agricultural improvements. On the eſtate of Mr. Roſs, indeed, many incloſures have been made, but theſe are ſcarcely to be ſeen in other parts of the diſtrict. The farmers object to the expence of lime as a manure, and are unwilling to allow their lands to lie fallow above one year. Were the new ſyſtem of huſbandry adopted in this quarter, there is every reaſon to expect great returns to the farmer. Cromarty contains only one town, from which the county takes its name, which was formerly a royal borough, and 5 pariſhes. The language is generally Gaelic, but many ſpeak that broad Scotch, which is commonly called the Buchan or Aberdeenſhire dialect. The farmers are induſtrious in their profeſſion, but uninformed in matters of ſcience, exceedingly tenacious of their old prejudices in agriculture, and averſe to adopt new practices. Freeſtone, granite, and red-diſh-coloured porphyry, are almoſt the only minerals, if we except *topazes*, ſimilar to thoſe of *Cairngorm*, found in the pariſh of Kincardine. Fiſheries are very ſucceſsfully carried on, and pearls of conſiderable value are ſometimes found in the Frith of Cromarty, where the river *Conal* falls into that bay. The valued rent of Cromarty is 12897l. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at 700l. ſterling. Population in 1791, 5284.

CROMARTY; a town and pariſh in the county of the ſame name. The town is ſmall, and ſituated upon a rock or point of the land, which overhangs the ſea in a romantic manner, and much expoſed to the E. wind; it was formerly a royal borough, but was diſfranchiſed by an act of the privy council of Scotland, in conſequence of a petition for that purpoſe preſented by Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the eſtate of Cromarty; it is now under the baronial juriſdiction of the Earl of Cromarty. The pariſh extends about 7 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth, bounded by the Frith of Cromarty on the N. On the banks of the Frith the ſurface is level, and covered with verdure. A bank about two miles from the coaſt, extends the whole length of the pariſh, above which the ground is covered with heath and moſs. The ſoil is

every where wet and muirish, which makes the seasons late, and the crop uncertain. The coast towards the E. is bold and rocky, some of the cliffs being nearly 250 feet perpendicular to the sea; the rest is flat and sandy. After every storm a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, which is partly used as a manure, and partly burnt into kelp, of which there is annually made about 10 or 12 tons. The harbour of Cromarty, inferior, perhaps, to none in Britain for safety, and a commodious quay, was lately built at the joint expence of government and the proprietor of the estate of Cromarty, where vessels of 350 or 400 tons may lie in perfect security; (vide CROMARTY FRITH). A considerable trade in the hempen or sackcloth line has been long established in Cromarty and the neighbourhood. A large rocky cavern, called *M'Farquhar's bed*, and a cave, which contains a petrifying well, called the *Dripping Well*, are great natural curiosities; and the hill of Cromarty is visited by travellers of the first rank and taste, who never fail to speak of its beauties with admiration, as exceeding any thing they had ever seen for the grandeur and extent of prospect. Population in 1791, in the town, 1457; in the country, 727; total, 2184.

CROMARTY FRITH, called by Buchannan the *Portus Salutis;* is one of the finest bays in Great Britain. It is divided from the Moray Frith by the county of Cromarty, and washes the southern shore of the county of Ross. It is about 16 miles in length, and sometimes 3 in breadth. The entrance is between 2 promontories or headlands, called the *Sutors of Cromarty*, which are about a mile and a half distant: there is the finest anchorage ground after passing the *Sutors*, for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides, almost close to the shore, where in most places the coast is so smooth, that supposing a vessel to part her cables (a thing scarcely probable), she might run aground without sustaining much damage. Such is the extent of sea room in the bay, and such is the capacity, that almost the whole British navy might lie here in safety. A ferry boat is established across the bay from the Ross to the Cromarty side.

CROMDALE; a parish which is nearly equally situated in the counties of Inverness and Moray. Its extent is considerable, being fully 20 miles in length, and in some places the breadth is no less than 11 or 12 miles. The soil is in general dry and thin, with the exception of the flat grounds or haughs close by the river Spey, which, in point of fertility, are equal to any in the neighbourhood. An hundredth part of the lands of Cromdale is not arable, or even green, so as to render it good pasturage for black cattle or horses; the hills and level grounds are covered with black heath, which, though formerly thought barren and unproductive, are now rendered one of the greatest sources of national wealth, by the flocks of sheep which every where are spread over the country. The plantations of fir, which are numerous and thriving, will soon be a great shelter and ornament to the country. Sir James Grant of Grant is sole proprietor of the parish; and *Castle-Grant*, the seat of his family, is within its bounds. Here is also situated *Grantown*, a village erected about 30 years ago, under the influence of the Grant family, containing nearly 400 inhabitants. There is a *fortalix* at Lochindorb, where a thick wall of mason-work, 20 feet high, surrounds an acre of land within the loch, with strong watch-towers at every corner; the entrance is by a magnificent gate of hewn freestone; and the foundations of houses are to be distinctly traced within the walls. The low grounds on the banks of the Spey have been rendered famous by a song (*the Haughs of Cromdale*) composed in consequence of a battle fought there in the year 1690, betwixt the adherents of King William under the command of Colonel Livingstone, and the supporters of the house of Stuart commanded by Lord Viscount Dundee, in which the latter were completely defeated. The number of inhabitants may be stated at about 3000.

CROSS; a parish in the island of Sanday, county of Orkney. Vide SANDAY.

CROSSFORD & CROSSGATES; two small villages in the county of Fife, situated on the great turnpike road which runs E. and W. through the town of Dunfermline.

CROSSMICHAEL; a parish in the stewartry of Kirdcudbright. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles. It is bounded on the E. by the river Urr, and on the W. by the river Dee. From these rivers the ground rises into a ridge which is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences, entirely arable. Towards the northern border there is a small part covered with heath. The soil is various, as loam, clay, till, sand, and alongthe rivers extensive meadows or holms. There are 2 lakes in the parish, abounding with excellent pike and perch. The Urr has a small harbour, which admits vessels of small burden. By a canal lately cut from Carlinwark loch, which joins the Dee at this parish, marl is furnished at a cheap rate to the farmers in this district. The shallows at the mouth of the Dee prevent vessels coming so far up, but a small expence might render it navigable for near 15 miles. There are two ferries over the rivers in this parish, and the great military road to Port Patrick passes through it. Like the rest of Galloway, considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle. There are several Pictish monuments of antiquity, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Population in 1792, 772.

CRUACHAN, or CRUACHAN BEINN; a lofty mountain, situated at the head of *Loch Awe*, in Argyllshire. The perpendicular height, as measured by Colonel Watson, is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference at the base exceeds 20 miles. It is very steep towards the N. E. and slopes gently down on the S. but rises with an abrupt ascent near the summit, which is divided into two points, each resembling a sugar loaf. It was the north point which was measured by Col. Watson, the southern one being 30 feet lower. The sides of the mountain are covered with natural woods of birch, alder, oak, and fir, which abound with *roes* and red deer. On the summit of this mountain is the fatal spring, from which, according to a tradition of the country, attributed to Ossian, issued *Loch Awe*, the beautiful expanse of water below; (vide Dr. Smith's translation of "Bera" of Ossian.) Cruachan is the weather gage of the people within view of its lofty summit; before a storm "the spirit of the mountain shrieks," and its head and sides are enveloped with clouds. It is mostly composed of reddish porphyry, but near the bottom is found argillaceous *schistus*, intersected with veins of *quartz* and *lapis ollaris*. The porphyry seems to consist of a kind of trapp of a dirty red colour, with flesh-coloured crystals of *feldt-spar*, some crystals of black *schoerl*, and a very few of greenish-coloured *mica*. On the top of the mountain the sea-pink grows luxuriantly, and sea shells have been found on the very summit.

CRUACH LUSSA, or CRUACH LUSACH, "*the mountain of plants;*" a mountain in the district of Knapdale, in Argyllshire. The height has never been exactly measured, but it is thought to exceed 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

CRUDEN; a parish situated in that district of Aberdeenshire, called Buchan. It is a regular compact field, extending about 8 or 9 miles along the British ocean towards the S. and about 7 or 8 miles inland towards the W. The soil is various; a large portion of it is a deep rich clay, the rest is light and gravelly; but, except the mosses, and a few banks, all of it could easily be made arable. An immense quantity of peat mos extends along the N. boundary. There are 4 fishing villages in the parish, at one of which, *Ward*, it is very probable a tolerable harbour might be made out. Husbandry is only in its infancy, and few farms in the parish are in good order. Thread manufactories are carried on to a great extent. *Slains-castle*, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is in this parish. The Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, are much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit. Dunbuy, a small insulated rock near the Bullers, is frequented by innumerable sea-fowls. There are also several very extensive caves in the neighbourhood. About a mile W. of the church are the remains of a druidical temple. In this parish was fought, in the beginning of the 11th century, the famous battle between Malcolm II. and Canute, son of Sueno, afterwards king of England, Denmark, and part of Sweden. In this engagement the Danes were totally defeated, and

the field received the name it now bears, from *cruor Danorum*, the blood of the Danes. Population in 1792, 2028.

CULLEN; a royal borough in the county of Banff. It was formerly a conſtabulary, of which the Earl of Findlater was hereditary conſtable, and at that time was known by the name of *Inverculan*, from its ſituation at the mouth of the burn of Culan or Cullen, which at the N. end of the town falls into the ſea. The Earl of Findlater is hereditary *preſes* or provoſt, and the government of the town is veſted under him in 3 bailies, a treaſurer, dean of guild, and 13 counſellors: with a ſmall exception, Lord Findlater is proprietor of the whole town. The houſes are in general mean and ill built, and the ſtreets have an irregular and dirty appearance. Notwithſtanding its ſituation on the ſea coaſt, no veſſels can venture to take in or deliver a cargo for want of a harbour, which a few hundred pounds would erect, and render tolerably ſecure. The want of water is alſo a great diſadvantage to the place, there being only one good ſpring in the whole pariſh. There is a conſiderable manufacture of linen and *damaſk*, eſtabliſhed about 50 years ago by the exertions of the Earl of Findlater. There are two fiſhing villages in the neighbourhood, viz. *Cullen* and *Portknockies*, which employ about 14 or 15 boats. By theſe the town and country around are amply ſupplied with fiſh; and, beſides what is ſold daily, the fiſhers cure and dry a conſiderable quantity of cod, ſkate, ling, and haddocks, which they carry in open boats to Montroſe, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith. The pariſh of Cullen extends about 4 miles in length from the ſea, ſouthward, and 3 miles in breadth. The fields in general have a gentle ſlope towards the N. and E. only one eminence, the *Bin-hill* of Cullen, deſerving the name of mountain. The ſoil is generally of a rich deep loam, but ſome fields are of a ſtrong clay, and near the ſhore ſand, mixed with gravel. The farms are in general ſmall, encloſed, and well cultivated. The *Bin-hill* lies about a mile S. W. of the town of Cullen; about 2 miles from the ſea, from the level of which it is elevated to the height of 1050 feet; it was lately planted to the very ſummit with trees of various kinds. *Cullen-houſe*, the chief reſidence of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, is founded on a rock, about 50 feet perpendicular above the burn of Cullen, over which there is an excellent ſtone bridge of one arch, 84 feet wide, and 64 feet high, making an eaſy communication with the parks and woods, where the ground admits of endleſs beauty and variety. The ſituation of the houſe is romantically pleaſant, having a beautiful proſpect towards the S. and a fine view of the Moray Frith to the N. Cullen is ſurrounded with moſt extenſive plantations, laid out about 25 years ago by Lord Findlater; there being no fewer than 8000 Scots acres of waſte ground now covered with trees, the number of which, if we allow 4000 plants, the uſual proportion to a Scots acre, will amount to no fewer than 32,000,000 of trees. Near the town of Cullen is the foundation of an ancient caſtle, on a ſmall eminence, called the *Caſtle-hill*, overhanging the ſea; and the ruins of a houſe are ſtill ſhewn, where, it is ſaid, Eliſabeth, Queen of King Robert Bruce died. Population in 1791, 1718.

CULLODEN; a muir ſituated about 3 miles E. of Inverneſs, memorable for the total defeat of the rebel army on the 16th April, 1746, by the King's troops under the Duke of Cumberland, which put an end to the attempts of the Stewart family to regain the Britiſh throne. Strangers often viſit this field, though there is little to be ſeen on it, except the graves of thoſe who fell in the action, which are diſcerned by the green ſurface, while the reſt of the muir is covered with heath. The country people often find bullets and pieces of armour, which are anxiouſly fought after by the *virtuoſi* as curioſities, and preſerved as relics.

CULROSS; a royal borough in the county of Perth, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the Frith of Forth. Its charter was received from James VI. in the year 1588, and it ſtill retains all its privileges; it formerly carried on a very conſiderable trade in ſalt and coal, but this has decayed of late; it enjoys the advantage of a very ſafe harbour, but, on account of ſome ſunk rocks at the entrance, it does not admit ſhips of burden: ſpring tides riſe to the height of 15 or 16

feet. The town is built on the abrupt aſcent from the water, one ſtreet running direct N. while the other interſect it at right angles. This ſituation gives it, eſpecially on the approach from the harbour, a very picturesque and grand appearance. There is no manufacture of any note at preſent carried on, but there was formerly a ſpecies of manufacture peculiar to the place; this was the making of *girdles*, a kitchen utenſil well known in Scotland for baking unleavened bread. By two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II. the inhabitants of Culroſs poſſeſſed the excluſive privilege of this manufacture, which is now ſupplanted by the caſt iron girdles made at Carron; and to this circumſtance we may in a great meaſure attribute the decline of the place. About 15 years ago, Lord Dundonald erected very extenſive works for the extraction of tar, *naphtha*, and volatile ſalt, from pit-coal, but at a very conſiderable expence to his Lordſhip: it was found to be an unproductive concern, and given up. Above the town ſtands the abbey of Culroſs, a princely edifice, belonging to the Earl of Dundonald; it was built about the year 1590, by Edward Lord Kinloſs: adjacent to it is the old church, which ſerved as chapel to the monaſtery. Valleyfield, a ſeat of Sir Charles Preſton, is an elegant building. The pariſh forms nearly a ſquare of 4 miles: the ſurface is level, if we except the abrupt aſcent from the ſhore. The northern part of the pariſh is occupied by an extenſive muir or marſh, incapable of any other improvement than planting; but towards the S. the ſoil is good, and a regular ſyſtem of agriculture is practiſed. About 4 miles above Culroſs, at Kincardine, large quantities of fiſh are taken by a contrivance called *cruives*, of which there are about 180; and the value of fiſh caught often amounts to 1000l. *per annum*. Coal, freeſtone of excellent quality, ironſtone, and other ores of iron, abound in the pariſh. Under the head of antiquities, we may mention, that the monaſtery which gives name to the ſeat of the Earl of Dundonald, was built by Malcolm Thane of Fife, in the year 1217, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Serf or Servanus. It was occupied by the abbot, and 9 monks of the Ciſtertian order. There are alſo the veſtiges of two Daniſh camps. Culroſs is diſtant about 23 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Population in 1792, 1442.

CULSALMOND; a pariſh of the county of Aberdeen, the extent of which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſurface is level, with the exception of 2 ſmall hills, about the middle of the pariſh. The ſoil is deep and fertile, eſpecially on the banks of the *Urie*, the only river in the pariſh. Several very thriving plantations have been lately made out by the different proprietors, and a general inclination for improvement in agriculture begins to ſhew itſelf. The only fuel is peat and turf, of which there is great abundance. The 2 eminences mentioned above are covered with heath, and abound with a very fine blue ſlate, which is much uſed in this and the neighbouring pariſhes. Newton-houſe, the ſeat of Col. M'Intoſh, is the only edifice of note in the pariſh. Population in 1792, 618.

CULTER; a pariſh in the county of Lanark, is about 8 miles in length, and on an average 4 in breadth. On the banks of the Clyde, a fine fertile plain extends for 2 miles to the foot of the hills, which occupy the ſouthern part of the pariſh, having a rich loamy ſoil, well encloſed and cultivated. From this plain towards the S. the ground riſes into high mountains, the loftieſt of which, *Culterfell*, is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the ſea: this hilly diſtrict is partly covered with a rich verdure, well adapted for ſheep paſture, and partly occupied by a foreſt of natural wood. The whole appearance of the pariſh is beautiful, being covered with thriving plantations and ornamented farms. *Culter* water, a ſmall clear rivulet, falls into the Clyde after paſſing through it. There are the remains of ſeveral circular encampments, and an artificial mound of earth on the banks of the Clyde. Ironſtone of excellent quality abounds, and moſt of the ſprings are impregnated with that mineral. Population in 1791, 326.

CULTER; a rivulet in Aberdeenſhire, which takes its riſe from a lake in the pariſh of Skene, and after receiving ſeveral ſmaller burns, falls into the *Dee* near the church of Peterculter.

CULTS; a parish in the center of the county of Fife, extending in length about 2¼, and in breadth 1½ miles. Its general surface is flat, declining from the S. where there are a few hills. The soil is light, and in some places (particularly the banks of the Eden) gravelly, but towards the S. it is a strong clay. The river Eden passes through the parish. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries, of excellent quality; there is also plenty of coal. There are several remains of Roman encampments; and many urns have been dug up, containing human bones. Population in 1790-8, 534; in 1802, 699.

CUMBERNAULD; a village and parish in the county of Dumbarton. The parish extends about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface has a romantic appearance, being beautifully diversified with small hills and fertile dales. The highest part is called *Fannyside* muir, producing nothing but heath and furze. On the S. side are two lochs, about a mile long, and one fourth of a mile broad; the remainder is mostly arable, with a deep clay soil, tolerably fertile. There is abundance of coal, though none is wrought at present. Lime and freestone also abound. Considerable remains of Antoninus' wall are to be discovered, nearly in the course of which runs the great canal which connects the Clyde and Forth. The village of Cumbernauld is pleasantly situated in a valley, almost surrounded with the policies and pleasure grounds of Cumbernauld-house, the seat of Lord Elphinstone. The new road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through the village; near which is built a large and commodious inn. Population of the parish in 1791, about 1600.

CUMMERTREES; a parish in the county of Dumfries, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil in general good; in the center of the parish it is excellent, and remarkably fertile; it lies on the banks of the Annan, which river bounds it on the E. There are several extensive *flow mosses* in the parish, utterly incapable of improvement; these furnish excellent peat, which is the only fuel. Agriculture is rapidly advancing in improvement, and enclosures are becoming general. Freestone is abundant, and limestone of excellent quality is found in an inexhaustible quarry near the center of the parish: the great drawback is the want of coal for burning it, peat not answering the purpose. The military road through Dumfriesshire intersects the parish. The castle of Hoddam is an ancient castle, still in good repair: near it, on a high ground, is a square tower, 25 feet high, which is supposed to have been a watch tower in the border wars. Besides the minerals mentioned above, in a limestone quarry at Kilhead several veins of a beautiful dark coloured marble have appeared, which admits of a fine polish. Shells, *entrochi*, petrified vegetables of a whitish colour, appear to great advantage on the dark ground. Population in 1792, 1050.

CUMNOCK, or OLD CUMNOCK. The parish of Old Cumnock, from which New Cumnock was disjoined about the beginning of the present century, is situated in the county of Ayr; it is of an oblong figure, about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; its surface is partly flat, and partly hilly; the soil in general is a deep clay, but the low grounds are intermixed with sand and gravel. There are several rivulets, all of which fall into the *Lugar*, a stream which empties itself into the river of *Ayr*, near Barskimming. The hills exhibit frequent marks of volcanic fire, many of them being composed of basaltic columns, of irregular crystallization. Several specimens of calcareous petrifactions of fish and mosses are found in the bed of the Lugar; and in a limestone quarry, belonging to the Earl of Dumfries, is found a species of red coral. The limestone of this quarry receives a good polish, and makes a very pretty bluish marble. A vein of lead ore also runs through it, which was found by a late trial to yield 65 lb. of lead *per cwt.* of ore. Freestone abounds, and a great part of the parish lies upon excellent coal. The village of Cumnock is situated on the banks of the Lugar, and is well adapted for manufactures, from the vicinity of coal and water; it contains nearly 800 inhabitants, and gives title of Baron to the family of Dumfries. Near the village are the remains of a moat or court-field, where anciently the ba-

ronial courts were held; it is nearly furrounded by the Lugar, and noted for its romantic and picturefque fcenery. In this parifh alfo ftood the caftle of *Terranzean*, the manfion of the barony of that name, from which the Countefs of Loudon takes the title of Baronefs Terranzean. The population of the parifh of Old Cumnock, as returned to Sir J. Sinclair in 1792, was 1632.

CUMNOCK (NEW); a parifh in the county of Ayr. Its form is fomewhat of an oblong fquare, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. The general appearance is hilly, affording excellent paflure for fheep; but there are many fpots of arable land, with an excellent clay foil. The river Nith takes its rife in the S. W. end, and runs through the middle of the parifh. Befides the Nith, there are feveral lakes, which are the fources of the rivers *Lugar* and *Afton*. There are various mines of coal and lime, which well fupply the neighbourhood. A lead mine was lately opened on the barony of Afton, which employs from 20 to 30 miners. Near the church ftood an old caftle, now nearly demolifhed, which for many centuries was the refidence of the Dunbars of Mochrum. Population in 1791, 1200.

CUPAR, or COUPAR of ANGUS; a confiderable town and parifh in the valley of Strathmore, and though defignated in Angus, by far the greater part is fituated in the county of Perth. The town is fituated on the Ifla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies S. of this rivulet being all that belongs to the county of Angus. The ftreets are well paved and lighted, and the town has much improved of late years; there is a town-houfe and fteeple on the fpot where the prifon of the court of regality ftood. The linen manufacture is carried on to a confiderable extent, nearly 200,000 yards of different kinds of cloth being annually ftamped here. There is alfo a confiderable tannery, and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield has been laid out. The number of inhabitants in 1793, amounted to 1604. Cupar is diftant about 12 miles from Perth, and nearly the fame diftance from Dundee. The parifh of Cupar extends about 5 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and is from 1 to 2 miles in breadth; it is divided lengthways by an elevated ridge: a confiderable extent of haugh ground lies on the banks of the Ifla, which is frequently fwelled by the rains, and lays nearly 600 acres under water. The foil in general is a clayey loam, but wherever the ground rifes into eminences, a gravelly foil makes its appearance; the lands are moftly enclofed with thorn hedges, and agriculture is well attended to. Befides the town of Cupar, there are feveral villages, of which the largeft contains about 100 inhabitants. There are ftill vifible at Cupar, the veftiges of a Roman camp, faid to have been formed by the army of *Agricola* in his 7th expedition. On the center of this camp, Malcolm IV. in 1104, founded and richly endowed an abbey for Ciftertian monks; from what remains, it muft have been a houfe of confiderable magnitude. Population in 1793, including the town of Cupar, 2081.

CUPAR, or COUPAR of FIFE; a royal burgh, and county town of Fifefhire; is beautifully fituated on the N. bank of the Eden, nearly in the center of the county; it boafts of great antiquity; the Thanes of Fife, from the earlieft times of which any account has been tranfmitted to us, held here their courts of juftice; and in the rolls of parliament, aflembled in the beginning of the reign of King David II. may be feen the names of commiffioners from the royal borough of Cupar. It is governed by a provoft, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, and 21 counfellers. The revenue of the town amounts to 430l. fterling *per annum*. Cupar has the appearance of a neat, clean, well built, thriving town. The ftreets are well paved, and upwards of one third of the town is newly built. The church is a neat new building, and the fpire is much admired for its light and elegant appearance. Adjoining to the town-houfe, the gentlemen of the county lately built a room for county meetings, and other apartments. The prifons are on the oppofite fide of the town-houfe, and perhaps yield to none in Scotland in point of the meannefs, the filth, and the wretchednefs of their accommodations. "How would the feelings of the benevolent HOWARD have been fhocked, if, in his compaffionate tours, he

had turned aſide into the peninſula of Fife, and viſited the cells, or rather loathſome dungeons of Cupar!" Yet into theſe cells, where there is "no light, but rather darkneſs viſible," is the *ſuſpected* criminal thrown to languiſh, often during the ſevereſt winter months. In Cupar, and the neighbouring country, a conſiderable quantity of coarſe linens are manufactured; about 500,000 yards are annually ſtamped, the agregate value of which will be nearly 30,000l. ſterling. There is alſo a conſiderable tanwork. Population of the town is about 3140. The pariſh of Cupar is an irregular ſquare of 5 miles, divided into 2 parts by the river Eden, the banks of which are covered with numerous farm houſes, and ornamented with elegant and ſtately villas. *Carſlogie*, the ſeat of Colonel Clephane, is an ancient manſion. *Garlie Bank*, the property of James Wemyſs, Eſq. of Winthank, is celebrated for the treaty concluded on the 13th of June 1559, between the Duke de Chattelherault, on the part of the Queen regent, and the Earl of Argyll commanding the forces of the Congregation. The population of the pariſh (including the town of Cupar) in 1793, amounted to 3702; in 1801, there were 4463 inhabitants in the ſame diſtrict.

CUPINSHAY, or COPINSHAY; one of the Orkney iſlands, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It contains 2 or 3 families, making about 15 inhabitants. Adjoining to it lies the Kirkholm of Copinſhay, ſeparated by a reef, dry at low water, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and other religious houſes.

CUR, or CHUR; a river in the diſtrict of Cowal in Argyllſhire. It takes its riſe in the mountains which border on Loch Goilhead; its courſe for 2 miles is rough and rapid, forming, as it deſcends from the mountains, ſeveral fine caſcades: when it comes into the plains of Strachur, it runs ſmoothly, making a number of beautiful turns. The banks are in general of an excellent deep ſoil, partly of loam and clay, but the crops are frequently much damaged by the ſudden riſing of its waters; after a courſe of about 9 or 10 miles, it falls into Loch Eck, a lake which communicates with the Frith of Clyde by the river Eachaig.

CURRIE; a pariſh of Mid-Lothian, about 6 miles W. of Edinburgh. Its extent is about 5 or 6 miles in every direction; but from E. to W. it advances to 9 miles in length. The ſituation is very elevated; *Ravelrig*, about the middle of the pariſh, is 800 feet above the level of the ſea. This height, and the vicinity to the Pentland hills, renders it cold and damp. The ſoil is a tough clay, which requires much cultivation: about one third of the whole is hill and moſs: the manure employed is often brought from Edinburgh, but lime is more generally uſed. The river Leith takes its riſe in the weſtern extremity of the pariſh. Limeſtone is abundant, but is not wrought, as there is no coal at a nearer diſtance than 8 or 9 miles; however, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that while all the neighbouring pariſhes abound with it, this alſo contains the ſame mineral, if proper trials were made. Freeſtone abounds in the pariſh, a quarry of which has been wrought for building many houſes in the new town of Edinburgh. There is plenty of ironſtone, and a rich vein of copper. About a mile from Currie village, is the romantic glen where Ramſay has laid the ſcene of the *Gentle Shepherd*; (vide GLENCROSS.) There is an old caſtle, called *Lennox* tower, ſaid to have belonged to the family of Lennox, and to have been occaſionally the reſidence of Mary.

"When love was young, and Darnley was kind."

It has a ſubterraneous paſſage to the river, and has been a place of conſiderable ſtrength; the circumference of the rampart is 912 feet. In 1793, Currie contained 1300 inhabitants.

CUSHNIE; a ſmall pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, the form of which is ſo irregular, that no certain idea can be given of its extent. Its ſurface is mountainous and rocky, and from being ſituated at the head of a large open glen, it is much expoſed to ſevere winter ſtorms. The ſoil is very indifferent, in moſt places inclining to clay; the hills are covered with heath, and abound with game. There are two ſmall burns in the pariſh, which are well ſtored with trout. The women, as in moſt places of Aberdeenſhire, are employed in knitting ſtock-

ings for the Aberdeen market; beſides which, there is no other manufacture. The rocks are moſtly freeſtone, of a good quality; but no other mineral of value has been diſcovered in the diſtrict. Population in 1792, 430.

CYRUS (St.); a pariſh in Kincardineſhire. Vide Ecclescraig.

D

DAI DAL

DABAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, annexed to the county of Inverneſs. It is about one mile long, and half a mile broad; fertile in corn and graſs, but liable to be blaſted by the S. W. winds; it is one of thoſe which are termed the Biſhop's iſles.

DAILLY; a pariſh in Ayrſhire. It is ſituated in the center of Carrick, along the banks of the river *Girvan*; it conſiſts of a vale, ſtretching in the direction of the river about 6 miles in length, bounded on both ſides by hills of moderate height, the breadth varying from 4 to 6 miles. The lower part of the valley is beautifully diverſified with fertile meadows, and natural woods and plantations; the ſides of the hills, and the tract of country beyond, eſpecially towards the S. are bleak, heathy, and uncultivated muirs. The ſoil of the arable ground is in general light and dry, but many ſpots have a moſſy ſoil, on a deep clay bottom. Numerous ſtreams pour from the hills through deep and woody glens, to join the Girvan; theſe glens are much admired for picturesque and romantic beauty, and in them many gentlemen have fixed their reſidences. Sir Adam Ferguſon of Kilkerran, Sir Andrew Cathcart of Carleton, Mr. Hamilton of Bargeny, Mr. Kennedy of Dunure, and Captain Kennedy of Drummelland, poſſeſs elegant ſeats in this pariſh. So early as the 16th century, the river of Girvan was noted for the ſeats on its banks: Buchannan ſays of it, "*multis amœnis villis cingitur;*" admirably deſcriptive of its preſent appearance. The pariſh abounds with coal and limeſtone. Population in 1792, 1607.

Daire; a river which riſes in the S. border of the pariſh of Crawford, in Lanarkſhire, and forms the principal branch of the river Clyde.

DAIRSIE; a pariſh in the county of Fife. It is of an irregular figure, extending nearly 3 miles in every direction. The center of the pariſh is elevated into two hills, arable to the top, the ſloping ſides of which conſtitute the pariſh. The ſoil is rich and fertile. There are ſeveral good whinſtone quarries; and freeſtone of excellent quality is to be had at a ſhort diſtance. Over the *Eden*, which forms the boundary on the S. and E. is a neat bridge of 3 arches, built by Archbiſhop Spotiſwood, who was proprietor of the eſtate of Dairſie. Population in 1791, 540; in 1801, 550.

DALGETY; a pariſh in the weſtern diſtrict of the county of Fife. The figure is irregularly triangular, each ſide extending about 4 miles in length. It is bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the ground riſes conſiderably; but the ſurface in general is level, in many places covered with furze and ſwamps. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts conſiſting of a light dry loam; but the greater part is a deep ſtrong loam, mixed with clay, naturally wet and ſtiff, but in general productive of heavy crops. There are ſeveral extenſive pits of excellent coal, of which a great quantity is annually exported from the port of St. David's, in this pariſh. *Dunibriſtle*, the ſeat of the Earl of Moray; *Fordel*, the ſeat of Sir John Henderſon; and *Cockairny*, the ſeat of the repreſentative of the ancient Mowbray family, are of great ornament to the ſurrounding country. Near the church of Dalgety, which is an ancient building, are the ruins of a ſeat of the Earl of Dunfermline. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was 869.

DALKEITH; a conſiderable village and pariſh in the county of Mid-Lothian. The pariſh is of ſmall extent, being only about 2 miles ſquare, lying on the banks of N. and S. Eſk

rivers. There are no mountains nor hills; indeed, the whole might be conſidered as a plain, did not the ſteep banks of the rivers give it an uneven and broken appearance: the ſoil is various, being light and ſandy on the lower grounds, and in the higher a pretty deep clay; it is well adapted for raiſing either fruit or foreſt trees, which arrive here at great perfection. The village of *Dalkeith* is ſingularly beautiful; it ſtands on a narrow ſtrip of land between the two Eſks, the banks of which are beautifully wooded, and embelliſhed with ſeats of families of the firſt diſtinction. One of the greateſt markets in Scotland for grain is held here every Thurſday; a very great quantity of oats, in particular, is brought from all the neighbourhood, and eſpecially from Berwickſhire. All the corn trade done here is for ready money, a circumſtance of great importance to the farmer. A few manufactures have been introduced; but theſe have not been carried to great extent. The grammar ſchool of Dalkeith has been long in high repute, and at one period was eſteemed the beſt ſeminary in Scotland; ſeveral of the brighteſt ornaments of literature here received the rudiments of their education. During the ſummer ſeaſon Dalkeith is much reſorted to by parties of pleaſure from Edinburgh, which is diſtant about 12 miles, to enjoy the beauties of the ſurrounding ſcenery. Adjoining to the town is *Dalkeith-houſe*, the principal ſeat of the Duke of Buccleugh. This elegant and extenſive building was erected about the beginning of the laſt century, on the ſite of the old caſtle of Dalkeith; the beauty of the ſituation, which is deſervedly admired, is greatly heightened by the ſerpentine windings of the two rivers, which unite about half a mile below *Dalkeith-houſe*, and the abundance of the thriving plantations with which it is ſurrounded. There is a beautiful bridge of white ſtone over the North Eſk, within ſight of the houſe, and the banks of both rivers are cut into extenſive walks with great taſte. The park contains a number of venerable oaks, and is well ſtocked with deer. The population in 1793 was 4366, about 3000 of which reſide in the village.

DALLAS; a pariſh in the county of Elgin, is about 12 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Its form is ſomewhat oval, being ſurrounded with hills, ſo as to form a valley or ſtrath, in the middle of which runs the ſmall river *Loſſie*. The ſoil on the banks of the river is light and ſandy, ſubject to frequent inundations; the reſt of the ſoil is black and moſſy, and the ſurrounding hills are covered with ſhort heath. The harveſts are late, and the crops are ſeldom ſufficient for the conſumpt of the diſtrict. The pariſh poſſeſſes inexhauſtible quarries of a light gray ſlate, and ſome good freeſtone. Population in 1791, 888.

DALMALLY; a ſmall village in Argyllſhire, ſituated at the head of Loch Awe, about 6 miles from Cruachan mountain.

DALMENY; a pariſh in the county of Linlithgow, on the S. coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It is nearly 4 miles long, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified with hill and dale, and, from the eminences, the proſpect is remarkably extenſive and beautiful. Numerous travellers have remarked, that the ſcenery compriſed in the extent of the proſpect from Mons-hill (one of the higheſt eminences) is among the fineſt in Europe. The ſoil is in general a poor clay, bordering on till; but there are ſome ſpots of ſandy ground. The crops are on that account rather late, but they are ſometimes very abundant. Like the greater part of the Lothians, much attention is paid to regular farming, and rotation of crops. Ironſtone is found on the ſhore, and the pariſh poſſeſſes excellent quarries of free and limeſtone. Grindſtones are made here of the freeſtone, and the fine carving in front of Duff-houſe, at Banff, the ſeat of the Earl of Fife, were executed at the quarry, and ſent in caſes by ſea. At *Dundas* hill, is a fine ſpecimen of irregular baſaltic columns. There are ſeveral marl pits in the pariſh, and coal has been recently raiſed on the eſtate of Lord Hopetoun. There are a few antiquities, of which the church may be conſidered as the chief; it is a ſmall elegant fabric, of Saxon architecture, apparently 800 years old: there is a large cairn, and the remains of a monaſtery. Barnbougle-caſtle is a very ancient edifice, but ſtill inhabited, and is

only remarkable for the curious ſituation; it is within flood mark, having ſtrong buttreſſes and embraſures to keep off the ſea. There are ſeveral very ancient families, who have poſſeſſed eſtates in uninterrupted heriditary poſſeſſion for 700 years. Dr. Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*, was born in this pariſh. He cultivated a ſmall farm, and ſtruggled long and hard with penury in his youth: he afterward became miniſter of Ratho, and at laſt profeſſor of natural philoſophy in the univerſity of St. Andrews, where he died in 1773. Though the other parts of the *Epigoniad* were buried in oblivion, the epiſode of Hercules in that poem, is ſufficient to entitle the author to perpetual fame. Craigie-hall, the ſeat of the Hon. Mr. Hope; Dundas-caſtle, and Duddingſtone, the reſidence of Dundas of Dundas, are the chief ſeats in the pariſh. Population in 1791-8, 907.

DALRY; a pariſh and village in the county of Ayr. The pariſh extends in an irregular figure nearly 9 miles from S. to N. and about the ſame diſtance from E. to W. The ſurface riſes gradually from the banks of the rivers *Caaf*, *Rye*, and *Garnock*, which water the pariſh. The flat grounds on the banks of theſe rivers is a deep loam, apparently compoſed of ſlime and ſand, depoſited from the overflowing of the waters; the greater part of the ſoil is clay, of different colours, upon a cold till bottom; both theſe ſoils are intermixed with patches of moſſy ground, which have of late been much improved by the uſe of lime as a manure. The village of Dalry is much admired by ſtrangers for its ſituation; it ſtands on a riſing ground, almoſt ſurrounded by waters, and theſe run in their different directions ſo near the village, that when the ſtreams are ſwollen after heavy rain, it has the appearance of an iſland. Some years ago, a great deal was done in the ſilk manufacture, but that branch has yielded to the cotton, which is now generally carried on. It contains about 820 inhabitants, and gives title of Baron to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Glaſgow. Limeſtone and ironſtone abound, and there are three valuable coal pits within a mile of the village; lately in boring for coal, a very ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring was raiſed, which has been much uſed in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes. In a limeſtone crag, there is a remarkable cave ſcooped by the hand of nature; it is about 183 feet in length, and the breadth and height varies from 5 to 12 feet; the roof affords many fine ſpecimens of *ſtalactical* petrifactions. Population of the country part of the pariſh in 1793, 1186.

DALRY; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its greateſt length from N. to S. is about 15, and its greateſt breadth about 10 miles. Towards the S. the ſoil is arable, and capable of cultivation; but by far the greater part is hilly, and only fit for paſture; along the river Ken, which is the boundary on the W. for upwards of 6 miles, there are ſome natural woods of conſiderable extent. There are ſeveral ſmall lakes; and, beſides the Ken, the pariſh is watered by the rivulets *Garpool*, *Blackwater*, *Earlſton*, and *Stonriggan*. In Lochinvar are the remains of an ancient fortified caſtle, with a draw-bridge, ſaid to have belonged to the Gordons, anciently Knights of Lochinvar, and lately Viſcounts of Kenmure. There are alſo ſeveral moats and ruinous places of defence. Mr. Alexander of Mackilſton, and Mr. Hunter of Lochinvar, poſſeſs elegant ſeats. A village called *St. John's Clauchan*, the property of the Earl of Galloway, is finely ſituated on the banks of the Ken. Population in 1791, about 1200.

DALRYMPLE; a pariſh in the county of Ayr. It extends along the banks of the river *Doon* from 6 to 7 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. The lower grounds are delightfully ſituated, ſurrounded on all ſides with little green hills. Near the Doon, the ground is remarkably beautiful, and diverſified. The ſoil is partly clay, and partly ſand; the ſtate of agriculture is much improved of late years, and enclоſures are becoming general. The *Doon* contains ſalmon and trout: a ſalmon fiſhing on this river lets at about 15l. There is plenty of limeſtone, marl, and ſome freeſtone. Here, it is ſaid, was an engagement, in which Coilus, King of the Britons, was ſlain. Population in 1791, 380.

DALSERF; a pariſh in the county of Lanark. It is ſituated on the S. bank of the river Clyde, extending in length about 5 miles, and on an aver-

age 3 in breadth. The holms on the banks of the Clyde, which are of irregular breadth, are very fertile, but liable to be overflowed by the river. From thefe plains the ground rifes by a bold and precipitous ridge to a conſiderable height: here the ſoil becomes clay, or rather argillaceous loam, with a till bottom: the lower grounds are well cultivated, but the reſt of the pariſh being more ſteril, is but ſlightly improved. There are ſeveral extenſive plantations in the pariſh, and on the Clyde ſome large orchards: except the ground occupied by theſe, the whole pariſh is arable. The rivers Avon and Calnar run through it. There are 3 neat villages, viz. Dalſerf, Millheugh, and Larkhall; the laſt of which is now very conſiderable, and is daily increaſing. There are 4 pits of excellent coal; and lime has been found in ſmall quantity: there is great plenty of freeſtone, and ironſtone is alſo abundant. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, the water of which contains iron in ſolution. Dalſerf-houſe and Broomhill, the property of Captain James Hamilton of Broomhill, are both finely ſituated, commanding a charming proſpect of the Clyde and Avon, with their pleaſant banks. There are the remains of two ſmall chapels, one of which is dedicated to St. Patrick. Population in 1790, 1100.

DALTON; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Annandale, in Dumfrieſſhire; the greateſt extent is about 4 miles in length from N. to E. and 3 miles in breadth. The banks of the Annan, which bound the pariſh on the E. have a light loamy ſoil, very capable of improvement: in the places farther from the river, the ſoil is clay, on a cold till bottom, which, by retaining the moiſture, renders it unfavourable for vegetation: of late, ſeveral commons and muirs have been brought into culture, and the appearance of the country in general is much improved. Population in 1794, 615.

DALZIEL; a pariſh in the county of Lanark; the extent in length is about 4 miles, and in breadth about 2. The land is low, and the ſurface even and regular, riſing gradually from the rivers Clyde and Calder, by which it is bounded, to a ridge, with a declivity juſt ſufficient to carry off the ſuperfluous water. The banks of the Clyde are low, except at one place where there is a bold rocky bank for 300 yards; on the top of which, the late Mr. Hamilton of Wiſhaw built a ſummer-houſe, commanding a fine proſpect of Hamilton and the ſurrounding country. The banks of the Calder are beautifully diverſified with coppices and romantic rocks. There are ſeveral plantations of thriving trees, which tend to heighten the beauty of the ſcenery. The ſoil is a rich loam, and ſtrong marly clay, capable of a high ſtate of cultivation. There is a ſalmon fiſhing on the Clyde, belonging to the family of Wiſhaw. Coal abounds in the pariſh, but no pits are wrought at preſent; there are alſo freeſtone quarries of excellent quality. Upon a moſt picturеſque ſpot ſtands the manſion-houſe of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or *chateau* of the manor, which is kept in repair ſolely on account of its antiquity; it is a large Gothic building, with battlements and loop-holes on the top, and otherwiſe fortified very ſtrongly, in the moſt ancient manner. A Roman way paſſed through this pariſh, ſome veſtiges of which ſtill remain. Population in 1791, 478.

DAMELINGTON; a village and pariſh in the county of Ayr. The pariſh extends about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The ſurface riſes gradually from the river Doon, and the ſoil varies from a ſtrong rich deep clay to a dry gravel; and towards the hilly parts it becomes barren and rocky. There is a large moraſs near the village, which has lately been drained. Part of Loch Doon, from which iſſues the river of that name, is in this pariſh. There is great abundance of excellent coal, freeſtone, and ironſtone: ſome veins of lead ore have been diſcovered in the hills, but they have never been wrought to any extent. There is a beautiful moat above the village, with a deep dry foſſe. Several cairns of ſtones are to be ſeen in different parts of the pariſh. There are the remains of 3 ancient caſtles, one of which ſtands on a ſmall iſland in Loch Doon. The village of Damelington has increaſed much of late; its number of inhabitants is about 500; its vicinity to coal, freeſtone, and excellent water, has induced ſeveral companies to e-

rect machinery for the cotton and woollen manufactures. To the village belong two extenſive commons, each of which may feed from 25 to 30 cows.

DAVEN (LOCH); a ſmall lake, about 3 miles in circumference, in the pariſh of Logie Coldſtone, in Aberdeenſhire; it abounds with pike, ſome of which are of a large ſize.

DAVID'S (ST.); a village in the pariſh of Dalgety, on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It carries on a conſiderable manufacture of ſalt, and exports annually an immenſe quantity of coal. The harbour of St. David's is ſpacious, ſituated in Inverkeithing bay, where veſſels of any burden, not exceeding 500 or 600 tons, can load in ſafety. The diſtance from the pits to the ſhore is nearly 4 miles, and waggons of 48 cwt. convey the coal along the waggon ways to the very harbour. It is well aſcertained that the coal here has been wrought for upwards of 250 years, and a great extent of it ſtill remains.

DAVIOT; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, extending nearly 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The ſurface is level, having an expoſure to the S. and S. E. The ſoil is partly a rich fertile loam, and partly a ſtrong clay, producing tolerable crops. Very little of the pariſh is encloſed, and a great drawback to improvement is the diſtance from lime, the neareſt place where it can be got being nearly 20 miles diſtant. There are 2 druidical temples, one of which forms part of the churchyard. Population in 1791, about 900.

DAVIOT; a pariſh in the county of Inverneſs. It is united to Dunlichty, forming a parochial diſtrict of great extent, being about 23 miles in length on both ſides of the river Nairn, and its breadth varies from 2 to 4 miles. The appearance is wild and romantic in the higheſt degree, the hills being either bare rocks, or very ſparingly covered with coarſe graſs; and in the low grounds there are many large tracts of peat moſs, incapable of cultivation, but which ſeem in general well calculated for the growth of foreſt trees, and many acres have lately been laid out in that way. Amongſt the mountains are ſeveral lakes, of which Loch *Ruthven* and Loch *Dundelchack* are the chief, abounding with trout of a delicious taſte and flavour. The ſtate of agriculture is very indifferent; for, although the ſoil in ſome places yields tolerable crops, yet the great number of ſmall holdings, ſhort leaſes, ſervices to the landlord, and a predilection among the people for ancient modes of farming, however awkward and unproductive, concur in preventing improvements. Limeſtone has been lately found on the banks of the Nairn; the vein contains numerous *cubical cryſtallizations*, which, when analyzed, have been found to contain lead. At the *Mains of Daviot*, a ſeat of the anceſtors of the preſent Laird of Mackintoſh, there were, till lately, the ruins of a fort or caſtle, built by the Earl of Craufurd, in the beginning of the 15th century; it was of great extent, and the ſtones were lately taken away to build a modern houſe near its ſite. Population in 1793, 1697.

DEAN; a deep running river in the county of Angus. It takes its riſe from the loch of Forfar, and receiving the water of *Gairie* near Glammis-caſtle, falls into the Iſla in its courſe through the valley of Strathmore.

DEE; a river of great note in Aberdeenſhire. It has its ſource in a hill called *Gaibh-chor-Dhe*, in Lord Fife's foreſt, in the pariſh of Crathy; and running with aſtoniſhing rapidity through the whole breadth of the county, empties itſelf into the German ocean at New Aberdeen, at the diſtance of 90 miles, in a direct line from its ſource. In its courſe it receives many ſmall rivers, and forms ſeveral waterfalls, which are noted for their ſtriking magnificence. Its banks are frequently bold and rocky, but in other places the ſudden riſings to which it is liable often lays many acres of its banks under water: theſe are finely ſkirted with natural foreſts and extenſive plantations; and, at proper ſeaſons, large rafts of trees are conſtructed, and floated to the ſea. It abounds with ſalmon; and perhaps the moſt valuable ſalmon fiſhings in Scotland (the Tay ſcarcely excepted) are on this river, the produce of the Dee alone being eſtimated at nearly 8000l. ſterling *per annum*. In making a compariſon of the ſoil on the banks of the Dee and Don, the 2 principal rivers in Aberdeenſhire, the latter has manifeſtly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme:

" A foot of Don's worth two of Dee,
Except it be for fish and tree."

Its æstuary forms the harbour of Aberdeen; for a description of which, vide that article. For about 20 or 30 miles, it forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

DEE is also a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It was anciently named *Deva* by the Romans, when in possession of Galloway; it takes its rise from Loch Dee, a small lake which is situated at the bottom of those hills which separate Carrick from Galloway: after running many miles in a serpentine course, and receiving the waters of the great river *Ken*, it flows a considerable way, till it reaches the parish of Kirkcudbright; it then runs alongst the W. side from N. E. to S. W. and empties itself into the Solway Frith, about 6 miles below the town of Kirkcudbright; it is a large and rapid river; for a great part of its course its bottom is rocky, and its banks steep and rugged, adorned with natural wood of various kinds: in its course it receives, besides the *Ken*, the rivers *Tarff* and *Twyneholm*, and the *Grange-burn*; it abounds with salmon, and is navigable for small vessels for nearly 6 miles. Opposite the church of Tongland, the bottom of the river is very rough, which in large floods forms it into beautiful cascades of broken water. A little below this is a high bridge of 2 arches, from whence the falls are seen to the greatest perfection: after the cascade, the water falls into a deep linn, with a great and incessant noise. Captain Montgomery, who lived in this neighbourhood, has given a description of it, in his ancient poem of "*the Cherry and the Slae*," which is perfectly just, and agreeable to its natural appearance.

" But, as I lukit myne alane,
I saw a river rin,
Out oure a steepy rock of stane,
Syne lichtit in a linn,
Wi' tumbling and rumbling,
Amang the rocks around;
Devalling and falling
Into a pit profound," &c.

STANZA 6.

The whole length of the course of the Dee is about 40 miles, following the serpentine turns which it makes.

DEER; a parish and village in the county of Aberdeen. The parish is situated almost in the center of the district of Buchan, extending in length 10 miles from N. to S. and its mean breadth may be estimated at 5½ miles. The high road from Aberdeen to Frazerburgh cuts it longitudinally, and it is intersected by the roads from Banff and Old Meldrum to Peterhead; it is watered by two rivulets, *Deer* and *Strichen*, which afterwards form the *Ugie*. The surface consists of irregular ridges of rising ground, running in every direction, forming a number of valleys of irregular extent; the tops of some of the ridges are covered with heath, or a poor kind of grass; some are covered with plantations, and many of them cultivated; the lower parts are more susceptible of cultivation, and adapted either for corn or pasture: round the village is a plain of considerable extent, ornamented with the woods and pleasure grounds of Pitfour, the seat of James Ferguson, Esq. M. P. A considerable quantity of homegrown flax, spun into fine yarn, is annually exported, and a large bleachfield with extensive machinery was lately established in the neighbourhood of the village of Stewartfield. The village of Deer is built upon the estate of Mr. Russel of Moncoffer, and is a very ancient town, containing nearly 900 inhabitants; it is about 10½ miles distant from Peterhead, the nearest sea port. Not far from the village stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 13th century by William Cumming Earl of Buchan, for some monks of the Cistertian order; it has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins. Besides the village of Deer, there are also other 2 populous villages, *Stewartfield* and *Fetterangus*; the former the property of Mr. Burnet of Denns, and the latter lately erected on the estate of Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour. There are several inexhaustible quarries of excellent limestone, of which nearly 20,000 bolls are annually sold. On the S. W. of the parish is great abundance of *rombic quartz* or *feldt-spar*, and pieces of the purest rock crystals are met with occasionally, in the form of regular hexagonal prisms, pointed at the ends. A fine dark blue, and a very white granite,

are uſed for building. There are ſeveral druidical circles, and the ruins of a ſmall irregular village, ſuppoſed to have been inhabited by the druids. Population in 1792, 3267.

DEER (NEW); an extenſive pariſh in Aberdeenſhire. It is of an oblong form, extending from N. to S. 14 miles, and 7 at a medium from E. to W. It is diſtant about 30 miles from Aberdeen. The ſurface is flat, there being ſcarcely a hill, or even a place that deſerves to be called an eminence; towards the N. E. and S. E. the appearance for 7 or 8 miles is almoſt one continued corn field, interſperſed with pieces of ſown graſs and turnip, and terminated by gentle riſing ground in the form of an amphitheatre; towards the W. the ſoil is ſhallow, and the ſurface covered with heath. The public road from Aberdeen by Udny and Tarves divides the pariſh from N. to S. Limeſtone abounds on every farm, and it is burnt in conſiderable quantities with moſs; but the practice of liming lands in this diſtrict has been carried to ſo great an extent, that the land has been reduced to a ſort of *caput mortuum*, producing nothing but thiſtles and noxious weeds. About 2 miles from the church ſtands an old caſtle called *Fedderatt*, which appears to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength; it is ſurrounded partly by a moraſs, and partly by a foſſé, and has been acceſſible only by a draw-bridge, part of which ſtill remains. Water has been conveyed to it by means of pipes, pieces of which have at different times been torn up by the plough. There are ſeveral remains of druidical temples; and ſeveral *tumuli* have been opened and found to contain urns incloſed in ſtone coffins. On a field called *Aiky* or *Oaky Brae*, Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert Bruce, is ſaid to have defeated the Cummines, Earls of Badenoch, in the year 1308; (vide *Forduni Scotichronicon*, fol. 83. lib. 5.) Population in 1792, 2800.

DEER; a ſmall river in Aberdeenſhire, which takes its riſe in the W. border of the diſtrict of Buchan, and after a courſe of about 16 miles, unites with the water of Strichen, acquires the name of the Ugie, and falls into the ocean at Peterhead.

DEER ISLAND, or MULDONICH; one of the Hebrides, near to the iſland of Barry, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow ſound.

DELTING; a pariſh in Shetland. Vide MAINLAND.

DENINO; a ſmall pariſh in the eaſtern diſtrict of the county of Fife, on the road from St. Andrews to Anſtruther. Its figure is nearly a parallelogram, the length being about 3 miles, and the breadth about a mile and an half. It is beautifully interſected by a variety of ſmall rivers, abounding with excellent trout. The ſoil is in general wet and ſpungy, moſt of the farms being broken with ſwamps and fens, and is principally fitted for paſturage. Coal uſed to be wrought, but no pits are opened at preſent; freeſtone abounds, particularly of excellent quality, on the eſtate of Sir William Erſkine. There are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings containing iron. *Kingsmuir*, an extenſive tract of wild uncultivated ground, is attached to the pariſh of Denino; it belongs to Mr. Hanno, who has a coal work upon it. Population in 1793, 383.

DENNY; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The ſurface is agreeably diverſified, having a ſoil partly clay, and partly ſand; it is tolerably fertile and well cultivated. The village of Denny is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Carron, which ſeparates this pariſh from that of Dunipace. The great canal from Forth to Clyde paſſes through it, and is of great benefit to the country. Freeſtone is plenty, and coals are got in ſufficient quantity to ſupply the inhabitants. Population in 1791, 1400.

DERVILLE, or DERVAL; a thriving manufacturing village in the pariſh of Loudon, county of Ayr. Near this village are the remains of a Daniſh fort. The lands of Derville in old times belonged to the knights templars, and it is remarkable that theſe lands hold of no ſuperior, not even of the crown. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.

DESKFORD; a pariſh in the county of Banff. Its length from N. to S. is about 5 miles, and its extreme breadth about 3; it conſiſts of a ſtrath or valley, between a range of hills open towards the N. and S.; in the middle runs a ſmall river, the banks of which are covered with a variety of natural

wood; the parish is also intersected in several places by rivulets rising from springs in the sides of the hills, descending with frequent waterfalls to the burn in the middle of the valley. The soil along the lower parts of the strath is generally a rich loam, with a strong clay bottom, producing in warm seasons heavy crops of wheat and other grain; towards the hills the soil is a light black mould, on a cold tilly bottom. There is a considerable extent of muirish or waste ground, very capable of improvement. The lower grounds seem peculiarly adapted for the growth of planting; there is an ash tree, which measures in girth 24 feet 6 inches. The ruins of the tower of *Deskford*, and of the castle of *Scuth*, with the surrounding woods, form the most striking and picturesque scenery. There is a small bleachfield at the N. end of the parish. There are several quarries of limestone, and 2 hills which afford abundance of peat and turf for fuel. Population in 1791, 752.

DEVERON, or DOVERON; a river which has its source in the parish of Cabrach, in Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of about 50 miles, through fertile and highly cultivated plains, falls into the ocean at the royal burgh of Banff. It forms the boundary betwixt Aberdeenshire and Banff for many miles, and in its course receives many rivulets, particularly the *Bogie*, which falls into it at the town of Huntly. Upon its banks are found frequent specimens of *plumbago*, and many symptoms of lead ore are observed.

DEVON; a river in the counties of Perth and Clackmannan. Vide DOVAN.

DEVON (BLACK); a small river in Clackmannanshire, which takes its rise in the Salvie, and falls into the Forth at Clackmannan pow.

DICHMOUNT, or DICKMOUNT, is also the name of a hill in the parish of St. Vigeans, in the county of Angus; it is about 670 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is 3 miles distant: on the top is a large cairn, now covered with grass, hollowed in the middle, where it is said the barons anciently held their courts; from which circumstance it probably derived the name of the LAW, or DICKMOUNT LAW.

DICHTY; a rivulet in the county of Angus. It takes its rise from amongst the Sidlaw hills, from the loch of Lundie, in the parish of Lundie, and after a course of about 12 or 13 miles, during which it drives many mills, falls into the Frith of Tay near the village of Monifieth; it contains trout, and a few salmon.

DICKMOUNT-HILL, in the parish of Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark, is elevated only about 700 feet above the level of the sea, yet commands a most extensive and various prospect. It appears to have been anciently a place of strength or defence: there are the appearances of an earthen rampart, which encompassed it a little below the summit, and on the top are still plain vestiges of buildings.

DINGWALL; a royal borough in the county of Ross. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain at the W. end of the Frith of Cromarty, which is navigable to small vessels as far up as the town; it was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. in the year 1226, which privileges were further confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV. It was entitled by these charters "*.to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness.*" From many circumstances, it would appear, that the ancient size of the borough was much greater than at present; causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundered yards from where the town now stands; it is, however, much improved of late years, and the streets, which are well paved, may be called neat, and even elegant; it is well situated for trade, but as yet no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced. Dingwall contains nearly 800 inhabitants. Near the town is the ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross; it was built close to the shore, and nearly surrounded by a small rivulet, into which the tide flowed at high water; it seems to have been a regular fortification, having a strong castle at the W. end: what is not surrounded by the sea has a deep ditch, and a regular *glacis*. The Earls of Ross were the most powerful of the northern barons, and many of the ancient families in Rossshire hold their estates by charters from him, dated *apud castrum nostrum de*

Dingwall. Near the church is an obelisk, rising in a pyramidal form to the height of 57 feet, though only 6 feet square at the base; it is intended to distinguish the burying place of the family of Cromarty. The parish of Dingwall forms nearly a square of 2 miles; it occupies a fine valley, with part of sloping sides of the hills which form the valley, a great proportion of which is in a high state of cultivation. There is little waste land, and the whole forms a beautiful diversified scene of hill and valley, wood and water, corn fields and meadows. The soil is a rich loam, which in dry seasons affords luxuriant crops: but, from the fatness of the ground, and the steepness of the hills, wet seasons frequently balk the expectations of the farmer. The river *Conan* runs by the parish, in which a few trouts are occasionally caught; on it also is a very productive salmon fishing. There are a few plantations, which are in a thriving state. The only stones fit for building are a species of whinstone or scurdy, and a fine freestone, containing a quantity of *oxyde* of iron. Population of the parish of Dingwall in 1791, 1379.

DIRLETON; a village and parish in the county of Haddington. It is situated where the Frith of Forth opens into the German Ocean; its extent is nearly 6 miles square. The western part of the parish, along the Frith, is sandy and barren for nearly 3 miles; towards the E. the soil becomes better, being a fine level plain. The village is nearly in the center of the parish, built upon a rocky ground, rising as it recedes from the sea. There are 2 small islets on the coast, on one of which called *Fidrie*, is the ruin of some edifice, probably a lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. A considerable quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore after a storm, part of which is used as a manure, and burnt into kelp, of which there is made on an average about 14 tons *per annum*. Enclosures are becoming general, and there is of late years a great improvement in the mode of farming. William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, the chief heritor, has lately made out extensive plantations. *Gulan-ness*, the point of land which determines the mouth of the Frith, and from which passage-boats sailed for Fife, is in this parish. Population in 1791, 1200.

DIVIE; a small river in the county of Moray. Its principal branch rises in the borders of Strathspey, and after a most rapid course, it falls into the Findhorn river.

DOCHART; a lake and river in Perthshire. The lake lies in the parish of Killin; extends E. and W. forming the boundary between Strathfillan and Glendochart; it is about 3 miles in length, and contains a floating islet, a curiosity which is always recommended to the notice of strangers. This islet is 51 feet long, and 29 broad; it appears to have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water plants; it moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles; cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it, are liable to be carried a voyage round the lake. On another, but stationary island, stand the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Knights of Lochow; it is embowered with wood, and has a very romantic appearance. The river *Fillan* runs into the W. end of the lake, and the river DOCHART issues out of it, and runs about 8 miles through Glendochart; then it joins the Lochay, and pours its waters into Loch Tay.

DOLLAR; a parish in the county of Clackmannan. It consists chiefly of an extensive and gently sloping plain, beautifully interspersed with small villages, farm houses, and enclosures; and taking in a small part of the parishes of Tillycoultry and Muckart, forms a kind of amphitheatre, about 3 miles long, and 1½ in breadth; bounded on the N. by the *Ochil hills*, and by a rising ground on the S. Besides the plain, it takes in a part of the Ochils, which are in general covered with a beautiful green, affording excellent pasture for sheep. At the foot of the hills, and the greater part of the plain, the soil is light and gravelly, causing a quick vegetation; on the banks of *Dovan* or *Devon*, which nearly divides the parish into 2 equal parts, the ground is chiefly haugh, with an intermixture of clay. The village of Dollar is very small and mean, but being situated on the road from Stirling to Kinross, from which it is equidistant about 12 miles, is a

proper ſtage for travellers. There is a fine bleachfield on the banks of the *Dovan*, belonging to Mr. William Haig, who was amongſt the firſt in Scotland to introduce the practice of bleaching with *muriatic acid*. In the neighbourhood of the town of Dollar is the venerable ruin of *Caſtle-Campbell*, anciently the occaſional reſidence of the noble family of Argyll. It is ſituated on the top of a round mound, on each ſide of which is a deep glen or ravine, down which run ſtreams that unite immediately below the caſtle. A ditch divided the caſtle from the ſurrounding mountains, which rendered it inacceſſible, but by a drawbridge. It is not known when or by whom this venerable pile was erected; it was formerly called the *caſtle of Gloom*, a name expreſſive of its ſituation; and is ſurrounded by the *glens of Care*, and the *burns of Sorrow*, and looks down upon the *town of Darkneſs*, for ſo the Gaelic names of the ſurrounding places are ſaid to ſignify. Upon the whole, the ſcenery around this ancient ſeat of Campbell, conſiſting of rocks and woods, and glens and mountains, contains a pleaſing mixture of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the awfully romantic. In the pariſh of Dollar there are ſeveral extenſive coal works, the property of the Duke of Argyll, and of Lord Alva; ironſtone likewiſe abounds, ſaid to be of an excellent quality; the hills are chiefly compoſed of whinſtone, but there are ſeveral valuable freeſtone quarries; a vein of lead was lately diſcovered near the town of Dollar, which it is thought will turn to good account; ſilver has been found in the *glen of Care* near *Caſtle-Campbell*, and on the top of a hill called the *White Wiſp*, beautiful agates are often found. In 1792, the pariſh contained 410 inhabitants.

Dollar-burn Hill, in the pariſh of Manor, county of Peebles, is elevated 2840 feet above the level of the ſea.

DOLPHINGTON; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, extending about 3 miles from E. to W. and 2¼ from N. to S. The great road from Edinburgh to Leadhillsby *Biggar*, paſſing through it. The ſoil is for the moſt part a light black mould, on a red clay bottom, inclining to till, which makes it generally wet, and the harveſt late. On the top of one of the hills are the remains of an encampment or fortification, encloſing about 4 acres of ground; and on another hill called the *Kip*, is a cairn, on the top of which fires uſed to be kindled to warn the country of invaſion, or predatory incurſion. Population in 1792, 200.

Don; a rivulet in Aberdeenſhire. It takes its riſe in the mountains of Curgarff, at the head of the pariſh of Strathdon, and takes a courſe nearly due E. At Inverurie it receives the waters of the river Ury, and paſſing by Kintore, falls into the German ocean on the N. ſide of the old town of Aberdeen, about 2 miles from the mouth of the river Dee; it abounds with ſalmon; the fiſhing of a ſmall ſpace of its banks, not more than 300 or 400 yards in length, has been known to rent at nearly 2000l.; it is navigable to ſmall veſſels up to the bridge, which was thrown over it by Biſhop Cheyne in 1323, on the high road from Aberdeen to the North.

Doon; a lake and river of Ayrſhire. The lake is ſituated chiefly in the pariſh of Straiton, and is about 7 miles in length. On an iſland are the remains of an old caſtle. The river iſſues from the N. W. end of the lake, and after a circuitous courſe of upwards of 18 miles, falls into the Atlantic, about 2 miles S. of Ayr. The banks are very beautiful, and have been rendered famous by a ſong of the Ayrſhire bard: "*Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon*," &c. Both lake and river abound with trout and ſalmon. The river forms the N. E. boundary of the diſtrict of Carrick.

DORES, extending 20 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, is a pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, ſituated on the banks of Loch Neſs. The ſurface is mountainous, having a narrow valley running nearly the whole extent of the pariſh. The ſoil is light, but not much cultivated. The proportion of arable land is very ſmall, by far the greater part being fit only for ſheep paſture. At Gortuly, the property of James Frazer, Eſq. much has been done in the way of improvement. Beſides Loch Neſs, which, with its environs, furniſhes a beautiful landſcape, there are 2 or 3 ſmaller lakes, which abound with trout. There are ſeve-

ral veſtiges of antiquity in the pariſh, which are pointed out by tradition as the ſcenes of many Fingalian exploits. Population in 1791, 1365.

DORNOCH; a royal borough in the county of Sutherland, ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Dornoch, nearly oppoſite to the burgh of Tain, which lies on the S. ſide of the Frith. The town is ſmall, and going faſt to decay, although it is the county town, and the reſidence of the ſheriff-ſubſtitute; it was erected a royal borough by a charter from King Charles I. dated 1628; and its government is veſted in a provoſt, 4 bailies, and 10 counſellors, 4 of which are annually changed; it is one of the northern diſtrict of boroughs which unite in ſending a member to parliament; it contains about 500 inhabitants. The pariſh of Dornoch extends 9 miles from E. to W. along the coaſt of the Frith of Dornoch; and from N. W. to S. about 15 meaſured miles. The ſhores are flat and ſandy, and the lands contiguous in general level; but are gradually elevated as they approach the hilly diſtricts towards the N.; the ſoil is ſandy, approaching to loam, as we recede from the coaſt. The river *Evelicks*, which falls into the Frith at the *Meikle-ferry*, affords a few ſalmon and trout. In the hilly diſtrict there are 3 or 4 ſmall lakes, the largeſt of which may be about a mile in length. Fallowing of land is unknown in this diſtrict, and the uſe of lime as a manure is newly introduced. A great quantity of moſs fir has been dug up: many logs have been found fit for building, and it has been obſerved that this ſort of wood is exceeding durable. There are ſeveral quarries of whinſtone, and one of excellent ſandſtone near the town. At *Evelicks*, ſome very flattering appearances of coal have been obſerved; and about a mile N. W. of Dornoch is a very rich clay. Dornoch was formerly the ſeat of the Biſhop of Caithneſs, and a part of the cathedral is ſtill kept in repair as the pariſh church; it is uncertain when the ſee of Caithneſs was eſtabliſhed, but it muſt have exiſted before the year 1150, as we find Andrew Biſhop of Caithneſs a witneſs to a donation by David I. to the abbey of Dunfermline in that year.

DORNOCH FRITH, ſometimes called the Frith of Tain, is that arm of the ſea which divides the ſouthern parts of Sutherland from the county of Roſs. The entrance of this Frith is nearly 15 miles wide, and gradually becomes narrower, till about 3 miles W. of the town of Dornoch, its breadth is not above 2 meaſured miles, where there is a ferry-boat, called the *Meikle-ferry*. After this it becomes much wider, forming an inner harbour or bay, where another ferry is eſtabliſhed, called the *Little-ferry*. At this ferry is an excellent roadſtead, where veſſels of conſiderable burden can lie at anchor; but a bar runs acroſs the entrance, which is of great detriment; however, veſſels of 500 tons are ſaid to have water on this bar at ſpring tides. On the Sutherland coaſt, too, in calm weather, veſſels of ſmall burden may lie in ſafety; but a formidable bar extends from this coaſt almoſt to the S. ſide of the Frith, called (from the inceſſant noiſe) the *Gizzing briggs:* the banks, however, forming this bar, are not ſo cloſely connected but that veſſels may enter with ſafety, under the direction of a pilot. The ſhores produce ſhell fiſh, and the banks abound with cod and haddocks; but no vigorous exertion has been made to render the fiſheries an object of importance. The ſea weed on the coaſt is of little value.

DORNOCK; a pariſh in the county of Dumfries. It is nearly a ſquare of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extending along the banks of the Solway Frith. The ſurface is remarkably flat, and the ſoil loamy, upon a ſtrong clay bottom: this is apt to make the ground rather wet, but by drains it is rendered very fertile and productive. There is a ſmall river, *Kirtle*, which runs through a part of the pariſh. The fiſhings in the Solway Frith employ a great number of the inhabitants. There is a large peat moſs, which furniſhes plenty of fuel. There are the remains of a Roman military road through the pariſh. There are alſo a druidical temple, an intrenchment, and a ſtrong ſquare tower, on the eſtate of the Marquis of Annandale. Population in 1791, 738.

DOUGLAS; a pariſh and village in the county of Lanark; its extent of the pariſh is conſiderable, being about 12 miles long, and from 4 to 7 broad. Along the banks of the river Douglas

the ſoil is good; farther up it becomes ſpouty and wet, and the back grounds are chiefly a cold till. On the holms of the river are a few farms; but the lands occupied in this manner bear a ſmall proportion to what is laid out for ſheep paſture. The high ſituation of the pariſh being nearly equidiſtant from both ſeas, renders it liable to much rain, and cold ſeaſons. There is very little natural wood; but Lord Douglas has planted upwards of 1200 acres with a variety of trees, which in a few years will have much effect to ſhelter and beautify this part of the country. The pariſh abounds with coal, lime, and freeſtone; many of the ſeams of coal are 7 feet in thickneſs, and will be inexhauſtible for many centuries. The dip of the ſtrata is in many places very great, and the coal is interſected with numerous *dykes*, which diſplace the ſeam of coal often 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. Theſe dykes are called *troubles* by the workmen, and are the cauſe of much labour and expence. The village of Douglas is ſituated nearly in the middle of the pariſh, and is the center of the great roads from Glaſgow to England, and from Edinburgh to Ayr. It has a ſmall manufacture of cotton; and another cotton work has been lately erected in its vicinity. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The old caſtle of Douglas was burnt down about 50 years ago; and one wing has been rebuilt in the moſt elegant ſtyle. The pariſh contains 1715 inhabitants.

DOUGLASDALE, the name of the middle ward of Lanarkſhire; formerly it was almoſt entirely the property of the Dukes of Douglas; and Lord Douglas, the repreſentative of that ancient family, is ſtill the principal proprietor.

Douglas River takes its riſe at the foot of *Cairn-table hill*, 9 miles above the town of Douglas, and receiving the waters of 3 ſmall rivulets in its courſe, falls into the Clyde about 7 miles below the ſame town.

DOUNE; a ſmall town in the pariſh of Kilmadock, in Perthſhire; which pariſh is ſometimes denominated the pariſh of *Doune*. The town is ſmall, but in a very improving ſtate, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Teath, near the confluence of the ſmall rivulet *Ardoch* with that river. It conſiſts of 3 ſtreets uniting, in the center of which is lately erected a neat market croſs. The ground is excellent for building, having a hard channelly foundation, covered with a coat of rich earth, and this continues a conſiderable way N. and a mile and an half W. forming a fine level ſpot, whereon ſtand the 2 great cattle markets of Kilmadock, held annually, at Michaelmas and Martinmas. The town is plentifully ſupplied with ſprings of excellent ſoft water, that are never dry. What has chiefly contributed to the increaſe and improvement of Doune, is the introduction of the cotton manufacture. An extenſive work, called the Adelphi cotton mill, was erected a few years ago by ſome public ſpirited and enterpriſing brothers, the Buchannans of Carſton, on the S. bank of the Teath. This extenſive work employs about 700 perſons, for whoſe accommodation all the ruinous houſes of the town have been repaired or rebuilt. Mr. Murdoch of *Gortincaber* has likewiſe built a ſtreet of houſes adjoining the cotton mill, chiefly inhabited by the people employed at that work. For ſome time paſt Doune has been noted for excellent ſlaters, who have acquired ſuperior reputation in that branch over all the neighbouring country; and in Glaſgow, Stirling, and other places, are often invited to contract for modern buildings, in preference to others. This town has alſo been long celebrated for the manufacture of Highland piſtols: this art was introduced here in 1646, by Thomas Cadell, who carried it to ſuch great perfection, that no piſtols made in Britain excelled or even equalled thoſe of his making for fureneſs, ſtrength, and beauty of workmanſhip. The old and new town of Doune, contain (including the labourers at the Adelphi cotton works) upwards of 1630 inhabitants. Towards the S. E. of the town, on a peninſula formed at the junction of the Teath and Ardoch, ſtands the ruin of the caſtle of Doune. Nature has pointed out this ſpot as a place of ſtrength, at leaſt well ſuited to the art of war in ancient times. The caſtle is a huge ſquare building, the walls of which are 40 feet high, and about 10 feet thick: what remains of the tower is at leaſt 80 feet in height. It is quite uncertain when

the caſtle was built, but as the ſtructure appears to be very ancient, and as it was the family ſeat of the Earls of Monteith, it is conjectured, with great probability, that it was erected by one of that family, about the 11th century, previous to the reign of Robert II. King of Scotland. It is now the property of the family of Stewart, giving the ſecond title of Baron Doune to the Earls of Moray.

Dovan, or Devon River, takes its riſe in the pariſh of Alva, at the foot of the Ochil hills, and after a circuitous route of about 40 miles, including its windings, falls into the river Forth at Clackmannan, nearly oppoſite to its ſource, and only 6 miles diſtant from it in a direct line. In its courſe it forms ſome ſtriking and romantic waterfalls and caſcades, known by the names of the *Devil's mill*, the *Rumbling bridge*, and the *Caldron linn*. Dr. Garnett, who viſited theſe falls in 1798, thus deſcribes them: "At the diſtance of about 6 miles from Kinroſs, we left the road, in order to ſee ſome waterfalls on the river Dovan. The firſt we viſited was what is not improperly called the *Caldron linn*, about 8 miles from Kinroſs. Here, the Dovan, which we ſaw murmuring along its pebbly bed, ſuddenly enters a deep linn or gully, and there finding itſelf confined by its continual effort againſt the ſides, has worked out a cavity reſembling a large caldron, in which the water has ſo much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to diveſt one's ſelf of the idea that it is really in a ſtate of violent ebullition. From the caldron, through a hole below the ſurface, the water ſlowly finds its way under the rock into a circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much leſs violent agitation: this ſecond caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. From this boiler the water runs in the ſame manner by an opening in the rock below its ſurface into another, which is larger than either of them, the diameter of it being 22 feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated like the others, but calm and placid. From this cavern the water ruſhes perpendicularly over a rock into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine caſcade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen, to which there is acceſs by a zig-zag path. This caſcade is 44 feet in height, and the rocks which compoſe the *linn* are about twice as high; ſo that it appears as if the water had worn its way from the top to its preſent ſituation, which moſt probably has been the caſe. It falls in one unbroken ſheet, without touching the rock, and the whiteneſs of the daſhing water is finely oppoſed to the almoſt black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarſe grained baſaltes. While we were contemplating this beautiful ſcene, the ſun happened to ſhine upon it, and the ſpray which ariſes from it to a conſiderable height, by refracting the rays of light, exhibited the appearance of a luminous vapour, in which the different priſmatic colours were eaſily diſcernible.—Leaving the Caldron linn, we walked about a mile, or rather more, up the banks of the Dovan, and came to another linn or ravine, over which an arch is thrown. The rocks on each ſide approach ſo near, that an arch of 22 feet ſpan, is ſufficient to form a communication between the different banks of the river; but the depth from the bridge to the water is no leſs than 86 feet, and the want of a parapet prevents even the ſteadieſt head from looking down this frightful chaſm, without a degree of terror. The water, both above and below the bridge, ruſhing from rock to rock, and forming a number of little falls, produces a conſtant rumbling kind of noiſe, which is much increaſed when the water is ſwollen by rains: on this account the common people call it the Rumbling bridge. When this bridge is viewed from the river below, it is a very ſublime object. The ſides of the chaſm are formed by bold irregular rocks, conſiſting of a kind of puddingſtone, which are in many places finely covered with bruſhwood: above the bridge, the water is ſeen running along, in ſome places concealed from the eye by the jutting rocks and foliage, and in others appearing again. In ſhort, the whole forms a very romantic ſcene. About 200 yards above the Rumbling bridge, we came to another fall, though but a ſmall one, with a kind of caldron, in which the water has the appearance of boiling. In this cavity the water is continually

toſſed about with great violence, conſtantly daſhing againſt the ſides of the rock: this produces a noiſe ſomewhat ſimilar to that made by a mill, and on this account it is called by the common people the Devil's mill, becauſe it pays no regard to Sunday, but works every day alike." *Garnett's Tour*, vol. ii. p. 142. The Dovan iron-works are ſituated on the banks of the river, about 4 miles before it falls into the Forth.

DOVERAN, or DEVERON; a river in Banffſhire. Vide DEVERON.

DOWALTON (LOCH), in the county of Wigton, is about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad. It contains a ſmall iſland of about 30 acres; and a ſmall river iſſues from it, through a rich valley, and falls into Garlieſtown bay.

DOWNE-HILL, in the pariſh of Edenkeillie in Morayſhire, appears to have been a fortreſs of great antiquity, and uſed as ſuch long before the period of authentic hiſtory; it is of a conical ſhape, round a conſiderable part of which runs the rapid river of *Divie*, in a deep rocky channel; and, where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep ditch or foſſé, with a ſtrong rampart, the ſtones of which bear marks of fuſion.

DRAINY; a pariſh in the county of Moray, is a peninſula formed by the Moray Frith, and the loch of Spynie. It extends in length about 4 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is low and flat; ſcarcely one half of the ſurface is arable, the greateſt part being barren muir ground, covered with ſhort heath, and a coarſe benty graſs. The land under cultivation is fertile, the ſoil varying from a rich clay loam to a light black mould. It is watered by the river *Loſſie*, at the mouth of which a ſmall fiſhing village is built, called from its ſituation Loſſie-mouth. There are 2 ſmall eminences, which are quarried for the excellent freeſtone of which they are compoſed. Near Canſea, a ſmall fiſhing village in the pariſh, the ſhore is bold, having an uninterrupted maſs of freeſtone, which is in great requeſt for building all over the country. There are ſome appearances of lead ore; but, after [illegible]arch, no vein could be diſcovered worth the expence of working. Population in 1793, 1040.

DREGHORN; a pariſh in Ayrſhire. It extends nearly 9 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 3 in breadth; the ſurface is level, having a gentle declivity from the eaſtern limits to the ſea; the upper and middle parts of the pariſh have a deep clayey ſoil, which towards the ſea becomes intermixed with ſand and gravel; the holms on the banks of the rivers *Annock* and *Irvine* are a fine deep loam. The whole of the pariſh is arable, with the exception of a few acres of marſhy ground; it is moſtly encloſed, and many fields are ſheltered by ſtripes of planting. By all the late leaſes on the Earl of Eglinton's eſtate in this pariſh, the tenants are allowed only to plough the fourth of their farms every 3 years; conſiderable advantages are found to attend this plan; it leſſens the number of horſes on the farm, while the fourth part, from its long reſt, yields when ploughed nearly a double crop. The paſture grounds are alſo improved, and the tenant is prevented from impoveriſhing the land, even ſuppoſing he intended to do ſo. Lord Eglinton has lately planted a number of ſmall thriving plantations, which are a great ornament to the country. A conſiderable quantity of fine cheeſes are made here. There is a colliery in the W. end of the pariſh, yielding annually 11,000 tons of coals. The village of Dreghorn is beautifully ſituated on the ſide of the *Annock*, is well adapted for manufactures, though none are at preſent carried on. Population of the pariſh, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, 838.

DRON; a pariſh in Perthſhire. It extends in length between 3 and 4 miles, and in breadth about 3, ſtretching in a ſloping direction at the foot of the *Ochil hills*, which form the S. boundary of the rich and beautiful vale of Stratherne, and preſenting to the eye of the traveller, on the great road from the Queensferry to Perth, an agreeable proſpect of well cultivated fields. In many places the face of the hills exhibit a broken and irregular ſurface, roughened by projecting rocks, and overgrown with whins; but in other places there are conſiderable patches of corn land on the very tops of craggy precipices: and many parts of the hills are adorned with ſtripes and clumps of planting. There

are no rivers, but ſeveral ſmall ſtreams pour down the ſides of the hills to fall into Erne, which runs in the middle of the Strath. Several ſprings contain metallic ſubſtances in ſolution, indicating the exiſtence of metals in the neighbouring mountains. There are ſome veins of limeſtone, but the quality is far from good; freeſtone abounds, and the appearances of coal are ſo flattering, that many attempts have been made to diſcover it, but hitherto without ſucceſs. Population in 1792, 450.

DRUMBLADE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire. Its extent is from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The ſurface is compoſed of ſmall hills and valleys; ſome of the former are covered with firs, but by far the greater part of the pariſh is arable; the ſoil in the valleys is a deep clay loam, fertile, and in general well cultivated; that of the higher grounds is thin and gravelly, but is alſo tolerably fertile. There are a few encloſures in the pariſh, but the greateſt part is unincloſed, as the farmers, though very ſenſible of the advantages of that plan, cannot afford to lay out the money for that purpoſe. There has lately been diſcovered a fine ſpecies of clay marl, which promiſes to be of conſiderable ſervice in improving the land. There is plenty of coarſe limeſtone, free and whinſtones, and ſome ſlate. There are three *tumuli*, near one of which are the remains of an encampment of King Robert Bruce, after he had defeated Cummine Earl of Badenoch, near the borough of Inverurie. Population in 1790, 886.

DRUMLANRIG; a village in Dumfriesſhire, in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length. Here is a noble ſeat of the Duke of Queenſberry, ſurrounded by wooded hills, and adorned by beautiful gardens. In one of the parks, Mr. Gilpin ſaw a few of the wild cattle, which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. "Theſe animals," ſays he, "are milk-white, except their noſes, ears, and orbits of their eyes, which are of a dark brown, approaching to black. They are deſcribed by old writers as having manes; but theſe have none. They reſemble the cow in many reſpects; but their form is more elegant, with a ſpirited wildneſs in their looks; and, when they run, inſtead of the clumſy cow gallop, they bound like deer." Drumlanrig is ſituated upon the river Nith, about 13 miles from the town of Dumfries.

DRUMMELZIER; a pariſh in the county of Peebles. It is about 3 miles in breadth, and extends 12 miles in length, chiefly on the banks of the Tweed. The ſurface is beautifully varied with hills, rivulets, and fertile plains; and the ſoil is of a fertile ſandy loam. At Polmond is a ſmall wood of natural trees; and ſeveral plantations were laid out ſome years ago by the late Sir James Naſmyth. In the church-yard is pointed out the burial place of the celebrated Merlin. The pariſh of Drummelzier is thinly inhabitated, containing only about 270 inhabitants.

DRUMOAK; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in extent about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The ſurface is hilly, a great part being only fit for ſheep paſture. The arable ſoil is ſhallow, and produces only ſpare crops of barley and oats. There are very few encloſures, and agriculture is in much the ſame ſtate as it was 60 years ago. The tower of Drum, near the reſidence of Mr. Irvine of Drum, is a very ancient edifice. Population in 1791, 703.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR; a ſmall village in the pariſh of Moniſieth, in the county of Angus. It lies on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, and contains about 140 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity is the hill of *Laws*, on which are the remains of a fortification, the ſtones of which bear marks of vitrification or fuſion.

DRUMUACHDER; a high hill in Perthſhire, which lies about 2 or 3 miles N. from the caſtle of Blair of Athol.

DRYFE; a river in Dumfriesſhire, which takes its riſe in the northern diſtrict of the pariſh of Hutton, and runs a courſe directly S. of about 11 miles, emptying itſelf into the *Annan*, about mid-way between the market town of *Lockerbie* and the royal borough of *Lochmaben*. It is, in moderate weather, a ſmall rivulet, clear and pure, having in its pools plenty of trout, and a few ſalmon; but in rainy weather, it comes down ſwollen, and with great rapidity, driving all before

it that is in its way; it gives name to the vale through which it runs, *Dryfeſdale*, contracted *Dry'ſdale*.

DRYMEN; a pariſh in the county of Stirling. It is of conſiderable extent, but the outlines are exceedingly irregular. The utmoſt length of the inhabited part is about 15 miles; but the muirs extend much farther; the greateſt breadth is about 9 miles. In ſome places the country is rugged and mountainous; in others, flat and level; but, for the moſt part, it is an irregular ſlope, interſected by a number of ſmall rapid ſtreams, of which the *Duchray*, the *Enrick*, and the Forth, are the chief; for the laſt is here only an inconſiderable rivulet. Near the church is the village of Drymen, which contains nearly 200 inhabitants, chiefly employed by the manufacturers of Glaſgow. This pariſh is ſaid to have been the reſidence of NAPIER of Merchiſton, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. Population in 1792, 1607.

DRY'SDALE; a pariſh in the center of the diſtrict of Annandale, Dumfrieſſhire. It extends about 7 miles in length from N. to S. and varies in breadth from 1 to 6. The ſouthern parts are generally flat and well cultivated; and the upper or northern parts are hilly, and chiefly appropriated for ſheep paſture. The whole pariſh contains 1100 acres, of which about 600 are under crop. It is watered by the Annan, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Currie; all of which abound with trout and ſalmon; and their banks afford many fine meadows and rich holm ground, exceedingly productive under proper culture. There are 3 or 4 ſmall lakes, which afford abundance of excellent marl. The populous town of *Lockerbie*, through which runs the line of road from London to Glaſgow, is ſituated on the banks of the Dryfe, in this pariſh. From the top of *White wynd* or *White wooden hill*, the only eminence in the pariſh, is an extenſive proſpect of the *Solway Frith*, and the Engliſh border. Whinſtone is quarried near the town of *Lockerbie*, and there is great abundance of limeſtone. There are a great number of Roman and Britiſh encampments, and veſtiges of many old caſtles and ſtrong towers, which ſhew this diſtrict to have been the ſcene of much contention and bloodſhed. The great Roman road can be diſtinctly traced near the town of *Lockerbie*, and on the other ſide of the Dryfe. Population in 1793, 1600.

DUCHRAY; a river in Stirlingſhire; one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the Forth, which it joins nearly oppoſite to the church of Aberfoil.

DUDDINGSTONE; a pariſh in the county of Edinburgh. It extends from the foot of Arthur's-Seat about 4 miles in length, gradually increaſing in breadth to the eaſtern extremity, which is nearly 2 miles broad. There is not a more highly cultivated ſpot in Scotland; for, although the ſoil is not naturally good, it is ſo improved with the ſtreet dung from the metropolis (which is diſtant only 2 miles) that the enclоſures are ſtill eſteemed the beſt paſture in the neighbourhood. The village of Weſter Duddingſtone, in which the church is ſituated, ſtands on an eminence under the S. cope of Arthur's-Seat, waſhed on the W. and S. by the lake of Duddingſtone, and protected on the N. by the mountain; the moſt beautiful and picturеſque ſcenery expands before it and on every ſide; the magnificent villas of Duddingſtone, the ſeat of the Marquis of Abercorn; of Preſtonfield, the ſeat of Sir Alexander Dick; the rich valleys, the populous villages, and the lake below, the bold baſaltic columns of *Arthur's-Seat* behind, and the hills of Pentland and Lammermuir, with the diſtant ſea bounding the proſpect; compoſe a rich and finiſhed landſcape. Weſter Duddingſtone was formerly a large and populous village, but of late it has much decreaſed, and now contains only about 200 inhabitants. Eaſter Duddingſtone is moſtly occupied by coalliers, and contains about 90 inhabitants. The other villages, Portobello and Brickfield, are the moſt thriving, though of more recent date; they are ſituated on the road from Edinburgh to Muſſelburgh, and are much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon for the benefit of the ſea-bathing. Salt has been long prepared in this pariſh; and it is calculated, that from the 6 pans, 18,000 buſhels of ſalt are annually delivered. Coal abounds every where, and the quality is in general excellent, and procures a ready market in the metropolis. The ſtrata of limeſtone and ironſtone, which run

N. E. and S. W. through the county of Mid-Lothian, dip into the Frith of Forth, and are ſaid to be again recognifed on the oppoſite coaſt of Fife. In the freeſtone quarries on the coaſt, many of the crevices are found containing *petroleum* or *rock pitch*, and fine ſpecimens of *oxyd* of *manganeſe*; clay is found near the village of Brickfield, of ſo pure a kind, that it has been made into *crucibles*, capable of reſiſting a great degree of heat, and, from its excellence, a manufacture of ſtoneware, ſimilar to that of Staffordſhire, has been ſet on foot. Near the limeſtone ſtrata, curious and rare petrifactions of plants and trees have been found; ſome of them plainly formed of reeds and exotic plants, now known to be indigenous in the tropical regions only. Small pieces of *chalcedony*, *porphyry*, and *agates*, are found on the coaſt. Marl abounds in Duddingſtone loch, and is occaſionally wrought. The botaniſt, in this diſtrict, will find great ſcope for the gratification of his taſte: the baſe of Arthur's-Seat, and Duddingſtone loch, are ſaid to contain many rare and curious plants, which have yet eluded all reſearches. In 1794, the number of inhabitants amounted to 910.

DUFFUS; a pariſh in the county of Moray. It extends 5 miles in length from E. to W. along the S. coaſt of the Moray Frith, and is from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. Except a ſmall riſing ground in the middle of the pariſh, it is a continued plain, which is every where arable. Along the coaſt there is a ſandy plain of half a mile in breadth, covered with a meagre, green, benty paſture: all this ground had formerly been a rich cultivated ſoil, but for many years has been overblown with ſand from the weſtern ſhore. The ſand has now ceaſed to blow, and the proprietors have hopes of regaining their rich ground, by the uſe of the ſpade or trench plough. The reſt of the pariſh is a fertile clay ſoil, capable of producing any ſort of grain. Agriculture is in a very low ſtate; the old plan of inceſſant tillage, without reſt to the ground, ſtill prevails, and enclofures are no where to be ſeen, except in the neighbourhood of gentlemens ſeats. But, it is no wonder that farming is not advanced; the tenant either has no leaſe, or the leaſe is too ſhort to allow him to make improvements. That circumſtance is the great cauſe of the unfavourable appearance of a country naturally rich. The fiſhing village of Burghead or Broughhead, is ſituated on the coaſt of this pariſh. On the S. and W. boundaries there are many acres of thriving plantation. Along the coaſt are freeſtone quarries, and quarries of limeſtone, a treaſure in agriculture which is unfortunately locked up for want of fuel. The want of good roads is ſeverely felt. There is an obeliſk near the ſmall village of *Kaim*, ſaid to have been erected on account of the victory gained by Malcolm II. over the Daniſh general Camus; and, on the N. W. border of the lake of Spynie, on an artificial mound, are ſtill ſtanding the walls of an old caſtle, called Old Duffus; it is ſurrounded with orchards, and, ſtanding in the midſt of a charming plain, preſents at every point of view a picturesque and intereſting landſcape. The village of Duffus is regularly built, having a ſquare with a church in the center, and four ſtreets leading from it, regularly paved, ſaid to be the workmanſhip of ſome of Cromwell's ſoldiers, who were ſettled here. Population in 1794, 1500.

DUIRNISH; a pariſh in the iſland of Sky. Vide SKY.

DULL; an extenſive Highland pariſh in Perthſhire; is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, interſected by other pariſhes ſo much, that it is impoſſible to deſcribe the exact form. It is divided into 5 diſtricts, one of which, Appin, is an open flat haugh, on the banks of the Tay; the reſt of the pariſh exhibits a mountainous appearance, interſperſed with tracts of arable ground. There are 15 lakes in the pariſh, all of which abound with trout, pike, and eel; of theſe loch *Tummel* is the moſt conſiderable. The rivers Tay and Tummel run through the diſtrict, forming in their courſe ſeveral fine caſcades. Sheep-farming is chiefly attended to, of which there are annually reared upwards of 20,000. Fuel is exceedingly ſcarce, as the peats are bad and at a great diſtance: there are ſome appearances of coal, but as yet none has been diſcovered. The great military road from Stirling to Inverneſs paſſes through the whole length of the pariſh. Here are a great many druidical tem-

pies, and a great number of caſtles or watch towers. In the diſtrict of Fincaſtle alone, are no fewer than the ruins of 15 of them. The mountains are moſtly compoſed of granite, of a red or brown colour. Population in 1791, 4676.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, or, as it was anciently called, the ſhire of LENNOX, extends in length about 40 miles, and in breadth about 23. It is bounded on the N. by Argyllſhire; on the E. by the counties of Perth and Stirling; on the S. by the river Clyde, and part of Lanarkſhire; and on the W. by an arm of the ſea, called Loch Long. The greater part of the county is covered with heathy hills, which are now aſſuming a more luxuriant appearance, ſince the introduction of ſheep. Many of the mountains are elevated to a great height, Benlomond meaſuring 3158 feet above the level of the ſea. The ridge, of which Benlomond is a part, is the beginning of that extenſive ridge which croſſes the country from this place to the E. coaſt at Aberdeen, called the *Grampians*. The lower grounds, which lie on the banks of Loch Lomond, the river Clyde and the Leven, are not ſo fertile as the correſponding parts of ſome of the neighbouring counties; notwithſtanding which, it is agreeably diverſified, and well inhabited. The banks of the Leven, in particular, are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton works, giving employment to thouſands; while the villages erected for the accommodation of the workmen, the hamlets, and elegant ſeats, cannot fail to impreſs the mind with high ideas of the wealth, the induſtry, the public ſpirit, and the happineſs of the inhabitants. Agriculture in this county has been rather neglected, and little attention has been paid to it till within theſe few years; but the public ſpirit has of late been roufed to this moſt uſeful and important occupation; and the county of Dumbarton, which is capable of much improvement, is faſt advancing in agricultural progreſs. The farmers here, indeed, poſſeſs numerous advantages; being near a ſeaport town, where every article bears the higheſt price, they find a ready market for their corn; and the numerous inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood require ſupplies of other neceſſaries from the farmer. Upwards of 12,000 acres are covered with natural wood, and there are many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief; vide LOMOND (LOCH.) Dumbartonſhire contains one royal borough, DUMBARTON, ſeveral thriving manufacturing villages, and is divided into 12 pariſhes, containing in all 18,408 inhabitants. There are many elegant ſeats, of which Roſedoe, the ſeat of Sir James Colquhoun, and Buchanan, the ſeat of the Duke of Montroſe, are the principal; but Mr. Smollet of Bonhill, Lord Elphinſtone at Cumbernauld, and Lord Stonefield at Caſtle-Leven, poſſeſs beautiful ſeats. Dumbarton contains few valuable minerals: freeſtone and ſlate are abundant; and in ſome places are found limeſtone, ironſtone, and coal: many of the mountains are apparently volcanic; in particular, the rock on which Dumbarton-caſtle is built. The valued rent of Dumbarton is 33,327l. Scots, and the real land rent is about 34,250l. ſterling.

DUMBARTON, the county town of Dumbartonſhire, is a royal borough, and one of the moſt ancient of the towns of Scotland. It is ſaid to have been once the capital of a kingdom of the Britons, eſtabliſhed in the vale of the Clyde, and to have been one of the ſeats of Fingal, called in the poems of Oſſian, the *tower of Balclutha*. Alcluid was indeed the name of this ancient capital of the *Strathclydenſes*; but whether it was ſituated on the ſeat of the preſent town, or confined within the precincts of the caſtle, cannot be exactly aſcertained. Dumbarton is very ſmall, built upon the eaſtern bank of the Leven, which almoſt encircles it. The greater part of the buildings are old, and the principal ſtreet has an air of decayed grandeur. It was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. in the year 1221, and declared to be free of all impoſts and borough taxes; but, notwithſtanding this material advantage, and the excellent harbour it poſſeſſes, it is by no means in a flouriſhing ſtate. This ſeems principally owing to the corporation laws, which prevent ſtrangers from working at their trades, without paying high fees of entry. Monopolies

of this kind are always injurious, as well to the corporation itſelf as to the place, and ought certainly to be aboliſhed: indeed, there are few towns which have attained any conſiderable eminence, where trade is thus fettered. There is a conſiderable glaſs-houſe, which employs about 130 hands; and ſome idea may be conceived of the extent of this manufacture, from the amount of the duties to government, which are on an average 3800l. ſterling *per annum*. This place is exceedingly well adapted for manufactures, both on account of its ſituation on the Clyde, and from its being well ſupplied with fuel at a cheap rate. Dumbarton anciently gave title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. It contains about 1900 inhabitants. The pariſh is nearly circular, having a diameter of about 2½ miles: the ſurface is flat, and the ſoil fertile, but ſhallow, inclining to gravel. The Clyde waſhes it on the S. and the Leven on the W. both of which contain excellent trout and ſalmon. The caſtle of Dumbarton lies at a ſmall diſtance from the town, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Clyde and Leven; it is ſituated on the top of a rock, which preſents a picturesque object: the rock divides about the middle, and forms two ſummits: the ſides are craggy, and the buildings upon it, though not of themſelves beautiful, have a good effect, and, as Mr. Gilpin obſerves, "ſerve to give it an air of conſequence." The fortreſs is entered by a gate at the bottom; and within the rampart, which defends the entrance, is the guard-houſe, and lodgings for the officers; from hence the aſcent is by a long flight of ſtone ſteps to the part where the rock divides: here is a ſtrong battery, barracks for the garriſon, and a reſervoir always filled with water: above theſe, on the lower ſummit, are ſeveral batteries, which command a moſt extenſive range. According to Pennant, the Britons, in very early times, made this rock a fortreſs, it being uſual for them, after the departure of the Romans, to retire to the tops of craggy inacceſſible mountains, to foreſts, and to rocks on the ſides of rivers, or the ſhores of the ſea. Boethius, however, aſſerts, that it was poſſeſſed by the Caledonians long before the Britons, and that it reſiſted all the efforts of Agricola to reduce it. The venerable Bede informs us, that it was the ſtrongeſt fortification in the kingdom in his time, and deemed almoſt impregnable; it was reduced by famine in the year 756, by Egbert King of Northumberland, and taken by eſcalade in the year 1551. The rock ſeems to have been anciently a volcano: the ſides are compoſed of rude baſaltic columns, of which huge maſſes have been broken off, and fallen to the bottom, by the injuries of time. Many parts of the rock are ſtrongly magnetic, cauſing the compaſs to vary at a conſiderable diſtance: indeed, this circumſtance was long ſince noticed by Buchannan, (Scot. Hiſt. lib. xx. lect. 28.), but was never accurately examined, until Profeſſor Anderſon of Glaſgow aſcertained the powers of each part, and marked the variation of the poles. The Scots thiſtle, a rare plant, is found here in great abundance. As the caſtle of Dumbarton commands the navigation of the Clyde, and is the key of the weſtern Highlands, the fortifications are generally kept in repair. It is garriſoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, ſubaltern officers, and a company of invalids. The government is ſaid to be worth 700l. *per annum*.

DUMBLANE, or DUNBLANE; an ancient town in the weſtern diſtrict of the county of Perth. It was firſt a cell of Culdees, and afterwards was erected into a biſhopric. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Allan, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. The cathedral ſtands on an eminence, on the eaſtern bank of the Allan, and overlooks the town; it was founded by King David in 1142. To this ſee were annexed conſiderable revenues in Scotland, beſides lands it poſſeſſed in England. The cathedral is unroofed, and going to decay; yet is venerably grand, becauſe much of its ruins ſtill remain. The choir is kept in repair as the parochial church; at the W. end are 32 prebends ſtalls, and on the N. of the entrance to the cathedral, the biſhop's ſeat, and the dean's, both of oak, and handſomely carved. The length of the building is 216 feet, the breadth 76, the height of the walls 50, and of the

tower, which is a more modern building, 128. Dr. Robert Leighton was conſecrated Biſhop of Dumblane in 1662: he bequeathed his valuable library for the uſe of the clergy of the dioceſe of Dumblane, with funds for its ſupport. Since that time, it has received many additions, and is now a moſt valuable collection. The pariſh of Dumblane extends about 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The ground in general has a gradual declivity from the ſurrounding hills to the river Allan, which runs through the pariſh, giving the name of *Strathallan* to a conſiderable tract of land along the river. Upwards of one half of the pariſh is muir land, covered with heath, or with a ſwampy bottom. The arable land is ſituated principally on the banks of the *Allan*, and of the ſmall rivulet *Ardoch*, which runs along the weſtern border. There is a great extent of natural wood, and ſeveral plantations of fir. Near *Kippencroſs* is a plane tree, ſaid to be one of the largeſt in Scotland; its trunk is about 72 feet in girth. There are ſeveral pits of excellent marl; lime and coal are diſtant about 8 or 10 miles. The *Sheriff muir*, on which was fought the famous battle in November 1715, between the royal forces under the Duke of Argyll, and the rebel army under the command of the Earl of Marr, is diſtant a few miles from the town. Dumblane is a Scottiſh peerage, by the title of Viſcount in the perſon of the Duke of Leeds. Population in 1793, 2750.

DUMFERMLINE. Vide DUNFERMLINE.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE is bounded on the N. by Lanarkſhire; on the E. by the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the S. by the Solway Frith, and the marches of England; and on the W. by the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and part of the county of Ayr. It comprehends 3 diſtricts or ſtewartries, viz. Annandale, Eſkdale or Wauchopedale, and Nithſdale; through each of which runs a river, from whence the diſtrict derives its name. A great part of the county is mountainous, overſpread with heath, and well ſtocked with game of all kinds; but the valleys, through which the Eſk, the Annan, the Nith, and other rivers run, are extremely fertile and pleaſant. The higheſt range of mountains borders with Lanarkſhire; theſe are of very great extent, forming a waving and irregular ridge acroſs the country, from the one coaſt to the other, including the mountains of Carrick on the one hand, and the great ridge of Selkirkſhire and Lammermuir on the other. Theſe hills (the property of which is divided between the Dukes of Buccleugh and Queenſberry, and Lord Douglas) afford paſture to innumerable flocks of ſheep and black cattle; many thouſands of which are annually exported to England. Deſcending into the vales, the ſurface becomes more agreeable, and the country is in a high ſtate of cultivation; its face is diverſified with lofty ſwelling knolls, level meadows, gentlemens ſeats, farm houſes, cottages, open lawns, and wooded eminences; the greater part is encloſed with hedge-rows or ſtone walls, and the produce in wheat, oats, and barley, is far more than ſufficient for the conſumpt of the inhabitants. Moſt of the proprietors here have the wiſdom to deal more liberally with their tenants than the landlords in other parts of the kingdom; they give leaſes of a conſiderable length, and are pleaſed to ſee their tenants in confortable circumſtances: ſome of the proprietors, indeed, who are either incapable of diſcerning their true intereſts, or through an oppreſſive deſire to retain the peaſantry, as near as poſſible, in the ſlaviſh, deſtitute condition of the ancient vaſſalage, refuſe any length of leaſe, and require ſuch exorbitant rents, that it is barely poſſible the tenant can do juſtice to the improvement of land, and abſolutely impoſſible he can become rich and independent. In this county, the uſe of lime as a manure has been of the moſt material advantage, and has turned the attention of the farmer more to agriculture than to paſturage, and much of the land which was formerly waſte and unprofitable, has of late years aſſumed a verdant and fruitful appearance. In ancient times, Dumfrieſhire was inhabited by the *Selgovæ*, a tribe of the *Cumbri*, the moſt ancient inhabitants of the middle and ſouthern parts of the iſland; they were found by the Romans in this part of the country, when they eſtabliſhed the province of *Valentia*, which extended from *Adrian's*

wall between the Tyne and Solway, to the wall of *Antoninus* between the Clyde and Forth. After the Romans had relinquiſhed Britain, a new kingdom, founded by Ida and the Angles, in 547, ſpread its authority from Northumberland and Cumberland, over the ſouthern and weſtern diſtrict of *Valentia*. Theſe, again, were diſplaced by the Picts about the beginning of the 9th century, who, penetrating from the N. and N. E. diſmembered Galloway and Dumfrieſſhire from the Northumbrian monarchy, and fairly eſtabliſhed themſelves in theſe diſtricts. Dumfrieſſhire extends in length from N. W. to S. E. about 60 miles, and is about 30 miles at its greateſt breadth. It contains 4 royal boroughs, DUMFRIES, ANNAN, SANQUHAR, and LOCHMABEN, ſeveral ſmall towns and villages, and is divided into 42 parochial diſtricts, containing in all 52,329 inhabitants. Dumfries contains many elegant ſeats, of which *Drumlanrig*, the ſeat of the Duke of Queenſberry, is the chief: Comlongan-caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield; Barjarg, the reſidence of Mr. Hunter; Amisfield, the ſeat of the Earl of Wemyſs; are alſo beautiful manſions. Few counties in Scotland poſſeſs more valuable, or more numerous minerals than Dumfrieſſhire. The hills, which border with Clydeſdale, contain valuable lead mines, very rich in ſilver; and many other parts of the county poſſeſs mines of the ſame metal. Coal and limeſtone are found in moſt pariſhes of Dumfrieſſhire; and excellent freeſtone is alſo abundant. In the pariſhes of Penpont, Kirkmichael, and Canoby, are indications of iron; in Langholm, copper is wrought; and in Weſterkirk, on the eſtate of Sir James Johnſtone, a valuable mine of antimony has been lately diſcovered. Much of the limeſtone receives a poliſh equal to the fineſt marble, and many of the ſprings contain diſſolved a ſmall quantity of lime, giving them a petrifying quality. Beſides the mineral ſprings of *Moffat* and *Hartfell Spaw*, there are a great many wells, which contain metallic or mineral impregnation. The rivers abound with trout and ſalmon, and on the ſhores of the Solway Frith, the *polypus* or *animal flower* is frequently found. In addition to the animals common to other parts of Scotland, we may mention that, at Drumlanrig, are ſtill to be ſeen a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland; (vide DRUMLANRIG.) The valued rent of Dumfrieſſhire is 158,627l. 10s. Scots, and the real rent may be eſtimated about 109,700l. ſterling.

DUMFRIES; a royal borough, and county town of the ſhire of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the river Nith, about 9 miles above where it diſcharges itſelf into the Solway Frith. In the 12th century it was a place of ſome conſideration: a bridge was thrown over the Nith, ſome religious houſes were eſtabliſhed, and a caſtle was built; and thus the fiſhing of the river, the concourſe of paſſengers drawn hither by the bridge, the religious eſtabliſhments, and the ſecurity afforded by the caſtle, concurred to draw together a community, and to form a city. While England and Scotland were ſeparate kingdoms, Dumfries was a place of ſtrength, where the Scots borderers retired from the hoſtile incurſions of the Engliſh. The noble family of Maxwell, Lords Herries and Earls of Nithſdale, were poſſeſſors of the caſtle, and in ſome meaſure lords of the town; and when this family was attainted, through miſtaken loyalty and religion, the town ſeemed to have ſuffered for a while by its decline. With the advantages of ſituation, which it poſſeſſes, it could never ſink into a very low condition; ſince the beginning of the laſt century, it has made gradual advances in wealth and population. The principal ſtreet extends full three quarters of a mile, the whole length of the town, in a direction parallel to the Nith; towards the middle of the town it is nearly 100 feet in width; beſides this, there are 8 other ſtreets, with bylanes, making the breadth of the town from a quarter to a third of a mile. The houſes are in general handſome, and have a light and airy appearance; the ſituation of the town, riſing gradually on the E. bank of the river, is beautiful and advantageous. Except the infirmary, Dumfries can boaſt of no remarkable or magnificent public buildings. In a ſquare, nearly in the middle of the town, an handſome Doric column perpetuates the memory of the late Duke of Queenſberry, one of the

greateſt benefactors of the town. The induſtry of the town is employed chiefly for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the town, and the circumjacent country; and poſſeſſes no conſiderable manufacture, nor extenſive commercial tranſactions, though almoſt every branch of mechanical and commercial induſtry is practiſed. It has 2 annual fairs, which are, perhaps, more reſorted to than any markets in the ſouth of Scotland. On the other ſide of the Nith is a large village called *Bridgend*, which is connected to the town by a narrow bridge of 9 arches; the toll collected at which amounts to upwards of 200l. *per annum*. Dumfries is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, and merchants and trades counſellors, annually elected. The aſſizes for the county of Dumfries and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright are held in the town twice a year; and it is the ſeat of the commiſſary court, of the ſheriff's court, and the ſeat of the preſbytery and ſynod. Dumfries is perhaps a place of higher gaiety and elegance than any other town of its ſize in Scotland. The proportion of the inhabitants, who are deſcended of reſpectable families, and have received a liberal education, is greater here than any other place in this part of the iſland; theſe give, in conſequence, a more elevated and poliſhed tone to the manners and general character of the inhabitants. The citizens of Dumfries are fond of polite amuſements: they have a well attended theatre, and regular aſſemblies. The amuſements of the town, the advantages which its excellent ſchools afford for education, its convenient and healthy ſituation, allure many of the inferior gentry from the neighbouring counties, to ſpend in it a great part of the year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet annually here, and ronſe the town to feſtivity; and the Caledonian hunt ſometimes hold their meetings in the place. King James VI. in one of his journeys to England, preſented to the trades of Dumfries a ſmall ſilver tube, like a piſtol barrel, called the *ſilver gun*, with his royal licenſe to ſhoot for it every year. At that feſtival they are muſtered in bands, under the colours of their reſpective corporations, and march to a convenient ſpot without the town, to ſhoot at a mark: the perſon who hits or ſhoots neareſt it, returns to town decorated with the gun, and other *inſignia* of victory, and the day concludes with a ſocial entertainment. Dumfries gives title of Earl to the chief of the family of Crichton. It is ſituated 75 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. The pariſh of Dumfries is 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, lying on the E. bank of the river Nith. The tract of country may be conſidered as an extenſive vale, ſpreading from the N. W. towards the Solway Frith. A ridge of low hills, indeed, riſes at the S. E. end of the town, and runs S. and E. nearly in the direction of the river; theſe hills, and the hills which bound the plain, are either cultivated to the ſummit, or planted with clumps of wood; and the whole ſcene is picturesque in a high degree. The ſoil towards the N. E. is a reddiſh earth, on a freeſtone bottom; and towards the S. is in general a pretty ſtrong clay. Near the confines, on the N. E. lies *Locher moſs*, an extenſive moraſs, interſected by *Locher* water; it is a dead flat, extending to the Solway Frith at leaſt 10 miles in length; it appears to have been once an inlet from that arm of the ſea; for a ſtratum of ſea ſand is found at a certain depth, and pieces of veſſels and anchors have been dug up. The improvements in agriculture of late years have been very great, and ſeveral plantations of oak, elm, and other trees, have been lately made out; around the town are numerous enclosures, ſurrounded with trees, which have a delightful effect. The river Nith produces ſalmon and other fiſh in great abundance; and fiſheries to conſiderable extent are carried on, on the banks of the Frith. In the middle of *Locher moſs* is a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring, called *Crichton's well*; and, about a mile E. of the town, is a craig or rock, curiouſly hollowed, known by the name of the *Maiden-bower Craig*, ſaid to have been famous in the days of druidiſm, and to have received its name from being the ſcene of ſome rites practiſed as the teſt of virginity. The late Dr. Ebenezer Gilchriſt, a phyſician of the firſt eminence, and highly diſtinguiſhed in literature, was a native of this pariſh; as were alſo Dr. Wight, profeſſor of divinity

in Glaſgow, and Mr. Andrew Croſbie, advocate; men whoſe talents do honour to their profeſſion. Population of Dumfries pariſh (including the town of Dumfries) in 1791, about 7000.

DUN; a pariſh in the county of Angus. It is ſituated on the road from Brechin to Montroſe, from which towns it is nearly equidiſtant; its extent in length is about 4 miles each way. The ſurface is level, and the ſoil rich and fertile. The river Southeſk runs through the pariſh, over which there is a handſome bridge of 3 arches, erected in the year 1787. There is a good ſalmon fiſhing upon the river, which contains alſo a few trout. Population in 1793, 500; in 1801, 651.

DUNBAR; a royal borough, and pariſh, in the county of Haddington. The town is centrically ſituated between Edinburgh and Berwick on Tweed, being diſtant 27 miles from each. It ſtands on a gentle eminence, at the bottom of the ſmall bay, or harbour of Dunbar. The principal ſtreet is broad and ſpacious, and the houſes, which are moſtly new, have an elegant appearance. It is well ſupplied with ſoft water, brought about 2 miles by leaden pipes; it was erected into a royal borough by a charter from David II. ſometime about the middle of the 14th century, all the privileges of which it ſtill enjoys; it is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, a treaſurer, and 15 counſellors; the revenue amounts to nearly 500l. *per annum*; it has a ſuburb or village, within the royalty, called Belhaven, near which the harbour was originally built: the *eaſt pier* of the preſent harbour was begun during the protectorſhip of Cromwell, who granted 300l. towards defraying the expence; it was ſtill, however, very imperfect, and capable of receiving a few ſmall veſſels: though it has ſince been much improved at incredible labour and expence, yet it is ſmall and of difficult acceſs; it is defended by a battery of 12 guns, of 9, 12, and 18 pounders. It has been propoſed by government to improve the harbour ſtill farther, and to make Dunbar the ſtation of a fleet, for the defence of the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, Leith roads, however ſafe, having this inconvenience, that with an eaſterly wind no veſſel can get out of the Frith; if this ſhould be accompliſhed, Dunbar would ſoon rival many of the greateſt towns in the kingdom. The principal trade carried on at preſent is the exportation of corn, of which there is exported annually about 10,000 quarters. There is a rope-work in the town, and another at Weſt Barns, about a mile diſtant, where about 100 tons of ropes are yearly manufactured: there is alſo a large and convenient dry dock. A number of fiſhing boats are fitted out from this town. The pariſh of Dunbar extends about 9 miles along the coaſt, and is at a medium nearly 2 miles in breadth. The face of the country is very pleaſant, riſing gradually from the coaſt, which is generally low and ſandy: from the backgrounds the proſpect is extenſive and delightful, exhibiting a variety of ſtriking objects, North Berwick Law and Tantallan-caſtle, the Baſs, the Iſle of May, the Frith of Forth, with the oppoſite coaſt of Fife, and the mountains of Angus. The ſoil is rich, and perhaps the moſt fertile in Scotland; it is partly a deep loam, partly clay, and partly a light mould: moſt of the fields are encloſed with ſtone dykes or thorn hedges. The farmers are generally opulent and reſpectable, and are always ready to adopt any plan which tends to improvement. The pariſh is watered by 2 ſmall rivers, the *Tyne* and the *Biel*, which fall into the ſea near the town. Beſides the town, and its ſuburb Belhaven, there are 4 conſiderable villages. Broxmouth, a ſeat of the Duke of Roxburgh, and Lochend, the ſeat of Sir Peter Warrender, are in the pariſh: beſides, the Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, Mr. Hay of Belton, and Mr. Anderſon of Winterfield, have beautiful and elegant ſeats. The venerable ruins of the caſtle of Dunbar are juſtly eſteemed a remarkable piece of antiquity; the date of its erection is quite unknown; it has been extenſive, built upon ſeveral rocks, within ſea mark, and, before the uſe of artillery, it was deemed impregnable; it was always eſteemed a place of great national importance, as the key of Scotland on the E. border; it has often been beſieged, and often bravely defended. Here Edward of England took refuge after his total defeat at *Bannockburn*, and to

this caſtle Bothwell fled and left Mary, after the unfortunate battle of *Carberry hill*. The caſtle was afterwards demoliſhed by order of the Scottiſh parliament. In this pariſh is part of *Dowon hill*, famous for the encampment of General Leſlie and the Scottiſh army, the night before their defeat at the battle of Dunbar. There is plenty of limeſtone in the pariſh. On ſhore pebbles are frequently found, and near the harbour is a fine ſpecimen of martial jaſper, which takes a very fine poliſh. Here are frequently found thoſe beautiful ſpecimens of *geödes* or *ſeptaria*, iron ore, generally termed the *geödes* of Dunbar. Population returned to Sir John Sinclair, 3700.

DUNBARNY; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Stratherne, Perthſhire. It extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; it takes in the moſt beautiful part of the ſtrath, and is encloſed, as it were, on all ſides, having the *Ochils* on the S. the hill of *Mordun* or *Moncrief* on the N. and is bounded on the W. by riſing grounds, interſected by the river *Erne* in its various windings. The grounds are every where covered with plantation, belts, avenues, and hedge-rows; and the great road to Perth running through the pariſh by the ſide of the river, with the numerous ornamented ſeats interſperſed, form a moſt delightful landſcape. The view from the top of the hill of *Moncrief* is ſo grand, extenſive, and various, that Mr. Pennant has given it the name of "*the glory of Scotland*." The ſoil varies from clay to a loam and light ſand, but is in general very fertile. There is a ſmall village at the *bridge* of *Erne*, which, from its ſituation, promiſes to become conſiderable. Pitkeathly, ſo famous for its mineral waters, is in this pariſh; (vide PITKEATHLY.) In 1792, the number of inhabitants was 1250.

DUNBARTON. Vide DUMBARTON.

DUNBOG; a pariſh in the county of Fife; lies in a valley between 2 hills, having an extenſive bog or moraſs, from which it takes its name. The ground is in general wet and cold, but the greater part is arable and proper for the culture of wheat. The extent of the pariſh is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. Population in 1791, 235; in 1801, 232.

DUNDEE; a royal borough in the county of Angus or Forfar, ſeated on the N. bank of the river Tay, about 12 miles from its mouth, in 56° 27′ 23″ N. latitude, and 3° 2′ W. longitude from Greenwich. It is a large and well built town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, diverging in every direction from the market-place or high-ſtreet, which is a ſpacious ſquare 360 feet long by 100 feet broad. On the S. ſide of this ſquare ſtands the *Town-houſe*, an elegant ſtructure, with a handſome front, adorned with piazzas below, and overtopped by a neat ſpire 140 feet in height: this building, which was finiſhed in 1734, contains the guild hall, the court room, town-clerk's office, with vaulted repoſitories for the town records, and apartments for the Dundee Banking Company's office: the priſon occupies the upper ſtory, and does much honour to the feelings of the magiſtrates, under whoſe auſpices it was erected, the rooms being well aired and commodious, and at the ſame time perfectly ſecure. At the E. end of the ſquare, the incorporated trades have erected an elegant *Trades' hall*, with a ſuperb front of Ionic pilaſters, and a neat cupola: the lower flat is occupied by ſhops, and the upper flat contains rooms for each incorporation, and a large hall for general meetings, which is now occupied as a ſubſcription coffee-room, on the moſt liberal and extenſive plan. Oppoſite to the *Trades' hall*, in the W. end of the ſquare, a neat Epiſcopal chapel has been lately built. At the S. E. corner of the ſquare, about 100 feet from the *Trades' hall*, ſtood the caſtle-hill, ſo called from the ancient caſtle. It was compoſed entirely of a hard baſaltic whinſtone, and has lately been quarried away at a great expence, and a fine ſpacious ſtreet, called *Caſtle-ſtreet*, has been opened to the harbour. A ſmall diſtance W. from the great ſquare, is the old church, in which were originally 4 places of worſhip, and when entire had been a very magnificent building, with a large ſquare Gothic tower or ſteeple 156 feet high, at the W. end of the church; it is ſaid to have been erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in gratitude for his deliverance from ſhipwreck, in which he had nearly periſhed within

ſight of the town, on his return from the third croiſade. On an eminence near the ſtreet called the *Cowgate*, the incorporated trades, in conjunction with the kirk-ſeſſion, have built St. Andrews church, with a fine ſpire 139 feet high, exhibiting one of the pureſt ſpecimens of modern architecture: there is a neat entry to the church by a broad gravel walk, with graſs plots and ſhrubberies, laid out in the moſt excellent ſtyle. About a mile from the town, on the riſing ground towards the hill of Dundee, is *Dudhope-caſtle*, an ancient building, lately converted into barracks, for the accommodation of a complete regiment: the wards for the men occupy the old building, and a new and elegant building has been juſt fitted up for the officers: there is an extenſive parade in front of the officers barracks, and a large field for exerciſe immediately behind. Dundee alſo has a *Sailors hall*, which is often uſed for aſſemblies, and a *theatre*, where a party of the Edinburgh comedians exhibit for ſeveral months during the Edinburgh vacation. There are many *friendly ſocieties*, for the ſupport of poor members; and an *infirmary*, has been lately built, for the reception of indigent ſick: many years ago a *diſpenſary* was eſtabliſhed, under the patronage of Lord Douglas, one of the principal benefactors: this charity is now united to the infirmary, where the poor receive medicines gratuitouſly, by preſenting a *recipe* from the attendant phyſician. A ſpirit for literature and education manifeſts itſelf in Dundee; for, beſides the public grammar ſchool, and the Engliſh ſchools, which are well ſupplied with good teachers, there is juſt eſtabliſhed an *academy*, or rather *college*, for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with proper profeſſors in the different branches, and a large apparatus for natural and experimental philoſophy. Moſt of the ſtreets of Dundee are neat, and the houſes well built, but the new ſtreets are ſpacious and elegant. The town is well ſupplied with water, many families having draw-wells on their own property, and every ſtreet having a public well of excellent water conveyed in leaden pipes. The harbour is advantageouſly ſituated for trade, admitting eaſily trading veſſels of the greateſt burden; upwards of 120 veſſels belong to the port, employing nearly 1000 ſeamen; of theſe veſſels 2 are employed in the Greenland fiſhery, and 11 in the London trade, one of which ſails every 3 or 4 days, with good accommodation for paſſengers; the reſt are employed in the Baltic and foreign trade. It is calculated, that there are entered at the cuſtomhouſe of Dundee, cargoes annually to upwards of 80,000 tons. The magiſtrates have been lately, and indeed ſtill are, employed in enlarging and fitting up the harbour, ſo as to render it of eaſy acceſs, and commodious; it is now ſo convenient, that travellers with their horſes can get over to Fife at any time of the tide, and a ſufficient number of ferry-boats are always in readineſs. The Tay, oppoſite to Dundee, is about 2½ miles broad, and being ſheltered by the high lands on each ſide, affords a ſafe road to veſſels of any burden, where they may lie at anchor till the tide admits them into the harbour. Cloſe by the quay, 3 large public warehouſes have been built, beſides numerous warehouſes belonging to individuals. The principal and ſtaple manufacture is linen, of various kinds: oſnaburghs and other coarſe linens, for foreign markets, are manufactured, ſuppoſed to the annual amount of 180,000l. and canvas or ſail-cloth, which has of late been the chief manufacture, the demand for that article being greatly increaſed in time of war: beſides theſe, a conſiderable quantity of ſack-cloth and cotton bagging is annually made for exportation. Several cotton works have been attempted, but have not been ſucceſsful. The Dundee coloured threads have been long in high repute: indeed, it was here that manufacture was firſt eſtabliſhed. A *ſugar-houſe* was eſtabliſhed ſome time ago, but was given up on account of ſome diſagreement among the partners; it has been lately reſumed, and is now carried on to good account. The great trade of Dundee has given riſe to 2 private banking companies, beſides a branch of the bank of Scotland; and, it is ſaid, that a new company is immediately to be eſtabliſhed, on a more liberal and extenſive ſcale. There is alſo a Dundee *inſurance company* againſt loſſes by fire, with a great

capital. The ancient name of Dundee was *Alectum* or *Alec*, but is said to have been changed at the time of the foundation of St. Mary's church by the Earl of Huntingdon, to *Dondie*, a contraction of *donum Dei*, expressive of his gratitude for his miraculous escape; others ascribe it to *Dun Tay*, "the hill of Tay;" but etymologies of names are at best unsatisfactory, and seldom useful. Though it was only erected into a royal borough by King William, it appears to have enjoyed many immunities and privileges previous to the reign of that prince: but, as all the records and evidences of its ancient rights were either destroyed, or carried off by Edward I. of England, application was made to Robert Bruce, after he had obtained free possession of his kingdom, that these rights should be recognised. In consequence of this application, Robert appointed 2 commissioners for recognising the rights of the burgesses of Dundee, by a charter dated at Aberbrothock the 22d day of June, in the 20th year of his reign. The commissioners accordingly repaired to Dundee, and having examined witnesses, found full and complete evidence, "that the burgesses of Dundee enjoyed in times of former kings the same privileges with those of any other most favoured and distinguished town of Scotland." On this recognition, King Robert granted to the town an infeftment and charter, granting "to the burgesses, their heirs and successors for ever, all the liberties and rights of which they were possessed in the time of Lord William King of Scots, of blessed memory, before the same William conferred the said borough on his brother David." These rights appear to have been confirmed and enlarged by successive charters from many other princes, and finally confirmed by the *Great charter* from Charles I. the articles of which were ratified by parliament, on September 14, 1641. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 counsellors, who are annually self-elected. The unappropriated revenues of the town amount to 2200l. but the town council have under their management an annual sum not less than 4000l. In ancient times Dundee was strongly fortified, and some remains of its ancient fortifications still remain at the Cowgate port. It had an old castle, which was demolished by the famous Sir William Wallace, who received his education in the town. The castle had proved very useful to Edward I. when he put a garrison into it to overawe the inhabitants; and Wallace getting possession, ordered it to be destroyed, lest it should fall again into the hands of the English. This treatment so exasperated Edward, that, taking the town by storm, he set fire to it; and many of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge in the churches were burnt, along with their most valuable effects. It was again taken and burnt by Richard II. and again by the English in the days of Edward VI. It suffered greatly during the troubles of Charles II. and the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell; being sometimes under one master, and sometimes at the mercy of another. It was taken by storm by the Marquis of Montrose; and the last and most destructive siege, when it was taken by assault, and completely pillaged by General Monk. At this time, so great were the riches of Dundee, that every private soldier in Monk's army had 60l. sterling of plunder to his share. —The parish of Dundee is extensive, being 6 miles from E. to W. along the banks of the Tay; its breadth varies from 1 to 4. The soil is in general uneven, but many places are abundantly fertile, and the appearance is beautiful, particularly the S. slope towards the Tay. The *law* or hill of Dundee is situated on the N. side of the town, rising in a conical shape to the height of 525 feet above the level of the Tay; on its summit are the distinct vestiges of a fortification, which tradition ascribes to Edward I. On the lands of Balgay are large rocks of *porphyry*. There are several quarries of sandstone, of very hard texture, containing many quartoze nodules imbedded in it; but the principal stone used in building is brought from the *Kingoodie* quarry, in the parish of Longforgan. Along the shores of the Tay, Scots pebbles are found in great variety. Dundee has given birth to many great literary characters, of which we may mention Hector Boëce or Boethius, first principal of King's college of Aberdeen, the author of a

good hiſtory of Scotland, and one of the chief reſtorers of learning in his time; Dr. Kinloch, phyſician to James VI. and Mr. Goldman, merchant: ſome Latin poems by theſe two gentlemen, inſerted in the ſecond volume of the *Poetæ Scotigenæ*, are univerſally admired for their purity of language and elegance of compoſition. Fletcher of Saltoun, Dempſter of Dunnichen, the gallant Lord Viſcount Duncan, and the Earl of Roſslyn, (late Lord Loughborough), natives of Dundee, are characters which would attach celebrity to any place, and their names will always be gratefully remembered by every Scotſman. In 1792, the number of inhabitants in Dundee was eſtimated at 24,000; in 1801, the number returned to government was 26,084.

DUNDELCHACK (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Daviot, in the county of Invernefs; it is about 6 miles long, and 1½ broad, containing abundance of the fineſt trout. It is remarkable that it never freezes in winter, but very readily in ſpring, by one night's froſt, when the weather is calm; it pours its waters by a ſmall rivulet into the river Nairn, forming in its courſe ſeveral beautiful expanſes of water.

DUNDONALD; a village and pariſh in the county of Ayr. The pariſh extends from the harbour of Irvine about 8 miles along the ſea coaſt, and terminates on the S. at a place where the *Rumbling* and *Pow* burns meet and diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. The ſurface is various, being divided into an higher and lower diſtrict by the *Claven* hills, which run through it directly N. and S. The higher diſtrict, being inland, is generally of a fertile clay, inclining in ſome places to loam, conſiſting of gentle eminences, and adorned with clumps and belts of planting; below is a wide plain, extending to the coaſt, ſandy and uncultivated; cloſe by the ſhore are many ſandy hillocks, which are covered with bent. The Claven hills are of various heights, many of them being arable, and all affording excellent paſture. On the tops are many veſtiges of encampments, which are named Roman; but their circular figure and ſtructure are ſufficient to confute that deſignation; it ſeems more probable that theſe fortifications are of *Norwegian* ſtructure, as it is certain that nation was once in poſſeſſion of a great part of Ayrſhire. The *Troone*, the weſtern point of the pariſh, might be made an excellent harbour; in its natural ſtate, it affords ſafe anchorage from every quarter, except the N. W. Upon *Troone Point* ſtands an elegant octagonal temple, built by the late Colonel Fullerton, with the inſcription "*Baccho lætitiæ datori, amicis et otio ſacrum.*" The village is ſituated at the N. W. edge of Claven hills; it is a thriving place, having an extenſive cotton manufactory: near it is the ancient and royal caſtle of Dundonald, from which the noble family of Cochrane take the title of Earl; it was the favourite ſeat of Robert II. the firſt King of Scotland of the Stuart race: the walls are very thick, and the Stuart arms are engroſſed on many parts of the building. Oppoſite to the village and caſtle is a beautiful bank of wood ſurrounding the houſe of *Auchans*, the ſeat of the Counteſs-dowager of Eglintoun. Coal abounds in every part of the pariſh, of which a great quantity is annually exported at Irvine. Population in 1793, 1317.

DUNDROIGH, or DRUIDS HILL, is ſituated in the pariſh of Eddleſtown, county of Peebles. It is elevated 2100 feet above the level of the ſea, and commands an extenſive proſpect in every direction.

DUNEARN, a high hill in the neighbourhood of Burntiſland, in the county of Fife. It is remarkable for a ſmall lake upon its ſummit, which is never dry: on the N. ſide it is ſteep, rugged, and frightful, from the projection of the ſtones, and the immenſe quantity of rubbiſh which has fallen down. The ſtones are chiefly a coarſe grained baſaltes, and many of the columns are very regular, exhibiting pillars of 5 and 6 ſides. The great reſemblance this hill bears to thoſe in other countries, which are known to be extinct volcanoes, renders it very probable that this hill has been of the ſame kind: the property of it belongs to Dr. Charles Stuart of Edinburgh.

DUNFERMLINE; a royal borough in the county of Fife, a ſeat of a preſbytery, and one of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns in the county. It is ſituated in the weſtern diſtrict of the ſhire, about 3 miles N. from the Frith of Forth, above the level of

which it is elevated 190 feet. The greater part of the town is ſituated on a hill or riſing ground, having a pretty bold declivity towards the S.; the ground, however, ſoon flattens to the *Nethertown*, which ſtands on a plain; the proſpect it commands is remarkably various, beautiful, and extenſive, having a view of 14 different counties at once. The ſtreets of Dunfermline are well built, and the ſize of the town is rapidly increaſing by the feuing of a great part of the eſtate of Pittencrief, which forms a large ſuburb, connected with the town by a bridge of nearly 300 feet in length. The borough, it appears, held of the monaſtery of Dunfermline for nearly 2 centuries, and became royal by a charter from King James VI. dated 24th May, 1588. In this charter, called a charter of confirmation, the King ratifies ſundry charters, donations, and indentures, by John and Robert, abbots of Dunfermline; and particularly one of date, 10th October, 1395, by which "the abbot and convent r enounce, in favour of the eldermen and community, the whole income of the borough, belonging to their revenue, with the ſmall cuſtoms, profits of court, &c." reſerving, however, the "power of puniſhment, ſhould any of the magiſtrates be guilty of injuſtice in the exerciſe of their office." The government of the town is veſted in a provoſt, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 22 counſellors, annually elected. The revenue of the town is conſiderably above 500l. *per annum*. It has a weekly market, and 8 public fairs within the year. The town has been long diſtinguiſhed for the manufacture of diaper or table linen; for many years no other cloth has been woven to any conſiderable extent. There are nearly 1200 looms employed, and the value of goods manufactured has for ſome time paſt been from 50,000l. to 60,000l. ſterling *per annum*. Aſtoniſhing improvements have been made in this branch within theſe 50 years; and by the application of machinery, labour has been greatly abridged. In the cheſt of the incorporation of weavers is preſerved a curious ſpecimen of the weaving art; this is a man's ſhirt wrought in the loom upwards of a century ago, by a weaver of the name of Inglis, which is without ſeam, or without the leaſt aſſiſtance of the needle: the only part he could not execute was a button for the neck. At an early period Dunfermline became a royal reſidence; Malcolm Canmore uſually reſided at a tower or caſtle, built on a peninſulated hill, in a valley near the town. A palace was afterwards built, not far from the tower, in a moſt romantic ſituation; the S. W. wall ſtill remains, a monument of the magnificent fabric, of which it is a part. The monaſtery was one of the moſt ancient in Scotland, being founded by Malcolm Canmore, for the monks of the order of St. Benedict, and completed by his ſon Alexander I. It continued to be governed by a prior, till the reign of David I. who raiſed it to the dignity of an abbey, and in 1124, tranſlated thither 13 monks from Canterbury. The abbey was richly endowed, and derived its revenue from very diſtant parts of the kingdom; it was a magnificent and extenſive building, but fell an early ſacrifice to the plundering army of Edward I. about the beginning of the 14th century; all that was ſaved of that magnificent fabric was the church, with a few cells for the monks; theſe were demoliſhed at the reformation, and the remains of the abbey are now inconſiderable. The pariſh church and ſteeple are large and ancient, being part of the old abbey, built by Malcolm Canmore. Here, the founder, his queen, and 7 other Scottiſh monarchs lie interred. In the town and adjoining ſuburb of Pittencrief there are upwards of 5200 inhabitants. The pariſh of Dunfermline is of an irregular figure, the average length of which is about 8 miles from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The ſurface ſlopes gradually to the ſea, the ſoil varying from a gravel to a rich loam as we approach the coaſt, which is partly flat, and partly high and rocky; it poſſeſſed two excellent harbours, at Charleſtown and Limekilns, which admit veſſels from 300 to 350 tons burden. The ſmall rivulet *Lyne* paſſes near the town, and there are ſeveral extenſive lochs, ſome of which have been drained and improved: many acres of waſte land have been lately planted with firs and other kinds of wood. The pariſh abounds with valuable mines and minerals: in many places there are pro-

digious rocks of white freeſtone, and whinſtone is alſo found for paving the ſtreets: limeſtone has been wrought to a great extent; the Earl of Elgin poſſeſſing here the moſt extenſive lime-works in Britain: ironſtone is alſo abundant, and exported in great quantities to the Carron company. The pariſh contains, beſides the burgh of Dunfermline, and the towns of Limekilns and Charleſtown, 3 or 4 ſmaller villages, making the total population in 1794, 9550.

DUNGISBAY-HEAD, ſaid to be the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, is ſituated in the county of Caithneſs, and forms the N. E. corner of the iſland of Great Britain. This beautiful promontory is of a circular ſhape, about 2 miles in circumference; towards the ſea, which encompaſſes two thirds of the Head, is one continued precipice; on the land ſide is a deep glen or ravine, over which a ſmall bridge is thrown. On the higheſt part of the Head, about 50 yards from the edge of the precipice, are the remains of a houſe, which has probably been uſed as a watch-tower. It is ſituated in the latitude of 58° 45′ N. and about 2° 7′ W. longitude from Greenwich.

DUNIAN; a hill in the county of Roxburgh, the elevation of which is 1031 feet above the level of the ſea.

DUNKELD and DOWALLY; though theſe are commonly conſidered as forming one pariſh, yet the ſtatiſtical circumſtances of each are ſo eſſentially different, that it is thought proper to give an account of them ſeparately.

I. DUNKELD, a ſmall town in the county of Perth, ſituated on the N. bank of the river Tay. The ſcenery which ſurrounds it has long been the ſubject of admiration, as romantic and delightful. Nature has been liberal in producing and combining fine objects in the landſcape; and the improvements of the Duke of Athol, conducted on an extenſive ſcale, and with great taſte, have given an additional ornament to the whole; preſenting a variety, and a degree of picturesque beauty, which is ſeldom equalled, and is perhaps no where ſurpaſſed. Mr. Gray, the author of "*The elegy in a country church-yard*," viſited it in 1766, and thus expreſſes himſelf in a letter addreſſed to the Earl of Oxford: "The road came to the brow of a ſteep deſcent, and between two woods of oak, we ſaw far below us, the Tay come ſweeping along at the bottom of a precipice, at leaſt 150 feet deep, clear as glaſs, full to the brim, and very rapid in its courſe; it ſeemed to iſſue out of woods thick and tall, that roſe on either hand, and were overhung by broken rocky crags of vaſt height; above them to the W. the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which the evening clouds repoſed: down by the ſide of the river, under the thickeſt ſhades, is ſeated the town of Dunkeld; in the midſt of it ſtands a ruined cathedral, the towers and ſhell of the building ſtill entire; a little beyond it, a large houſe of the Duke of Athol, with its offices and gardens, extends a mile beyond the town; and as his grounds are interſected by the ſtreets and roads, he has flung arches of communication acroſs them, that add much to the ſcenery of the place." Dunkeld is a place of great antiquity; it was the capital of ancient Caledonia; and about the dawn of Chriſtianity, a Pictiſh king made it the ſeat of religion, by erecting there a monaſtery of Culdees, which King David I. in 1130, converted into a biſhopric, and ranked it the firſt in Scotland. It is a burgh of barony, and its only magiſtrate is a baron-bailie appointed by the Duke of Athol, who is ſuperior. Charles II. offered it a charter of erection into a royal borough, but the offer was declined. The principal ſtreet extends in the direction of the Tay, interſected with by-lanes, and containing ſome good houſes. The principal manufacture is of linen and yarn, for carrying on which it is conveniently ſituated. It is the chief market town of the Highlands, and beſides a weekly market, it has the privilege of holding 6 yearly fairs. The ſituation of Dunkeld is very healthful, and is frequently recommended by phyſicians as a ſummer reſidence for their conſumptive and nervous patients; the oſtenſible reaſon is the opportunity of obtaining goat whey; but the purity of the air, the ſerenity of the mind, produced by the contemplation of the charming ſcenery, and gentle exercife, form not the leaſt powerful and beneficial medicines. The cathedral has once been a fine pile of building, though now

much dilapidated; the architecture is partly Saxon, and partly Gothic, like moſt of the old abbeys; the choir is ſtill entire, and converted into the pariſh church; it was built in 1350 by Biſhop Sinclair, who is here buried. On the north ſide of the choir is the charter-houſe, built by Biſhop Lauder in 1469, the vault of which is now uſed as the burying-place of the family of Athol; and the upper room is occupied as a charter-room by the Duke. The tower, which ſtands at the weſt end of the north aiſle, is very elegant, and remarkable for a rent of the wall from top to bottom, nearly 2 inches wide. Very near the cathedral is the manſion of the Duke, a plain neat houſe, without any of the magnificence generally ſeen in a ducal reſidence. The gardens abound with fruit, which arrives at great perfection. Within the laſt 60 years, very extenſive plantations have been made around Dunkeld; the preſent Duke of Athol has planted upwards of 4000 acres, chiefly with *larix*, intermixed with Scots fir. There are evidently ſeen the remains of a bridge over the Tay, built by the celebrated Gavin Douglas, who was Biſhop of Dunkeld in 1516, and an author well known as a profound claſſical ſcholar, a well informed antiquarian, and an elegant poet: of all his works, his *Palace of Honour*, and his *Tranſlation of the Æneid of Virgil*, only remain; honorable monuments of the correctneſs of his taſte, and the vigour of his imagination. In 1648, Sir James Galloway, maſter of requeſts to James VI. and to Charles I. was created Lord Dunkeld; his grandſon James was attainted at the revolution, and dying in the beginning of the laſt century, the title became extinct. Dunkeld and its immediate vicinity contain 1086 inhabitants.

II. DOWALLY: this diſtrict is ſituated to the weſtward of *Dunkeld*, and may very properly be conſidered as the country part of that pariſh. It extends in length about 6 miles along the N. bank of the Tay; the breadth is uncertain; for, as the ſide of it, which is moſt remote from the river, conſiſts entirely of high, barren, and uninhabited hills, it has never been thought of importance to aſcertain its line of limit with minuteneſs. The rocky hills of *Craigy Barns* and *King's Seat* are ſituated on the lower boundary of Dowally; the latter riſes with a very ſudden aſcent from the brink of the river, and the road to Athol, which paſſes through Dowally, has been cut with great labour and expence along the bottom of it; the road overhangs the river ſo cloſely, and at ſuch a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall which has been built for ſecurity, is diſpoſed to haſten on his way; but a range of tall and thick trees, while they conceal the terrors of the ſcene, add at the ſame time to its ſingular beauty. The declivity of the hills is frequently ſeamed with deep glens or ravines, over which bridges are thrown. The ſoil on the hills is very ſhallow, but affords paſture to numerous flocks of ſheep; and many of them are covered with natural foreſts, well ſtocked with red and roe deer. The ſoil of the haughs is light and ſandy; that of the higher fields on the brow of the hills is ſtronger and deeper, with an intermixture of clay: amongſt the hills, in the back parts of the pariſh, is *Loch Ordie*, which abounds with trout and eel. The Duke of Athol draws a conſiderable revenue from the cuttings of his oak woods; and the ſalmon fiſhings on the Tay are rated at 27l. ſterling of annual rent. The hills of *King's Seat* and *Craigy Barns* are compoſed of *ſchiſtus*, intermixed with *pyrites*, and contain ſome ſcattered grains of pure native copper. In a ſand bank by the ſide of the Tay, ſome particles of gold duſt have been found; a few trinkets have been made for curioſity, but the quantity of gold was ſo ſmall, and the expence of extracting it ſo great, that no attention has been paid to the diſcovery. In 1798, the population of the diſtrict of *Dowally*, or the landward part of *Dunkeld pariſh*, was 687.

DUNKELD (LITTLE); a pariſh in the county of Perth; its figure is a kind of irregular triangle, the longeſt ſides of which are about 16 miles in length. Nature has divided it into 3 diſtricts: 1ſt, or diſtrict of Murthly, which extends from the neighbouring pariſh of Kinclaven to a ſmall village called Invar, has a ſurface varied and beautiful, with a rich fertile ſoil, generally enclofed and well cultivated. In this diſtrict are ſituated Murthly-houſe, the ſeat of the Stewarts of Grantully, and Birnam hill, rendered

famous by the pen of Shakeſpear. The ſecond extends from Invar for 10 miles, along the banks of the Tay to Grantully; and this diſtrict from having belonged in former times to the ſee of Dunkeld, ſtill retains the name of the Biſhopric: the cultivated lands form the ſouth bank of the Tay; the fields are level, and the new ſyſtem of agriculture has given the whole the appearance of an almoſt continued ſeries of beautiful gardens, from one extremity to the other. The remaining diſtrict is ſeparated from the Biſhopric by a hilly tract of conſiderable extent and elevation; it is a valley 9 miles in length, having the river Bran winding at the bottom the whole extent, till it falls into the Tay near the town of Dunkeld. This diſtrict is planted with populous villages, and the ſoil is generally of a fertile clay or loam. One of the proprietors reſides near the top of the valley, and is beginning to ornament the country with plantations. The hilly part of the whole pariſh occupies nearly 4000 acres, and are either covered with heath, or exhibit only lofty barren rocks. Near Murthly is an inexhauſtible quarry of fine grey freeſtone, and the hill of Birnam contains excellent ſlate of a deep blue or violet colour: ſeveral pieces of lead ore have been found in the ſame mountain. Though no iron ore has been diſcovered, many of the ſprings indicate the preſence of that mineral. There is found in Strathbran a ſpecies of argillaceous earth, of an exceeding white colour. In this pariſh are ſeveral extenſive foreſts of natural wood, ſome of the trees of which are of great ſize. There are ſeveral ſmall lakes in the diſtrict of Strathbran, which abound with pike. On the river Bran is a fine caſcade, near which the Duke of Athol has built an elegant *boudoir*; (vide BRAN.) The military road from Perth to Inverneſs paſſes through the pariſh, affording good accommodation at the inns of Invar and Amulrie. There is a conſiderable military entrenchment on the S. bank of the Tay, ſuppoſed to have been formed to guard a paſs upon that river, which is fordable at this place. On the banks of the Bran are to be ſeen the ruins of the ancient caſtle of *Trochrie*, formerly one of the ſeats of the Gowrie family. Remains of druidical circles, of circular caſtles, and prodigious piles of ſtones, or cairns, ſo frequent in other parts of the Highlands, are alſo to be ſeen here. Population in 1792, 2705.

DUNLOP; a pariſh in the county of Ayr; it is of an oblong figure, being 7 miles long, and 2½ broad; it ſtands upon high ground, and the ſurface conſiſts of a great variety of hills: none of theſe are remarkable for their height, but many of them afford beautiful and extenſive proſpects of the ſurrounding country; the ground is, however, of eaſy acceſs, and well adapted either for paſture or cultivation: the ſoil in the weſtern parts of the pariſh is a light loam, or thin clay; and towards the E. the prevailing ſoil is deep and heavy, with a cold wet bottom: the greater part is incloſed, and well cultivated: the principal attention is paid to the dairy, and the farmers here have been long famous for that kind of cheeſe, which is named after the pariſh, "*Dunlop cheeſe.*" Several ſtripes of planting have been made out ſome years ago by Mr. Dunlop of Dunlop, and the late Mr. Muir of Calwell, two of the proprietors. Population in 1791, 779.

DUNNET; a pariſh in the county of Caithneſs. It extends about 10 miles in length, and on an average 2½ in breadth; it is one of the moſt northerly pariſhes in Great Britain; indeed, the extremity of *Dunnet-head* is found, by the lateſt obſervations, to be ſomewhat farther N. than even *Dungiſbay-head*, or *John-o-Groats*. Except Dunnet-head, there is ſcarcely an eminence in the pariſh. The ſoil is in general light, with little clay or deep loam; by far the greater part is uncultivated, and incapable of cultivation. There are ſeveral ſmall lakes which ſupply the mills with water. The coaſt is in general bold and rocky, but from Dunnet-head it is flat, and affords ſafe anchorage to veſſels in ſeveral bays and harbours; the coaſts abound with fiſh, and afford a conſiderable quantity of ſea weed for the making of kelp. There are ſeveral caves in the rocks, and the veſtiges of ſeveral old chapels are diſtinctly ſeen. Freeſtone, of excellent quality, is quarried at Dunnet-head; but in this remote region it is of little value. Population in 1791, about 1400.

DUNNET-HEAD is an extenſive promontory, running into the Pentland Frith on the weſtern border of the pariſh of Dunnet; it conſiſts of ſeveral hills interſperſed with valleys, in which is a conſiderable extent of paſture for ſmall cattle and ſheep; through its whole extent, which cannot be leſs than 8 miles, *Dunnet-head* preſents a front of broken rocks to the ſea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet; it is joined to the land by a narrow neck or *iſthmus*, about a mile and a half broad: a great variety of fowls frequent the rocks; one called the *Layer* or *Puffin*, is found in no other place of the Britiſh iſles, except *Hoy-head* in Orkney, the Cliffs of Dover, and Dunnet-head. In the caves, at the foot of the precipice, others are occaſionally found.

DUNNICHEN; a pariſh in the county of Angus, extending in length about 4 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is moſtly arable, though the ſurface is hilly; and ſome of the hills are elevated to the height of 750 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, and it is watered by two ſmall brooks, which ariſe from a neighbouring moſs. There are ſeveral extenſive marl pits, the marl of which MR. DEMPSTER, by a plan recommended by the late Dr. Black of Edinburgh, has been able to convert into a tolerable quick lime. MR. DEMPSTER, whoſe honeſt and patriotic conduct as a ſtateſman will be long remembered by his country, is the chief proprietor, and has lately feued a part of his ground for a village called *Letham*, where there is a ſtamp-office, and a weekly market for the ſale of yarn and brown linens; which manufacture Mr. Dempſter has exerted himſelf greatly to promote. About a mile from the village is Dunnichen-houſe, the reſidence of that gentleman. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone. A few *tumuli* have been opened, and found to contain urns, encloſing bones and aſhes. Population in 1791, 872; in 1801, 1049.

DUNNING; a pariſh in the county of Perth, ſituated at the northern extremity of the Ochil hills, where they terminate in Stratherne. The high and muirland parts which are elevated at leaſt 1000 feet above the level of the ſea, are laid out for ſheep paſture; the declivities are in ſome places gentle, and admit of the plough, but from the elevated and expoſed ſituation, the produce is ſcanty; in the lower parts the ſoil is arable, and partakes of the nature of carſe land, capable of raiſing any corn. The village of Dunning conſiſts of a conſiderable number of houſes, many of which have been lately built, are elegant and commodious, and exhibit ſpecimens of architectural taſte not often to be met with in a country village. In the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Graham of Orchil has lately feued out the village of *New Pitcairn* or *Dragon's Den*. *Duncruib*, the property and reſidence of Lord Rollo, holds a diſtinguiſhed place in the pariſh; the eſtate was a grant to the family of Rollo by David Earl of Stratherne, with the conſent of King Robert his father, the charter bearing date 13th Feb. 1380. The houſe of *Keltie*, the property of the Drummonds of Keltie, is an ancient edifice, and has been long famed for the genuine hoſpitality of an open and generous-hearted owner. Population in 1796, about 1600.

DUNNOTTAR; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine. It is of a triangular figure, extending about 4 miles on each ſide; it is ſituated on the coaſt, at the beginning of the great *howe* or *hollow of the Mearns*, a valley which extends through the ſhires of Angus and Perth, under the name of *Strathmore*. The ſurface is uneven, with frequent riſings; but theſe are inconſiderable, and do not deſerve the name of hills; towards the coaſt the ſoil is a kind of clay loam; but as we recede, it degenerates into a wet, gravelly muir. The ſea coaſt is very bold, formed of alternate ſtrata of freeſtone and *plumpudding-ſtone*, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limeſtone, which have the appearance of being water worn, united together by a cement, compoſed of argillaceous and quartoze matter: there are many deep caves in the rocks, which are much frequented by gulls and other ſea fowls. At the N. E. corner, where the ſmall rivulet *Carron* runs into the ſea, is ſituated the town of *Stonehaven* or *Stonehive*, having a fine natural harbour, which might be much improved; (vide STONEHAVEN.) The turnpike road

from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the town of Stonehaven, and another road runs directly from that town to Perth, through the valley of *Strathmore*. The castle of Dunnottar, now in ruins, is situated on a perpendicular rock, level on the top, of several acres extent, and almost separated from the land by a deep chasm; it forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland, and before the invention of artillery, must have been impregnable; it was built during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, by an ancestor of the Marischal family; so great was its reputation for strength, that in 1661, it was used for the deposit of the *regalia* of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army. Population in 1792, including the town of Stonehaven, 1962.

DUNOON; a parish in Argyllshire, situated in the district of Cowal, on the W. side of the Frith of Clyde. It extends about 24 miles in length, and at an average 2 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat and agreeable, having a few eminences covered with natural wood in the back parts of the parish. The soil is sandy and fertile; but of late years, many of the best farms have been united into sheep walks, and thrown into pasture. The coast is also sandy, with sunk rocks, possessing no safe creek or harbour for vessels of any burden. Formerly the village of Dunoon was very considerable, and was a place of resort, on account of a ferry, which was the principal inlet to the district; but a new road being opened by Loch Lomond, round the head of Loch Long, has contributed to its decay. There is no manufacture carried on in the parish, the inhabitants being mostly fishers. The castle of Dunoon was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyll were hereditary constables; it was also the residence of the Bishop of Argyll, during the last period of Episcopacy in Scotland. Population of Dunoon in 1791, 1683.

DUNREGGAN; a small village in the county of Dumfries. It lies on the water of *Dalwhat*, over which is a stone bridge, forming a communication with the village of *Minniehive*. These united villages are well built, and contain upwards of 400 inhabitants.

DUNROSSNESS; a parish in Shetland. Vide MAINLAND.

DUNSCORE; a parish in the district of Nithsdale, county of Dumfries. It extends from the river *Nith*, across the country to the river *Urr*, nearly 12 miles long; but its breadth varies from half a mile to four miles; it is level along the Nith, but in general it is hilly; and, towards the upper end, rocky and mountainous: some parts of the soil are deep and fertile, but by far the greater proportion is light and shallow, on a cold till bottom: from the aspect of the country, it is evident that it is fitter for pasture than for tillage: accordingly, we find a great number of sheep and black cattle reared for the English market. Besides the *Nith* and *Urr*, the parish is watered by the river *Cairn*, which runs through the middle of it, and here changes its name to Cluden. In this parish the celebrated Robert Burns rented a farm for some years, and, under the patronage of Robert Riddel, Esq. of Glenriddel, established a library or reading society, for the instruction and amusement of the peasants and tenants. This plan he detailed, in a letter addressed to Sir John Sinclair, and it has been very generally followed in many parts of the kingdom. Population of Dunscore, in 1791, 913.

DUNSE; a considerable town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is delightfully situated in the center of the county, encompassed on the W. N. and E. by the Lammermuir hills, a fine plain 25 miles in extent lying towards the S. The ancient site of the town was on the top of the beautiful hill called *Dunse Law*, which is elevated from a base of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, to the height of 630 feet above the level of the sea: afterwards, the town was rebuilt at the foot of the hill. The small water of Whittadder passes by it. About half a mile from the town is Dunsecastle, a large, stately, venerable building, the family residence of Hay of Drummelzier; it commands an extensive prospect towards the S. as far as the Cheviot hills, and is surrounded with several hundred acres of thriving plantations. Nearly a mile from Dunse is the celebrated mineral well, called *Dunse Spa*, a strong chalybeate, similar

to that of Tunbridge in England. In 1761, Dr. Francis Home of Edinburgh publiſhed a very accurate analyſis of its contents. According to his ſtatement, it contains iron, muriate of ſoda, lime, and carbonic acid. It is much reſorted to, and eſteemed very efficacious in complaints of the ſtomach, and in all caſes of debility. There is an extenſive bleachfield in the neighbourhood of the town; and there is alſo a woollen manufacture to a conſiderable extent. The population of the town is about 2400.—The pariſh of Dunſe is an oblong ſquare of 8 miles by 5, extending over a part of the diſtrict of Lammermuir, and over the head of that fertile plain which is called the Merſe. That part which lies in Lammermuir is hilly, and much covered with heath: ſome of it, however, is cultivated, and has a thin, dry, and gravelly ſoil; the reſt of the pariſh, or that which lies in the diſtrict of Merſe, is of a rich, light loam, with a mixture of clay, exceedingly fertile, and in general encloſed. In this pariſh the improvements in agriculture have proceeded with great rapidity: the gentlemen of property ſet the example, which was followed up with great ſpirit by the tenants; by which the the country has been drained and encloſed, and the climate greatly improved. The river Whittadder, which takes its riſe in Lammermuir, runs through the whole extent of the pariſh, and contains excellent ſalmon. Cockburn Law, which riſes to the height of 900 feet above the level of the ſea, is a fine land mark for ſhips navigating the German ocean. On this hill are the ruins of a very old building, named *Woden's* or *Edin's hall*; (vide COCKBURN LAW.) The learned and celebrated metaphyſician and theologiſt, Joannes Duns Scotus, was born in Dunſe, in the year 1274. The houſe where he was born is ſtill ſhewn. Population in 1793, 3324.

DUNSINNAN, or DUNSINANE; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the pariſh of Collace, and county of Perth. It riſes from the plain, inſulated, and of an oval form, with a flat and verdant ſummit; at one place is to be traced a winding road cut into the rock; on the other ſides it is ſteep, and of difficult acceſs; it is noted for the caſtle of Macbeth, of which there are now very few remains. The traditions in the neighbourhood concerning the predictions of the witches, and the defeat and death of that uſurper, are ſo ſimilar to Shakeſpear's hiſtory of Macbeth, that it is probable that great dramatiſt was on the ſpot himſelf, and was inſpired with ſuch uncommon poetical powers, from having viewed the places where the ſcenes he drew were ſuppoſed to have been tranſacted. Dunſinnan is found, by actual barometrical meaſurement, to be 1024½ feet above the level of the ſea.

DUNSTAFFNAGE; an ancient caſtle in Argyllſhire, ſaid to have been founded by Ewin, a Pictiſh monarch, before the commencement of the Chriſtian era. Whether this is true or not, it is certainly a place of great antiquity, and one of the firſt ſeats of the Pictiſh and Scottiſh princes. It is ſituated on a promontory, almoſt inſulated, in the arm of the ſea called Loch Etive, about 2 miles from Connel, and about the ſame diſtance from the ſite of the ancient *Beregonium*. In this caſtle was long preſerved the famous ſtone chair or ſeat, the palladium of North Britain, which was uſed as the coronation chair; it was removed to Scone by Kenneth II. from whence it was taken by Edward I. and carried to Weſtminſter abbey, where it ſtill remains. Some of the ancient regalia are ſtill remaining in the caſtle, of which the Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper under the crown. At a ſmall diſtance from the walls of the caſtle, which are all that remains of its former grandeur, is a ſmall rooffleſs chapel, of exquiſite workmanſhip and elegant architecture, where many of the Kings of Scotland are ſaid to be interred.

DUNSYRE, ſituated at the weſtern extremity of Lanarkſhire, is a pariſh about 5 miles in extent each way: beſides the arable part of the pariſh, which is a valley running between the hills of Dunſyre and Dolphington, there is a conſiderable extent of hilly country, fit only for ſheep paſture. The ſoil is poor, and the general appearance of the country is naked, without plantations, and without encloſures. Dunſyre is equidiſtant from the German and Atlantic oceans; and in this pariſh 2 rivulets take their riſe, one of which runs eaſtward to the

Tweed, while the other, mixing with the waters of the Clyde, empties itſelf into the weſtern ſea. The pariſh is elevated to the height of 700 feet above the level of the ſea. There is plenty of peat moſs, which is the chief fuel; but coals may be had at the diſtance of 12 miles. The river Medwin contains a few trouts. There is a row of ſepulchral cairns, ſome of which have been opened, and found to contain human bones and urns. Population in 1792, 360.

DURISDEER; a pariſh in Dumfrieſhire, extending in length 8 miles, and in breadth about 5. It is almoſt ſurrounded with hills, having a pleaſant opening towards the S. and S. W.; it is divided by the river Nith, and the ſmall river Carron runs through it; except the ſurrounding hills, the general appearance of the pariſh is flat, and the ſoil tolerably fertile: there are about 3000 acres arable, and 11000 paſture and plantations. The hills bear the name of Lowthers, and ſeem to contain the ſame minerals as the neighbouring mines of Lead-hills and Wanlockhead: freeſtone of various kinds is found in the pariſh; and in ſeveral places there is the appearance of coal and lead. The village of Duriſdeer is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Nith, over which is a handſome bridge of 3 arches. The Duke of Queenſberry is almoſt the ſole proprietor. Population returned to Sir John Sinclair, 1019.

DURNESS; a pariſh in the county of Sutherland, computed to be 15 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The greater part is a peninſula, formed by Loch Eribole and the bay of Durneſs, two arms of the ſea. The ſcenery of the pariſh is wild and mountainous; but towards the ſhore, eſpecially where the peninſula terminates in *Far-out-head*, there are ſeveral beautiful fields, and rich paſture. Along the ſhore there is a tract of flat ſand, but the rocks of the head lands tower to a great height. *Cape Wrath* is ſituated at the N. W. corner of the pariſh; beſides which, there are 2 other remarkable promontories, viz. *Far-out-head* and *White-head*. Loch Eribole is a ſafe and ſpacious harbour; a great quantity of kelp is burnt on the ſhores. There are ſeveral very remarkable caves, of which that of *Smo* or *Smoah* is the largeſt and moſt magnificent; it is a natural vault 70 yards high, and in ſome places 100 yards wide: a ſhort way within the mouth of the cave is an aperture, through which a ſtream of water deſcending, forms a ſubterraneous lake, the extent of which has never been aſcertained. A ſon of Lord Reay, long ſince, in a boat, attempted to diſcover the extremity, but was obliged to deſiſt, the foul air having extinguiſhed his lights. The whole pariſh reſts on an uninterrupted bed of limeſtone. The ſmall river *Hope*, which waters this diſtrict, contains a few trout and ſalmon. The moſt remarkable monument of antiquity is the famous tower *Dun Dornadilla*, about 18 feet of which ſtill remain. If a light-houſe were erected on Cape Wrath, it would contribute greatly to the ſafe navigation along theſe coaſts. Population in 1790, 1182.

DURRIS; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, extending about 8 miles in length, and 5½ in breadth. It lies on the S. bank of the river Dee, from which the ground riſes, till, in the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh, it terminates in the ridge of Grampian mountains. The ſurface is, on the whole, hilly, and the ſoil thin and poor. There are ſeveral high mountains, of which *Cairn-moncarn* is the higheſt, being elevated to the height of upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the ſea: on the top of Mount Gower, another of the Grampians, is a mineral ſpring, ſimilar to Harrowgate. Lord Peterborough has lately made out a large plantation of *larixes* and Scots fir, which are in a thriving ſtate; there are, beſides, a ſmall wood of natural trees. There is the appearance of an ancient fortification, upon a hill named Caſtle-hill, having a regular foſſe and glacis. Population in 1791, 651.

DUTHIL and ROTHIEMURCHUS; theſe united pariſhes are ſituated partly in the county of Moray, and partly in that of Inverneſs; they extend in length about 20 miles, and nearly 17 in breadth. The general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder, on the ſkirts of the hills; higher up it becomes rocky and covered with heath. The Spey runs between the two pariſhes, and the

river Dulnan interſects Duthil into two equal parts for upwards of 13 miles. The ſoil on the banks of both rivers is fertile, but liable to be overflowed: the reſt of the diſtrict is thin and gravelly. There are two ſmall lakes in Rothiemurchus; one of them, Lochnellan, has an iſland and a ruinous caſtle, noted for a remarkable echo. The waſtes in the pariſh abound with game of all kinds. The great military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverneſs paſſes through the pariſh, on which is the ſtage inn of *Aviemore*. In the diſtrict of Rothiemurchus is an inexhauſtible quarry, or rather mountain of excellent limeſtone, which is burnt with wood, and much uſed for manure. There are ſeveral rocks, which are named *Craig Elachie*, or rock of alarm, from the tops of which ſignals were raiſed on any approaching danger. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, celebrated for their efficacy in urinary complaints, ſuppoſed to reſemble the Seltzer waters, in containing fixed air. Population in 1791, 1110.

DYCE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, of conſiderable extent, lying along the ſide of the river Don. The ridge of hills called *Tyre-beggar*, runs directly through the pariſh: on the top of one of the higheſt is a druidical temple. The whole of the hill is covered with heath, and 2 ſmall plantations; the reſt of the pariſh, particularly on the banks of the Don, has a deep rich ſoil, producing fine crops: a few black cattle and ſheep are reared in the pariſh, but the chief attention is paid to agriculture; and encloſures are now pretty common. Population in 1791, 352.

DYKE and MOY; an united pariſh in the county of Moray. It is of an irregular four-cornered figure, running up the Moray Frith 6 miles along ſhore, and ſtretching from the coaſt ſouthward nearly the ſame length; it lies principally on the W. ſide of the river Findhorn; but a few farms are ſituated on the E. ſide of that river: along the coaſt is that extenſive ſandy deſert, called the *Maviſton ſand hills*, which Boethius mentions as being produced by the ſame inundation of the ſea which ſwept away the princely eſtate of Earl Godwin in Kent, and left the Godwin ſands in its room. This calamitous event happened at the cloſe of the eleventh century, near the time of the death of Malcolm Kenmore King of Scotland. Above this deſert lies an extenſive muir, which is quite unfit for culture, but has been found to be well adapted for the production of firs. The reſt of the pariſh is cultivated, and agreeably diverſified with flats and eaſy ſlopes, beautified by the windings of rivulets, which are ſkirted with natural wood, and ornamented with gentlemens ſeats, gardens, and thriving plantations. The ſoil of the cultivated land is in ſome places a brown, in others, a black loam, generally light, kindly, and of eaſy culture, but is almoſt reduced to a *caput mortuum*, by a long continuance of inceſſant cropping, without a ſufficient ſupply of manure. The coaſt is every where ſandy, and at one place is an extenſive bed of the fineſt cockles. There are 3 ſmall villages, the inhabitants of which are moſtly employed in the culture of the ground. The river *Findhorn* or *Findern*, is of conſiderable value for its ſalmon fiſhings, which are all rented by a company in Aberdeen. Within theſe 100 years, the barony of *Culbin*, called in the former century, "the granary of Moray," has been entirely covered with the ſand, blowing from the *Maviſton hills*; another effect of the blowing of the ſand, is the change made about 120 years ago in the bed and mouth of the river, which has occaſioned the removal of the town and harbour of Findhorn, at leaſt three quarters of a mile down the Frith; and, where the ancient town of Findhorn ſtood, nothing appears but ſand, and benty graſs, ſcarcely affording a meagre paſture to a few ſheep. At *Darnaway*, the ſeat of the Earl of Moray, is an old caſtle, nobly elevated, with great range and extent of proſpect: adjoining to it is a princely hall, built by Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland, during the minority of King David Bruce. Its length is 89 feet, and its breadth 35; the roof is ſuperb, ſomewhat reſembling the roof of the parliament-houſe in Edinburgh: Earl Randolph's table, which is of thick oaken plank, and the whole furniture of this ancient hall, made in the middle of the 12th century, are great curioſities, and pleaſing monuments of ancient hoſpitality and magnificence. On the muirs, near the border of the

pariſh, is a ſpot of ground, rendered claſſic by the pen of Shakeſpear. On this wild muir he lays the ſcene of the Thane of Glammis's interview with the weird ſiſters, well adapted to ſuggeſt the helliſh purpoſe, and forward the bloody work that ſet that uſurper on the throne. Population in 1793, 1529.

DYSART; a royal borough, on the S. coaſt of Fife. Its charter was granted about the beginning of the 16th century, and at that time it is mentioned as one of the principal trading towns in Fife: about the beginning of the laſt century its trade was much decayed, but began to revive about the year 1756. The harbour is good, and at preſent the trade is conſiderable, employing about 36 veſſels in the coal and foreign trade. About 750 looms are employed in the manufacture of checks, of which cloth 795,000 yards are annually made: a number of hands are alſo employed in building ſhips, and upwards of 17,100 buſhels of ſalt are made annually; but the great trade of Dyſart is the exportation of coal, with which the neighbourhood abounds. The town contains about 1730 inhabitants, and is an earldom in the Tollemache family. The extreme length of the pariſh is about 4 miles and its greateſt breadth near to 3, containing 3054 acres. The ground riſes gradually from the ſea, above a mile northward, and then ſlopes down to the river *Orr*, which forms the boundary on the N. E.; the ſoil is generally light, and near the coaſt fertile and well cultivated; but in the N. W. a tract of land extends, of wet cold ſoil, encumbered with large ſtones. The coaſt is bold and rocky, but the precipices do not project far into the ſea, having in many places a ſandy beach at their foot, covered at high water. Beſides the burgh of Dyſart, the pariſh contains 3 villages, *Pathhead*, *Galaton*, and *Borland*, which contain nearly 2600 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making nails. Below Pathhead, on a freeſtone rock projecting into the ſea, ſtands the old caſtle of *Riven's* or *Raven's-craig;* it was given by James III. to William St. Clair Earl of Orkney, with the lands adjoining, when he reſigned that title, and has remained in the family of St. Clair ever ſince; it was garriſoned by a party of Cromwell's ſoldiers, but has now fallen into ruins. Freeſtone and limeſtone are found in various places near the ſurface; but the chief mines are of coal and ironſtone. Dyſart coal was amongſt the firſt wrought in Scotland, upwards of 300 years ago; for at that period, the pit is recorded to have been on fire; it was again on fire in 1662, ſaid to have been occaſioned by the ſpontaneous combuſtion of a quantity of *pyrites*. Buchanan relates this dreadful occurrence in elegant poetry. The ſeams, now working, are about 60 fathom below the ſurface: about 100 men are employed, and upwards of 20,000 tons are annually raiſed. The ironſtone is very rich, yielding about 12 cwt. of metal per ton of ore. Lieut.-General Sir James Erſkine St. Clair is chief proprietor, and occaſionally reſides at his ſeat in the pariſh. Population in 1793 (including Dyſart and the villages), 4862.

E

EAGLESHAM; a pariſh in the county of Renfrew. It extends in length about 6 miles from N. to S. and is about 5 miles in breadth. From the banks of the Cart, which are loamy and fertile, the ground riſes gradually towards the weſtern border, which is muiry, and covered with heath. Several rivulets interſect the pariſh, in their courſe from the high muiry ground to the Cart, which alſo has its ſource in the ſouthern border. The village of Eagleſham is delightfully ſituated; it conſiſts of 2 rows of houſes, about 200 yards diſtant, having a fine clear rivulet running in the middle: the houſes are newly built, on a plan of the late Earl of Eglinton, the proprietor: the area before the houſes is appropriated for bleaching, and the

ſides of the rivulets are adorned with trees: a conſiderable cotton work is lately erected; it is diſtant 9 miles from Glaſgow, between which there is an excellent turnpike; and the road from Ayr to Edinburgh by Hamilton paſſes through the village. The hills of *Dunwar* and *Balagich* are elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the ſea: there are ſeveral chalybeate wells, and about 2 miles from the village, at *Balagich* hill, are found many pieces of *barytes*, or ponderous ſpar; the appearance of this mineral, which is the frequent attendant on ores of lead, and other ſymptoms, render it very probable that there are ſilver and lead in that part. Several large maſſes of *Oſmond ſtone*, a ſpecies of lava, are often met with. Population about 1000.

EALAN NAN ROANS; an iſland on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, annexed to the pariſh of Tongue; it is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by 4 or 5 families, containing about 40 inhabitants. It is entirely compoſed of coarſe puddingſtone, on the ſurface of which is a ſhallow ſoil, almoſt entirely produced by the effect of art. About the year 1783, the center of the iſland ſunk conſiderably, leaving a pool of water where there was arable land before.

EALLANGHEIRRIG; a ſmall iſland in Argyllſhire, ſituated at the mouth of *Loch Ridden*, in the pariſh of Inverchoalain, memorable in the annals of the 17th century. In the year 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth attempted an invaſion of the country, the unfortunate Archibald Earl of Argyll was induced to favour the invaſion. He brought with him 3 frigates, and a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition. With theſe he landed at Dunſtaffnage, on the N. W. coaſt of Argyllſhire, and having collected an army of 3000 men, he proceeded to Eallangheirrig, which he fortified very ſtrongly, and there depoſited his ſpare arms and ammunition. Soon after, upon the appearance of ſome ſhips of war, the garriſon ſurrendered, and the whole ammunition falling into the hands of the royal party, put an end to any further hoſtile operations on the part of that unfortunate nobleman, who, with his party, found means to eſcape, but was ſoon afterwards taken, and met with a fate he little merited from his country.

EARLSFERRY; an ancient ſmall town in the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife. It was a royal borough, having parliamentary repreſentation, which it forfeited in common with ſome other towns in the ſame county, through their inability to pay their proportion of the expence of ſupporting a commiſſioner; it is governed by 3 bailies, 15 counſellors, and a treaſurer, the oldeſt bailie acting as provoſt; it has a ſmall harbour, where fiſhing boats are ſafe, and where a ſmall ſloop or two may lie during the ſummer months; it lies in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, and contains about 350 inhabitants.

EARLSTOUN; a village and pariſh in the diſtrict of Berwickſhire, called Lauderdale; the extent of the pariſh is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; waſhed on the E. border by the *Eden*, and on the W. by the *Leader*, both of which rivers abound with trout; towards the banks of the Eden the ſurface is level, and the ſoil light and dry; in the weſtern border it is more uneven, and the ſoil inclines to a ſtrong tough clay. There are ſeveral extenſive plantations, and many fields are ſheltered by ſtrips and clumps of planting. There are ſeveral villages, of which *Earlſtoun* and *Mellerſtain* are the largeſt: the former is in a low ſituation, almoſt ſurrounded with hills, and is famous as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Learmont, commonly called THOMAS THE RHYMER. He flouriſhed in the 13th century, and part of his houſe is ſtill ſtanding, called *Rhymer's Tower;* and a ſtone in the front wall of the church has this inſcription, "*Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place.*" Earlſtoun is alſo famous for a great fair for ſheep and black cattle, held on the 29th of June; and another fair is held on the 3d Thurſday of October. This village is well adapted for trade, being ſituated on the banks of the *Leader*, in the vicinity of extenſive woods, and having the turnpike from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, paſſing near it. In 1791, the pariſh of Earlſtoun contained 1352 inhabitants.

EARN; a lake and river in Perthſhire. Vide ERNE.

EARSAY; a conſiderable lake in the iſland of Arran, which abounds with trout and fine ſalmon.

EASDALE; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, annexed to Argyllſhire; it is nearly circular, about 1½ mile in diameter, and is celebrated for its having afforded the beſt and greateſt quantity of ſlate *(ardeſia tegularis)* of any part of equal extent in Great Britain. The ſlate occupies the whole iſland, traverſed at many places with baſaltic veins, and thin layers of *quartoze* and calcareous ſtones. The ſlate has been quarried here upwards of 100 years ago, and of late has been wrought to ſo great an extent, that upwards of 5,000,000 of ſlates are annually ſhipped from the iſland. The number of workmen employed are about 300. The conſtant demand for the Eaſdale ſlate has cauſed the ſurface to be cut very low, except at the S. end, and as the greater part is now in a level with the ſea, it muſt either be abandoned, or wrought at a conſiderably greater expence, by means of machinery. It is ſuppoſed that by quarring, ſlate of the ſame quality would be found in the neighbouring iſlands of *Luing* and *Seil*.

EASTWOOD; a pariſh in the county of Renfrew. It is of a very irregular figure, but its greateſt length may be about 4 miles, and its breadth nearly 3: the general appearance preſents that fine variety of landſcape for which the county of Renfrew is diſtinguiſhed; the little hills riſing on every ſide are adorned with plantations and natural woods; while a number of ſmall rivers wander amongſt fertile fields in the bottom of the valleys; the lands are all encloſed, and each farm affords ample proof of the great increaſe in agricultural knowledge and induſtry. There are ſeveral manufactures carried on to conſiderable extent, particularly in the weaving of muſlin, bleaching, calico printing, and the cotton in general. A new and thriving village called *Pollockſhaws*, has been lately built, on the Glaſgow road, about 3½ miles from that town. In the neighbourhood of the village of *Thornlie-bank* there is a ſtratum of *ſchiſtus*, well deſerving the attention of the naturaliſt; it is ſeveral yards in thickneſs, and contains a great variety of marine productions in a petrified ſtate. The *orthoceratites*, both plain and ſulcated, retain the original ſhell, and many of the ſpecimens of ſhells are filled with ironſtone, containing a quantity of calcareous matter: many nodules of ironſtone, of different ſizes and ſpecies, are found imbedded in the layers of *ſchiſtus*; (vide MR. DAVID URE'S mineralogy of the pariſhes of Rutherglen and Kilbride.) Population in 1793, 2642.

ECCLES; a pariſh in the county of Berwick, extending 8 miles in length from E. to W. and nearly 6 in breadth; contains about 11,000 acres of ground, ſcarcely one acre of which is waſte or uſeleſs. The ſoil is in general good, and conſiſts of loam, gravel, or clay; of which the laſt is the moſt prevalent. The farms are all encloſed in the beſt manner: and on many eſtates the thriving hedge-rows give the whole the appearance of a highly cultivated garden. Of late years Berwickſhire and the Lothians have made great improvements in the practice of agriculture, but in few places have they been carried on to equal advantage, and with ſuch rapidity as in the pariſh of Eccles; and, in conſequence, the generality of the farmers are wealthy and opulent, and live in an elegant and comfortable ſtyle. The river Tweed is the boundary on the S. and poſſeſſes a valuable ſalmon fiſhing, the property of the Earl of Home. There was an ancient *nunnery*, of which nothing remains except 2 vaults, in the neighbourhood of the manſion of Eccles, the reſidence of Sir John Paterſon; there is a monument erected to one of the *Percies*, who fell in an engagement with one of the rival family of *Douglas*, in which the ſlaughter was ſo dreadful, that tradition reports that a little ſtreamlet in its neighbourhood ran with blood for 24 hours. Population in 1793, 1780.

ECCLESFECHAN; a village in the pariſh of Hoddom, in Dumfrieſſhire. It is a conſiderable market town, and one of the ſtages on the London road from Edinburgh by Carliſle; it contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.

ECCLESGREIG, or ST. CYRUS; a pariſh in the ſouthern extremity of Kincardineſhire, on the high road from Montroſe to Bervie. It is nearly of a rectangular form, extending 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſur-

face is pretty level, but is interfected with feveral dens and rivulets, and is elevated in fome places to little hills; upwards of three-fourths of the whole is arable, the remainder is muir or mofs; the foil is in general a deep clay, or an artificial loam, 12 or 15 inches deep on the clay, produced by long cultivation, and the frequent application of manure. The North Efk river, which forms the boundary on the S. poffeffes feveral valuable falmon fifhings, which bring nearly 1000l. of yearly rent to the proprietors. The burn in *Den Fenel* forms a beautiful cafcade, by falling over a perpendicular rock 63 feet in height. The *Kame of Mathers*, the ancient refidence of the Barclay family, ftands on a peninfulated perpendicular rock, the bafe of which is waffhed by the fea: the caftles of *Morphy* and *Laurieſton* are alfo ancient buildings. There are 2 villages, *Milton* and *St. Cyrus*, the former of which is fituated on the coaft, and contains about 180 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the fifhing. Upon the farm of Eaft Mathers is a valuable limeftone quarry, the property of Lord Arburthnot; and Mr. Scott of Criggie has lately opened one near Milton, which, it is hoped, will prove as ufeful to the country, as profitable to himfelf: there is plenty of excellent freeftone. Population in 1794, 1763.

ECCLESMACHAN; a parifh in the county of Linlithgow; in length it is about 4 miles, interfected by the parifhes of Linlithgow and Uphall; its breadth is not above a mile. The whole is a flat corn country, producing in abundance all forts of grain raifed in Weft-Lothian; the foil is partly clay, and partly loam. There are few or no farms in which coal are not to be found; but none is wrought at prefent. On the confines of the N. W. extremity lie the hills of Ithgate, where formerly lead mines were wrought, which were very productive of filver, a ton of lead yielding 17 ounces of that valuable metal. There is abundance of excellent freeftone, and near the church is a weak fulphureous fpring, called the *Bullion Well*, which is reforted to in fcrophulous affections. Population in 1793, 2[illegible].

ECHT; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire, about 10 miles W. from the city of Aberdeen; it is nearly of a fquare form, containing about 11,000 acres; though it is a hilly diftrict, few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very fummit; the foil is partly clay, and partly light land, in many places highly fufceptible of improvement. The Hon. Alexander Duff has an elegant feat, called *Houfedale*, furrounded with extenfive plantations of various kinds of trees. On the top of the *Barmekin*, one of the higheft hills, is an ancient circular fortification, concerning which tradition is filent. There are alfo feveral cairns and druidical edifices. It contains 963 inhabitants.

ECK (LOCH); a lake in the diftrict of Cowal, in Argyllfhire; it is about 6 miles in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. It is formed by the waters of the river *Cur*, and difcharges itfelf into the Frith of Clyde by the river *Eachaig*; it contains trout and falmon, and abounds with the freffh water herring, which is only found here and in Loch Lomond.

ECKFORD; a parifh in Teviotdale; it extends nearly 7 miles in length, and about 3½ in breadth, in a triangular figure, watered on one fide by the *Teviot*, and interfected by the *Kail* water, which here joins the former river. Upon the banks of the rivers the foil is a light loam, rifing into gentle eminences; it has been originally covered with heath, but by proper cultivation is now rendered green and fit for paffture; fo that there are no waffte lands, except a muir called *Cavertown Edge*, where the Kelfo races are run, being diftant 4½ miles from that town. A few plantations have been lately laid out, which will fhortly be a great ornament and fhelter to the country. There are 2 fmall villages, *Cavertown* and *Ceſsford*, the latter of which is a barony in the Roxburgh family. The ruins of ancient caftles are frequent, and feveral curious antiquities have been dug up. Population in 1793, 952.

EDAY; one of the Orkney iffes, is about 5½ miles long; and nearly 1½ broad; it confifts chiefly of hills of a moderate height, affording excellent paffture; it poffeffes 2 good harbours or roadfteads, each fheltered by a fmall iflet, where veffels of any burden may ride in fafety. There is an old chapel in ruins, and the remains of fe-

veral religious houſes. Near this iſland are ſeveral paſture iſles or holms; on which are the ruins of ſeveral religious edifices. Eday contains about 600 inhabitants.

EDDERACHYLIS; a pariſh in the county of Sutherland; it occupies the N. W. corner of the iſland of Great Britain, extending from Cape Wrath ſouthwards 20 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth; it is interſected by ſeveral *kyles* or arms of the ſea, which abound with fiſh, and afford good harbours for ſmall veſſels. The face of the country, like the reſt of the Highlands, is mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part, which conſtitutes part of Lord Reay's deer foreſt, preſents a vaſt group of rugged mountains, with their ſummits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whoſe declivities are ſo rugged and ſteep, as to be dangerous to travellers unacquainted with the way, or unfurniſhed with guides; yet in theſe wilds are reared many cattle, the paſture they afford being rich and luxuriant. Several iſlands are on the coaſt, of which *Handa* is only inhabited. Lord Reay is the ſole proprietor. Population in 1793, 1024.

EDDERTOWN; a pariſh in the eaſtern diſtrict of the county of Roſs. It is about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, waſhed on the N. by the Frith of Tain: the ſoil is in general rich and good, but the high hills in the vicinity, by attracting the clouds, render the climate cold, and the harveſts late. There are no natural woods, but Sir Charles Roſs of Balnagown, and Mr. M'Leod of Cadboll, have lately planted ſome hundred acres with Scots fir: there are the remains of ſeveral encampments, and many rude ſtones and *cairns* are ſaid to point out where a prince of Denmark and his followers lie interred. Population in 1793, 1000.

EDEN; a river in Fifeſhire. It takes its riſe on the borders of Perthſhire, between the towns of Strathmiglo and Abernethy, and taking a courſe due E. falls into the German Ocean at the bay of St. Andrews, nearly 17 miles from its ſource; it receives many tributary ſtreams from the Lomond hills, and paſſes by the royal borough of Cupar, over which a neat bridge is thrown; it is a conſiderable river, and having a very level courſe from Cupar to the ſea, it might be made navigable at no great expence; more ſo, as the tide flows within a ſhort diſtance of that town; it abounds with trout and a few ſalmon, but the fiſhing of the latter is much deſtroyed by the numerous ſeals or *phoci* which reſort to St. Andrews bay. The placid ſtream of the river, and the fine ſcenery which diverſifies and adorns its banks, long ſince fired the imagination of the native poet JOHNSTONE, and found a place in his ſong:

"*Arva inter nemoriſque umbras, et paſcua læta*
Lenefluens, vitreis, labitur EDEN *aquis.*"

EDEN is alſo the name of a river in Berwickſhire. Vide EDENHAM pariſh.

EDENHAM, or EDNAM; a village and pariſh in the county of Roxburgh. The village is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſmall river *Eden*, which riſe in the borders of Selkirkſhire, and joins the Tweed at Edenmouth, about 2 miles below the village. It is regularly built, the houſes being all of brick, covered with tyle or ſlates; there is a manufacture of woollen cloth, ſimilarto that called Engliſh blankets, and an extenſive brewery is lately eſtabliſhed, it contains nearly 300 inhabitants. The pariſh extends 3½ miles in every direction, watered by the *Eden*, and bounded by the *Tweed* on the S. and S.E.; the ſurface is beautifully varied, having only 2 riſing grounds which deſerve the name of hills; the ſoil is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. Mr. JAMES THOMSON, author of "*the Seaſons*," was born at Edenham manſe, in the year 1700. Under the patronage of the Earl of Buchan, and other patriotic gentlemen, it has been propoſed to erect a monument to his memory, on the ſummit of Edenham hill, one of the eminences above mentioned; but the plan has not been accompliſhed: ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, however, with a laudable zeal for the literary fame of their country, have met annually at Edenham for ſome years paſt, to celebrate Thomſon's birth-day, and to forward the ſubſcriptions for the erection of that monument. Edenham, in 1793, contained about 600 inhabitants.

EDENKEILLIE; an extenſive pa-

riſh in Morayſhire, being 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; the ſurface is hilly, but not mountainous; the higheſt hill, the *Knock of Moray*, being of ſmall elevation. On the banks of the Findhorn and Divie, is much old natural wood, and the moſt varied and romantic ſcenery. There is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhing on the former river, which is let at the yearly rent of 90l. ſterling. Beſides the extenſive natural woods, there are far more extenſive plantations, particularly on the eſtate of the Earl of Moray. The caſtles of *Dunphail*, and of the *Downehill of Relugas*, are celebrated remains of antiquity. Population in 1793, 1800.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MIDLOTHIAN, is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth and the river Amond, which divides it from Weſt-Lothian or Linlithgow; on the E. by Haddingtonſhire; on the S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick; and at the W. corner by part of the county of Linlithgow. It extends about 30 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 16 to 20; containing in all about 360 ſquare miles, or 230,400 Engliſh acres. The ſurface of the country is pleaſant, having much level ground, interſperſed with ſome hills, watered with many agreeable ſtreams, and ſheltered and decorated with woods. The arable land, which may be calculated about one third of the whole, is in a ſtate of high cultivation, and affords excellent crops. The 2 great ridges of hills which paſs through the county, called the *Moorfoot* and the *Pentland* hills, afford paſture; the former is far ſuperior in quality to the latter: in theſe hills it is generally remarked that the N. ſide of the hill is the fineſt and beſt paſture, contrary to what we ſhould be apt, *a priori*, to imagine. Like the other parts of the country, this diſtrict experiences the conſequences of an inſulated ſituation; being ſubject to that inſtability and uncertainty, that the climate in one day exhibits the weather of every ſeaſon of the year; the cold E. winds in the ſpring are exceedingly detrimental to fruit, and in autumn the *haars* or miſts from the ſea, are apt to whiten and wither the corns before they are ripe. The immediate vicinity of many of the farms to the metropolis affords the opportunity of procuring ſtreet dung eaſily, and has been of material advantage in improving the land; it has this diſadvantage, however, that by long continuance the fields become very full of weeds, particularly the *ſcaller* or wild muſtard; it is imagined that this would be obviated by throwing the field out in paſture for a few years, and afterwards liming it well before ploughing. The chief rivers of the county of Edinburgh, are the *North* and *South Eſks*, which, uniting, fall into the Frith of Forth at the town of Muſſelburgh; the *Amond*, which falls into the ſame Frith at the village of Cramond, and the water of *Leith*, which forms the harbour of that town: all of theſe abound with trout. The iſlands of Inchkeith and Cramond, and of Inchmickery, alſo belong to this county, (ſee theſe articles.) Few diſtricts of Scotland afford more minerals than the county of Edinburgh; it abounds every where with coal, limeſtone, and freeſtone of ſuperior quality; and iron ore is very abundant, of different ſpecies: the compound ſtone, called the *Petunſe Pentlandica*, is found in great quantity in the Pentland hills, and has been moſt ſucceſsfully employed in the manufacture of the Britiſh *porcelain*. In the pariſh of Ratho is found a fine ſpecies of *whetſtone* or *hone*, of the fineſt ſubſtance; and in the pariſh of Duddingſtone, at Brickfield, is found ſome of the pureſt clay, fit for making the fineſt earthen ware. All the hills exhibit marks of volcanic origin, being chiefly compoſed of *porphyric lava* and *baſaltic whinſtone*, which in many places, particularly *Arthur's-Seat* and *Craig-Lockhart*, exhibit regular cryſtallizations: near *Glencroſs*, and in the *Braid-hills*, are found great veins of the heavy ſpar, *barytes*, or as it is termed by the miners, *marmor metallicum*, which is ſo regular an attendant on metallic veins, eſpecially of lead and copper; it is hoped that ſome valuable treaſure will ſoon be brought to light. All the hills contain ſpecimens of thoſe curious and rare minerals, which are termed *zeolites*, *jaſpers*, *ſpars*, &c. From the vicinity to the metropolis, numerous ſeats of nobility and gentry are every where to be ſeen; an attempt even to name the moſt remarkable would be futile; eſpecially as they ſhall be noticed in the deſcription of the parochi-

al diſtrict in which they are ſituated. Beſides the city of EDINBURGH and its ſuburbs, in which we may include the town of LEITH, this county contains ſeveral large towns and villages, as *Dalkeith*, *Muſſelburgh*, *Liberton*, *Laſſwade*, and *Gilmerton*, and is divided into 31 pariſhes, containing in all 122,655 inhabitants. The valued rent is 191,054l. 3s. 9d. Scots, and the real rent is 151,500l. ſterling.

EDINBURGH; the metropolitan city of Scotland, and the county town of Mid-Lothian, to which county it often gives its name. It lies in 55° 57′ N. latitude, and 3° 14′ W. longitude from London; it formerly was much confined in its limits, conſiſting chiefly of what is now termed the *Old Town*; but its extent has been lately much increaſed by the buildings on the N. termed the *New Town*, and ſome handſome ſtreets and ſquares which have been built on the S. The *Old Town* is ſituated on a narrow ſteep hill, about a mile in length, terminated on the W. by an abrupt rocky precipice, on which the caſtle is built, and deſcending with a gradual declivity to the E. where the palace of Holyroodhouſe is ſituated on a beautiful plain, called *St. Ann's Yards*, or the *King's Park*: from this plain, on both ſides of the hill, 2 valleys extend the whole length of the high-ſtreet; the ſouthern one occupied by the Cowgate, a narrow mean lane; the other terminating in a marſh, which was lately drained, called the North Loch. The high-ſtreet, which runs along the ridge of the hill from the caſtle to the palace, on account of its length, width, and the height of the houſes, is accounted one of the moſt ſtriking and remarkable in Europe; its form has not unaptly been compared to that of a turtle; the caſtle begin the head, the ſtreet the back, and the numerous by-lanes, which go off at right angles, its ſhelving ſides. Nearly in the middle of the high-ſtreet ſtands the *Tolbooth*, an ugly and ruinous pile, which has been long intended to be demoliſhed, and acts of parliament have been procured for that purpoſe, the terms of which have been twice allowed to expire without any thing having been done. On the S. of this diſfigured building ſtands the fine Gothic cathedral of St. Giles, containing 4 places of public worſhip within its roof. It is ſaid to have been originally founded in 854: above, there is a lofty ſquare tower, from which ariſe ſeveral ſlender and elegant arches, terminating a point, and ſupporting a very handſome ſpire; the whole is ornamented with ſmall turrets, and intended to exhibit the reſemblance of an imperial crown, but the effect is not equal to the deſign. In this ſteeple, which is elevated 161 feet from its baſe, is a fine ſet of muſical bells, which are played from 1 to 2 o'clock every day. Near to this is the *parliament-houſe*, now occupied by the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer; the great hall, which is occupied by the court of the Lord Ordinary, is 122 feet long, and 49 broad; its roof, which has been lately repaired and embelliſhed, is much admired for the beauty of its workmanſhip, and the elegance of the architecture; it is ornamented with ſeveral portraits, and it has a fine marble ſtatue of Duncan Forbes, lord preſident of the court of ſeſſion, by Roubilliac, executed at the expence of the faculty of advocates; this hall is termed the outer-houſe. The inner chamber, where the lords of ſeſſion and juſticiary hold their court, enters from it, and its appearance is by no means equivalent to the honourable office to which it is appropriated: above the great hall is the court of exchequer, where the barons of that court ſit in judgment; below, is the room occupied as the Advocates Library, which is one of the beſt collections of books and manuſcripts in the kingdom. In the middle of the ſquare or cloſe, which is before the parliament-houſe, there is a beautiful equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. in bronze, in which the proportions are admirably obſerved. On the oppoſite ſide of the high-ſtreet, a little to the E. is the *Royal Exchange*; founded in the year 1753, by the patriotic George Drummond, Eſq; it is a very elegant building, in the form of a ſquare, and coſt, including the price of the area, 31,457l. ſterling; it is not occupied as an exchange, the merchants ſtill tranſacting their buſineſs on the ſtreet near where the croſs formerly ſtood. At the corner of the high-ſtreet, formed by the South Bridge, is the Tron church, founded in 1637, but of late much modernized and improved.

Proceeding farther E. the ſtreet aſſumes the name of the *Canongate*, which may be conſidered as a ſort of burgh of vaſſalage, governed by a baron-bailie, and 2 other reſident magiſtrates, appointed by the town council; on the north ſide of this ſtreet is an elegant church, and the whole is terminated by the royal palace of *Holyroodhouſe*. It is a very neat and handſome building, in the form of a ſquare, the greater part being built by James V. and completed by Charles II. The ſquare, in the center, is ſurrounded with piazzas; and the chief rooms have been lately fitted up for the reception of a part of the unfortunate royal family of France, when obliged by the troubles in that kingdom to take refuge in this country: there are, beſides, apartments for the commander in chief for North Britain, for the Duke of Hamilton as hereditary keeper of the palace, and for other noblemen. The great hall, where the nobles of Scotland meet to chooſe the ſixteen peers, is hung round with *imaginary* portraits of the Scottiſh monarchs, from Fergus I. to James VI. Adjoining to the palace is the ſmall ruinous chapel of the *Holycroſs* or *Holyrood*, which was ſet apart as a chapel royal, and for the Knights of the order of the Thiſtle; it was founded by David I. in 1128, and completely deſtroyed by the Preſbyterians, when their reforming zeal laid waſte every thing which had the appearance of idolatrous worſhip. The environs of the palace afford an aſylum for inſolvent debtors, and the park, or St. Ann's Yard, permits them to take healthful exerciſe, that plain being alſo within the bounds of the ſanctuary. In the middle of the laſt century, courts and ſquares were unknown in Edinburgh; the Parliament Cloſe was the only vacant ſpace within the royalty: the ſquares which have appeared in the S. ſide of the town are of recent date, and are the laſt improvements in the conveniency of building, which have appeared within the limits of the ancient royalty. From the confinement in ſpace, and the great demand for houſes in the neighbourhood of the court, the houſes of the Old Town are piled to an enormous height, ſome of them amounting to 12 or 13 ſtoreys: each of theſe were denominated *lands*, and the acceſs to theſe ſeparate lodgings was by a common ſtair, expoſed to every inconvenience ariſing from filth, ſteepneſs, darkneſs, and danger from fire. Such, in a great meaſure, is the ſituation of the Old Town at this day: the ſteepneſs of the aſcent makes the acceſs from the N. and S. to the high-ſtreet very difficult; and, without doubt, had been the great means of retarding the enlargement of the city: to remedy this inconvenience on the N. and with a view to extend the town in that quarter, an elegant bridge, called the *North Bridge*, has been thrown over the *Loch*, which joins the riſing ground on the N. to the middle of the high-ſtreet. In like manner, to facilitate the communication with the S. the *South Bridge* has been thrown over the valley in which the Cowgate runs, which is built on every ſide, except at the middle arch; and the elegance of the houſes and ſhops cannot fail to ſtrike all ſtrangers with ſurpriſe and delight: the price of the areas for building on this ſtreet cannot be mentioned without aſtoniſhment: one lot ſold at the rate of 151,000l. per acre! ſome were ſold at 109,000l.! but the general price was from 80,000l. to 96,000l. for the ſame extent!—The *New Town* is ſituated on an elevated plain, N. from the old city, and united to it by the *North Bridge* and the *Earthen Mound*, hereafter mentioned. It was begun to be built in 1767; and we may with juſtice obſerve, that no city in the world can exhibit more regularity, beauty, or magnificence, than the new buildings laid down here. It conſiſts of 3 parallel ſtreets, running E. and W. nearly a mile in length, interſected with croſs ſtreets at regular and convenient diſtances. The moſt northerly is *Queen's-ſtreet*, about 100 feet broad, the S. ſide of which only is built, commanding an extenſive view of the Frith of Forth, the county of Fife, and the ſhipping in the river: the ſouthern is *Prince's-ſtreet*, ſimilar to *Queen's-ſtreet*, the N. ſide only being built, and looking towards the majeſtic buildings of the *Old Town*, the caſtle-hill, and the fortifications: at the W. end of this ſtreet is an elegant church, called the *Weſt kirk*, which terminates the viſta with its fine ſpire. The middle, or *George's-ſtreet*, does not extend the length of the other two, being termi-

nated on the E. by *St. Andrew's Square*, and on the W. in a fimilar manner, by *Charlotte's Square;* the former of which is finely ornamented by the elegant houfe of Sir Laurence Dundas, now occupied as the *Excife-office*. In *George's-ftreet* is St. Andrew's church, a very handfome building; the fpire is very elegant, but by far too ſlender for its great height: exactly oppofite to this church, and receding from the ſtreet in the ſame proportion as the portico of the church advances, is the *Phyſicians'-hall*, a ſmall elegant building, with a portico of 8 handſome Corinthian pillars in front: farther to the W. of the ſame ſtreet ſtands the *Aſſembly-rooms*, which, though a heavy-looking building on the outſide, is elegantly fitted up within, containing, beſides the ſpacious ſaloon, and the large dancing-room, many ſmall rooms for tea, cards, and retiring-rooms for the ladies. At the N. end of the North Bridge, are the *Regiſter-office* and the *Theatre;* the former is an elegant building, on a plan of the elder Adams, extending 200 feet in front towards the bridge, and 40 feet back from the line of Prince's-ſtreet; it has a tower at each end, and in the center of the building is a dome or cupola, covered with lead; the inſide forms a ſaloon, lighted at the top, and having a fine ſtatue of his Majeſty, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, in the center: round the ſaloon are depoſited the records, and a ſtone gallery with an iron baluſtrade affords convenience for examining them: the reſt of the building is divided into 97 vaulted apartments, where a number of clerks are conſtantly employed in carrying on the buſineſs of the court of ſeſſion. The whole is under the direction of the Lord Regiſter, who is one of the great officers of ſtate, and the principal clerks of ſeſſion are his deputes. Nearly oppoſite to the Regiſter-office is the *Theatre*, with a neat portico, and ornamented at top with a ſtatue of Shakeſpear, ſupported by the comic and the tragic muſe: the houſe is neatly fitted up within, but by no means with the elegance ſuitable to the theatre of the metropolis. Not far from this, on Leith walk, is an *Equeſtrian Amphitheatre*, the Circus of which is about 60 feet diameter. On the top of the *Calton-hill*, which lies nearly oppoſite to the Circus, is the *Obſervatory*, the direction of which is now attached to the profeſſorſhip of natural philoſophy in the univerſity: near it, on the ſame hill, is lately erected a *Bridewell*, after an extenſive and elegant plan of the late Mr. Adams. On the Calton burying ground, near the verge of the hill, is a fine circular monument, in the Greek taſte, with ſide wings, erected to the memory of David Hume, Eſq. the hiſtorian of England. Before we leave the New Town, we muſt not forget to mention the *Earthen Mound*, and *Weir's Muſeum*. The *Earthen Mound*, which forms a communication between the New and Old Town, is entirely compoſed of the earth and rubbiſh dug from the foundations of the new buildings; it is 800 feet in length, and its breadth is nearly one half of that extent; the height from the ſurface of the ground, formerly covered with the *North Loch*, is at the S. end 92 feet, and at the N. end 58 feet, containing 435,250 cubic yards of carried earth, which, allowing 3 cartloads to every cubic yard, makes 1,305,750 cartloads in the mound. This uſeful ſtreet coſt the city only the expence of ſpreading the earth; whereas, had the city been at the expence of driving the rubbiſh, it would have coſt 32,643l. 15s. ſterling, ſuppoſing it ſo low as 6d. per cartload. *Weir's Muſeum* is an extenſive collection of natural hiſtory, in excellent preſervation, and we are more gratified when we conſider that it was formed by a man whoſe fortune was far from liberal, but whoſe exertions were very great. On the S. ſide of the Old Town the ſtreets are not near ſo elegant and regular; but many of the buildings are extenſive and beautiful. At the S. end of the *South Bridge* is the *Univerſity*, for a deſcription of which, vide EDINBURGH (UNIVERSITY OF.) Nearly oppoſite to it, at the diſtance of 500 feet, is the *Royal Infirmary*, built in 1738, and the contributors incorporated by royal charter. The building conſiſts of a body, and 2 wings in front, and a new wing has been lately added, extending backwards from the W. end. The front is elegant, adorned with a fine ſtatue of George II. in a Roman habit, with two appoſite ſcriptural lines on each ſide:—"*I was ſick and*

ye viſited me;—I was naked and ye clothed me." In the hall is a buſt of George Drummond, Eſq. one of the chief benefactors, with this inſcription: "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for the benefit which it derives from the Royal Infirmary." The hoſpital can accommodate nearly 300 patients, all in ſeparate beds; the male patients occupying one ſide of the houſe, and the females the other. Two wards are appropriated to the clinical patients, or thoſe caſes on which the phyſicians give lectures. The upper ſtorey is occupied as the ſurgeons wards, and the lower part of the ſpire is the theatre where chirurgical operations are performed, and where a ſermon is preached weekly by the chaplain to convaleſcents, and thoſe whoſe caſes do not prevent their attendance. Beſides the apartments for the ſick, there are rooms for the houſe ſurgeon and clerks, for the nurſes and other ſervants, and conſulting rooms for the ſurgeons and phyſicians. There are two regular attendant phyſicians, beſide the clinical phyſician, and 4 ſurgeons, who attend in rotation. The ſtudents pay 3 guineas for leave to attend, which brings nearly 500l. ſterling *per annum* towards defraying the expence of the houſe. Analogous to this inſtitution is the *Diſpenſary*, founded by the exertions of Dr. Andrew Duncan, in 1776, for the poor, whoſe diſeaſes are of ſuch a nature as to render admiſſion into the Infirmary improper: the houſe is a neat plain building, in Richmond-ſtreet, having a fine baſs relief of the "*good Samaritan*" over the entrance: here, numerous patients are relieved; and, as the phyſicians officiate gratis, the only expence is the apothecary and the medicines. The *Lying-in Hoſpital* in Park-Place, has alſo been attended with the moſt beneficial effects; and, it is hoped, that it will not be given up from want of ſupport. Connected with medical purſuits, we may here take notice of halls lately built by the *Royal Medical Society* in Surgeon's Square, and by the *Royal Phyſical Society* in Richmond-ſtreet. The old hall for the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, is ſituated in Surgeon's Square; and near it are ſeveral commodious theatres for anatomical and chemical private lectures. The *High School* of Edinburgh has been long deſervedly famous for the ſcholars it has produced: the old buildings becoming ruinous, a new building, on an elegant and extenſive plan, was built in 1777, for the accommodation of the teachers and their ſcholars. There is a rector and 4 maſters, whoſe ſalaries are trifling, but their fees for teaching render it a place of conſiderable emolument. Beſides the High School, there are 4 eſtabliſhed Engliſh ſchools in Edinburgh, under the patronage of the town council, and many private ſchools, where every branch of education is taught at a moderate rate. The *Concert*, or *St. Cecilia's-hall*, ſtands in Niddry-ſtreet; it was built in 1762, after the model of the opera theatre of Parma, from a plan of Sir Robert Mylne: the muſic room is oval, covered with an elliptical concave dome, lighted at the top; the orcheſtra is at the upper end, which is terminated by a fine organ, and the ſeats are ranged in an oval form, capable of containing about 500 perſons; it is ſupported by private ſubſcriptions, and the affairs of the ſociety are managed by a governor, deputy-governor, a treaſurer, and 5 directors: they generally employ excellent performers, and the directors diſtribute tickets gratuitouſly to all ſtrangers for admittance to their weekly concerts. The largeſt ſquare in Edinburgh, *George's Square*, is ſituated in the S. ſide of the *Old Town*, adjoining to the *Meadows* or *Hope-Park*. It contains many very elegant houſes of nobility and gentry, and in the S. E. corner, a ſmall neat *Aſſembly-room* has been lately built by ſubſcription. There are, beſides, ſeveral other ſquares in this quarter, as *Nicholſon's*, *St. Patrick's*, *Brown's*, *Aliſon's*, &c. which are equally of ornament, and conducive to health. As we do not conceive it neceſſary to deſcribe all the churches and old edifices in the city, we ſhall now give a curſory view of the public buildings, which have been erected for charitable purpoſes. *Heriot's Hoſpital* ſtands moſt prominent, both in point of elegance and importance: this beautiful Gothic pile was founded in 1628, according to a deſign of Inigo Jones, and was finiſhed in 1650, at the expence of 30,000l. in conſequence of a mortification by

George Heriot, goldſmith and jeweller to James VI. " for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up, of ſo many poor and fatherleſs boys, freemens ſons of the town of Edinburgh." The annual revenue of this charity is about 4000l. and about 140 boys are boarded and educated on the inſtitution. *Watſon's Hoſpital*, a neat modern building, was founded in 1738, " for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed members of the merchant company of Edinburgh," in conſequence of a bequeſt of 12,000l. from George Watſon, an accountant of the Bank of Scotland; its revenue is nearly 2000l. *per annum*, and in it about 60 boys are maintained and educated. The *Orphan Hoſpital* maintains about 50 girls. There are alſo a *Merchants Maiden Hoſpital*, a *Trades Maiden Hoſpital*, *Gilleſpie's Hoſpital* for decayed old merchants, 3 *Charity Workhouſes*, an *Aſylum* for the *Blind*, an *Alms-houſe*, called the *Trinity Hoſpital*, and ſeveral other charitable inſtitutions. In philoſophy and general literature, Edinburgh poſſeſſes many ſocieties and inſtitutions. The *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, the *Antiquarian Society*, and the *Speculative Society*, are too well known to require eulogium. The *Royal Medical* and *Royal Phyſical*, already mentioned, and the *Natural Hiſtory Societies*, are eſtabliſhed and kept up by ſtudents for the diſcuſſion of theſe ſubjects, and for the improvement of public ſpeaking: the *Juridical Society* is eſtabliſhed for the ſame purpoſe, and many eminent lawyers are ranked amongſt its members. For amuſement, there are alſo the *Royal Society* of *Archers*, the *Company* of *Golfers*, the *Company* of *Hunters*, and the *Royal Academy* or *Manege* for riding, the maſter of which has a ſalary from his Majeſty. There is alſo a ſociety for the *Propagation* of *Chriſtian Knowledge*; another for the ſons and widows of the Clergy, and ſeveral ſocieties for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, fiſheries, &c. &c. As Leith is the port of Edinburgh, only 2 miles diſtant, and better fitted for the carrying on of trade than the city, moſt of the merchants reſide at that port; ſo that the ſupport of the city depends on the conſumption of the neceſſaries, as well as the ſuperfluities of life. The principal dependences of the trades people and ſhop-keepers are from its being the ſeat of the court, and of the univerſity; which cauſe a conſiderable concourſe during the ſeſſions. The country gentlemen, and thoſe who have made fortunes abroad, generally reſide in the city a great part of the year, for the ſake of the public diverſions and the company; and a great part of the rents of country gentlemen are drawn and circulated amongſt the bankers and other agents. At Edinburgh, indeed, are carried on many manufactures; in particular, of fine linen and cambric; and, if printing be accounted a manufacture, few towns in the kingdom can vie with Edinburgh. Several newſpapers are regularly publiſhed, and ſeveral periodical works have been long carried on, which are deſervedly ranked amongſt the beſt magazines of the preſent day. Beſides the 14 incorporated trades, there are ſeveral incorporations for the carrying on of buſineſs and manufacture. The *Merchants Company* was eſtabliſhed by royal charter in 1681, and they levy annually from each member, a ſmall ſum for defraying incidental expences, and for the ſupport of their poor. There are 4 banking companies, who iſſue notes, beſides many private bankers, who diſcount bills, and tranſact other buſineſs. The *Bank of Scotland*, the capital of which was originally 100,000l. but now increaſed 1,000,000l. was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in 1695. The *Royal Bank of Scotland* was incorporated by royal charter in 1727, the original capital was 110,000l. but is now the ſame as that of the Bank of Scotland. The *Britiſh Linen Company* was erected into a body corporate in 1746, with power to raiſe a capital of 100,000l. ſterling, to promote and encourage the linen manufacture of the kingdom; and the effect of its operations appears from the amazing increaſe of that manufacture ſince the erection of that company. Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Company, are the only private bankers who iſſue their own notes. There are alſo ſeveral inſurance offices, ſome of which have their origin in Edinburgh, and others are branches from the offices in London. In the political conſtitution of Edinburgh,

the town council have the direction of all public affairs; the members of that body are 33, including the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* counſellors: from theſe the lord provoſt, dean of guild, 4 bailies, and treaſurer, are elected. The lord provoſt, who is ſtyled *Right Honourable*, is high ſheriff, coroner, and admiral within the city and liberties, and within the town, harbour, and road of Leith: he has alſo a juriſdiction in matters of life and death; he is preſes of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained bands, of the city guard, and of the Edinburgh jail. Within the city he has the precedency of all the great officers of ſtate, and the nobility, walking on the right hand of the King, or his Majeſty's commiſſioner, and has the privilege of a ſword and mace carried before him. The bailies have juriſdiction under the lord provoſt; the dean of guild has the charge of the public buildings, and no houſe can be erected without his warrant. Formerly the provoſt was one of the officers of the Scottiſh parliament; all the magiſtrates are ſheriffs-depute, and juſtices of the peace. The town council are patrons of all the churches in Edinburgh, of moſt of the profeſſorſhips in the univerſity, and are the electors of the city's repreſentative in parliament: they are ſuperiors of the Canongate, Portſburgh, and Leith, and appoint *baron-bailies* for the government of theſe reſpective diſtricts, and theſe officers appoint *reſident bailies*, to whom they delegate their authority. For the ſafety of the city, the *town guard* and watchmen patrole every night; and the police is ſo ſtrict, that robberies are very rare, and *ſtreet-murder* is unknown. The free revenues of the city, ariſing partly from duties of different kinds, and partly from landed property, is eſtimated at upwards of 10,000l. ſterling *per annum*; but the places of profit and emolument, at the diſpoſal of the town-council, may be eſtimated at not leſs than 20,000l. annually. The markets of Edinburgh are well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds, and there are 2 large reſervoirs for water, from which every part of the city and Leith are amply ſupplied: moſt of the water is brought to the reſervoirs from the diſtance of 4 or 5 miles; and, it is calculated, that the pipes yield upwards of 4240 pints in a minute, or 3000 tons in 24 hours: after ſupplying the inhabitants, a large ſtream of limpid water runs down the ſtreets for many hours day and night. Leith is diſtant only 2 miles from Edinburgh, and is connected with it by a fine walk or *promenade* for foot paſſengers; and ſtage-coaches ſtart every half hour, at a low fare. There are alſo ſtage-coaches eſtabliſhed from Edinburgh, in almoſt every direction through the kingdom. Before we proceed to give a ſhort ſketch of the riſe and progreſs of the city, it will be neceſſary to deſcribe the caſtle, as being connected with the hiſtory. Edinburgh caſtle, as before mentioned, is ſituated on the weſtern extremity of the hill on which the Old Town is built. The buildings of the town terminate about 300 feet from the caſtle-gate, and this vacant ſpace is termed the caſtle-hill. The caſtle conſiſts of an area of about 6 acres, and from its ſituation is ſo ſtrong, that, if the fact did not contradict our ſpeculation, we ſhould have conjectured it, before the invention of artillery, to have been impregnable. It is ſituated on a precipitate, and in many parts, perpendicular rock, about 300 feet high, and abſolutely inacceſſible, except from the caſtle-hill. Here the entry is defended by an outer barrier of paliſadoes: within is a dry ditch, draw-bridge, and gate, defended by two flanking batteries of 4 guns, and the whole is commanded by a half moon, mounted with large braſs artillery. Beyond this are two gateways, the firſt of which is very ſtrong, and has two portculliſſes. Immediately beyond the inner gateway, upon the right, is a battery of 8 guns, of 18 and 12 pounders; and near to theſe, are ſtorehouſes for gun carriages, and other implements of artillery; next to theſe, on the north, is the grand arſenal, containing 8000 ſtand of arms, and other apartments for the ſame uſe, capable of containing 22,000 more; next is the bomb-proof powder magazine, and the fort-major's, the governor's, and the ſtoremaſter's lodgings; beyond theſe are a mortar and ſeveral gun batteries. The upper part of the caſtle contains a half moon battery, a chapel, a parade for exerciſe, and houſes in the form of a ſquare, appropriated for the officers lodgings. About 5

years ago new barracks were erected on the W. ſide of the caſtle, and the whole wards can now accommodate about 1600 men. On the E. ſide of the ſquare were formerly royal apartments, and the chamber is ſtill ſhewn where James VI. was born; in another, the regalia of Scotland were depoſited with much formality, on the 26th March, 1707, and are ſaid to be ſtill kept there, but they are never ſhewn; and a ſuſpicion has ariſen, that they have been carried to London, which is more confirmed, as the keeper of the jewel-office in the tower of London ſhews a crown, which he calls the crown royal of Scotland. The governor of the caſtle is generally a nobleman, whoſe place is worth about 1000l. a year. As the governor never reſides, his apartments are occupied by the deputy-governor, who is calculated to be worth 500l. *per annum*. There is alſo a fort-major, a ſtore-keeper, a maſter-gunner, a ſurgeon, and a chaplain; neither of the two laſt reſide. There is a company of invalids with their officers, and generally the whole effective of ſome marching regiment. Notwithſtanding the natural ſtrength of the caſtle, it is not able to withſtand a ſiege regularly conducted; none of the fortifications, except the powder magazine, are bomb-proof, and the ſplinters from the rock would make a bombardment ſtill more formidable; it is, however, a commodious centrical ſituation for ſoldiers, and is uſed as a ſtate priſon for thoſe accuſed of treaſon, and for priſoners of war; as ſuch it is kept in good repair. With regard to the antiquity of Edinburgh and its caſtle, we are much in the dark; the moſt ancient name by which we find it diſtinguiſhed, is that of *Caſtell Mynyd Agned*, or "the caſtle of the hill of St. Agnes:" afterwards it was named *Caſtrum Puellarum*, becauſe the Pictiſh princeſſes were educated in the caſtle, till they were married. The ages when theſe names were given cannot now be exactly aſcertained, but the town does not ſeem to have been of very great antiquity, as Mr. Whittaker informs us, that the celebrated King Arthur fought a battle on the ſpot where it is ſituated, about the end of the 5th century. The caſtle is more ancient; it continued in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons from the invaſion of Octa and Ebuſa, in the year 452, till the defeat of Egbrid King of Northumberland, in 685, by the Picts, who repoſſeſſed themſelves of it: the Saxons reconquered it in the 9th century, and kept it till the year 956, when it was given up to Indulphus King of Scotland. The firſt time we have the town named by the title it now has is in 1128, when King David I. founded the abbey of Holyroodhouſe, by a charter dated *burgo meo de Edwineſburg*. In 1174, the caſtle of Edinburgh was ſurrendered to Henry II. of England, to purchaſe the freedom of King William I. who had been defeated at Alnwick, and taken priſoner by the Engliſh. When William regained his freedom, he entered into an alliance with Henry, and marrying Henry's couſin Ermengarde, received the caſtle as part of her dower. In 1215, a provincial ſynod and parliament was held within the city, at which time it appears to have been a place of great note. In 1296, the caſtle was beſieged by Edward I. of England, and taken by aſſault; it was again recovered in 1313, by Randolph Earl of Moray, afterwards regent during the minority of David II: at laſt Robert Bruce demoliſhed this fortreſs, as well as ſeveral others, leſt they ſhould aſſiſt the endeavours of the Engliſh to overawe the inhabitants into ſubmiſſion. It lay in ruins for many years, till it was rebuilt by Edward III. of England, who garriſoned it ſtrongly. In 1341, it was again in poſſeſſion of the Scots, acquired by a ſtratagem of William de Douglas, the ſame who had contributed to the victory gained by the Scots at the *Borough muir;* (vide *Fordun's Scotichronicon*, lib. 13. cap. 47.) About this time we find that Edinburgh was the uſual reſidence of the royal family; it was the frequent ſeat of the parliament, and the ſeveral monarchs had conferred on it many privileges; in particular, the ſuperiority of the port and mills of Leith. In 1461, a very conſiderable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England, in conſequence of their kindneſs to him when in a ſtate of exile, viz. that the inhabitants ſhould have liberty to trade to all the Engliſh ports, on the ſame terms as the city of London. James IV. conferred many privileges on the city, many of which it ſtill enjoys. By the overthrow of that

monarch, at Flowden, the inhabitants were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation and diſmay for the ſafety of the city: but the magiſtrates accommodating themſelves to the exigency of their ſituation, bravely reſolved to defend the city to the laſt extremity; they levied money to extend and renew the fortifications, which had fallen into diſrepair, and enacted that every fourth man ſhould watch and ward in rotation. Although this alarm ſoon ſubſided, and the inhabitants were gradually relieved from the trouble of watching at night, yet a certain number were appointed to prevent diſturbances, which continue to this day, and are termed the *town guard*. At this period of alarm, the plague alſo made its appearance, and almoſt depopulated the city. In 1504, the town was nearly rebuilt with wooden houſes; and in the ſame century, Edinburgh and Leith were completely laid waſte by an Engliſh fleet, which had ſailed up the Forth; but theſe towns ſoon recovered from their ruinous ſtate, and became more ſplendid than before. In 1570, the caſtle underwent a long ſiege; the town being held by the party of the regent, while Sir William Kirkaldy, the brave governor of the caſtle, declared for Queen Mary. He was obliged to ſurrender by the interference of Queen Eliſabeth; but the Engliſh commander, who promiſed him honourable treatment, gave him up to the regent, by whom he was ſhamefully hanged. After this period, we find few occurences of great moment in hiſtory in which the city was particularly concerned, till the period of 1715 and 1745, when it came into poſſeſſion of the rebel army; and in the latter year, the pretender had his father proclaimed at the croſs in great pomp, and paſſing his time in idle grandeur, inſtead of proſecuting the advantages which he had obtained, allowed the advantage to be loſt, and Edinburgh proved to Charles, the ſame that Capua of old was to Hannibal. In 1778 and 1779, two very alarming diſturbances happened, that threatened a great deal of bloodſhed, though happily they were terminated without any. The firſt was the mutiny of Lord Seaforth's regiment of Highlanders; and the other was the deſtruction of the Popiſh chapels, and other depredations on thoſe of the Catholic perſuaſion. In a capital like Edinburgh, which is making rapid improvement, and in a country where trade, agriculture, and commerce are ſo much on the increaſe, the manners of the people cannot be ſtationary, nor their ſtyle of living long the ſame. The higher ranks ſpend, now and then, a portion of their time in London, and fall into the faſhions of that metropolis. As the inferior ranks always copy the manners of their ſuperiors, theſe are gradually communicated from one circle to another, till a change is produced in the whole community; wealth affording the means, luxury creeps in apace. We ſhall contraſt our account of the preſent manners, with that given by an Engliſhman who viſited Edinburgh in 1598, as quoted by Mr. Arnot. "Myſelf," ſays he, "was at a knight's houſe, who had many ſervants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furniſhed with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of ſodden meat; and, when the table was ſerved, the ſervants ſat down with us; but the upper meſs, inſtead of porridge, had a pullet, with ſome prunes in the broth: and I obſerved no art of cookery, or furniture of houſehold-ſtuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myſelf and my companions, ſent from the governor of Berwick, about bordering affairs, were entertained after their beſt manner. The Scots, living then in factions, uſed to keep many followers, and ſo conſumed their revenue of victuals, living in ſome want of money. They vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have alſo wheaten bread, which, for the moſt part, was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the beſt ſort of citizens. They drink pure wines, *not with ſugar as the Engliſh;* yet, at feaſts, they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners' fraud to mix their wines. I did never ſee nor hear that they have any public inns with ſigns hanging out; but the better ſorts of citizens brew ale, their uſual drink, (which will diſtemper a ſtranger's body); and the ſame citizens will entertain paſſengers upon acquaintance or entreaty. Their bedſteads were then like cupboards in the wall, with doors to be opened

and ſhut at pleaſure, ſo as we climbed up to our beds. They uſed but one ſheet, open at the ſides and top, but cloſe at the feet, and ſo doubled.—When paſſengers go to bed, their cuſtom was to preſent them with a fleeping cup of wine at parting. The country people and merchants uſed to drink largely; the gentlemen ſomewhatmore ſparingly; yet, the very courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any ſtranger, uſed to drink healths not without exceſs; and, to ſpeak truth without offence, the exceſs of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the Engliſh. Myſelf being at the court, invited by ſome gentlemen to ſupper, and being forewarned to fear this exceſs, would not promiſe to ſup with them, but upon condition that my inviter would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteouſly entertained, and much provoked to carouſing; and ſo for that time avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having ſince obſerved, in my converſation at the Engliſh court, with the Scots of the better ſort, that they ſpend great part of the night in drinking not only wine, but even beer; as myſelf cannot accuſe them of any great intemperance, ſo I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of exceſs, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them. The huſbandmen in Scotland, the ſervants, and almoſt all the country, did wear coarſe cloth made at home of gray or ſky-colour, and flat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired in Engliſh or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear Engliſh cloth or ſilk, or light ſtuffs, little or nothing adorned with ſilk lace, much leſs with lace of ſilver or gold; and all followed at this time the French faſhion, eſpecially in court. Gentlewomen married, did wear cloſe upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone ſleeves after the French manner, ſhort cloaks like the Germans, French hoods, and large falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all ſorts did go bare-headed, and wear ſhort cloaks, with moſt cloſe linen ſleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior ſort of citizens wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarſe ſtuff, of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called *plodan*. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the Engliſh faſhion, in any ſort; but the men, eſpecially at court, follow the French faſhion; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks as naked heads, and cloſe ſleeves on the arms, and all other garments, follow the faſhion of the women in Germany." About 20 or 30 years ago, the generality of the people of Edinburgh were in uſe to dine at 2 o'clock: ſhop-keepers were wont to lock their ſhops at one for dinner, and open them again at two o'clock; buſineſs was attended to by all ranks after dinner: a ſimple dinner, conſiſting of one or two plain diſhes, was the uſual fare; wine was ſeldom or never ſeen at the tables of the middle ranks. The intercourſe of the ſexes was kept up chiefly at tea viſits at 5 o'clock. The people of Edinburgh were exemplary for their regular attendance at church. Public places were little frequented; excepting at the theatre, the middling ranks ſeldom appeared at any public amuſements. Families had, in general, only one or two maid-ſervants; a livery-ſervant was, we believe, unknown in the middling ſtation. The wages of a maid-ſervant, in general, was from 3l. to 4l. a-year; they dreſſed in red cloaks or tartan plaids, and ſeldom wore ſhoes but on Sundays. The taverns and lodging-houſes were poor and dirty; there was no ſuch place as a hotel. At this period the inhabitants of Edinburgh were greatly incommoded for lodging; people of quality and faſhion were obliged to ſubmit to ſmall, dull, and unhealthy habitations: as a proof of this, it is only neceſſary to mention, that, even as late as the year 1783, the houſe which, in 1763, the then Juſtice Clerk inhabited, was poſſeſſed by a French teacher; the Lord Preſident Craigie's houſe by a rouping wife, (ſaleſwoman of old furniture); Lord Drummore's houſe was left by a chairman for want of accommodation; and a houſe lately occupied by one of the preſent Lords of Seſſion is now poſſeſſed by a tailor. Of late the change is alſo, in every

other reſpect, remarkable. The tables of the middling ranks not only exhibit varieties of diſhes, but wines are almoſt univerſally drank; and, when a party goes abroad to dine, there they alſo ſpend the afternoon. It is much to be regretted that the ladies are ſo much neglected in theſe parties; the gentlemen, in general, preferring the bottle to the drawing-room. That ſoftneſs and elegance of manners, which can only be acquired in the company of ladies, is much on the decline. The hour of dinner now is 4, and often 5 o'clock, and buſineſs is but ſeldom attended in the evening. Sunday is now the principal day for ſeeing company; of courſe, the churches are but badly attended. The dreſs of people of faſhion was coſtly and elegant; it was accounted abſolutely neceſſary to be in dreſs at a public place. This part of ceremony is much given up, and people go to aſſemblies, plays, and concerts, much in the ſame way as they go to dinner. The ladies, ſtill, however, attend more to dreſs; many good conſequences might be figured to enſue, were the gentlemen equally attentive to this part of ceremony. Hoſpitality is a leading feature of the inhabitants. The lower ranks may, with juſtice, be charged with intemperance, and this is much owing to the cheap price of whiſky. There were very few inſtances (if any) of a citizen of Edinburgh keeping his carriage 20 years ſince; now, there are many. The lodgings, particularly of the New Town, and other newly erected buildings, are elegant and healthy. In general furniture is to be ſeen correſponding to the houſes. Though the wages of ſervants have been much the ſame theſe 20 years, yet their appearance and dreſs is greatly improved; now, perhaps, theſe are on the other extreme. The extent of the ancient and extended royalty of Edinburgh is about 2 Engliſh miles from the W. end of the Fountainbridge to the E. end of the Abbeyhill, and nearly the ſame length from the Grange toll-bar on the S. to Broughton on the N. and the circumference is about 7 miles. It comprehends 9 parochial diſtricts; but in calculating the population, the pariſhes of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, South and North Leith, are included; making the whole, in 1791, 84,886. In the vicinity of Edinburgh there are many ruins of ancient religious eſtabliſhments, which it would be foreign to our work to detail at length; for a deſcription of LEITH, as the port of the city, ſee LEITH; and at ARTHUR'S-SEAT will be found the mineralogy of that mountain. The Calton and Caſtle-hill are chiefly compoſed of a ſpecies of hard whinſtone, of a dark colour, called *trap* by the Swediſh mineralogiſts, and *corneus trapezius niger ſolidus* by Schmeiſſer: ſome of it contains a conſiderable quantity of decompoſed *hæmatites* and *ſcheorl*, and is acted upon by the mineral acids: many of the rocks aſſume a baſaltic appearance, in irregular cryſtallizations: the lower ſtratum of the Calton is of coarſe *breccia*, compoſed of pieces of porphyric lava, cemented by a reddiſh *feldt-ſpar*; above this is a ſtratum of porphyry. In 1785, a conſiderable quantity of the rare mineral, called the *margodes* by Linnæus, was diſcovered in this ſtratum, from the ſize of a pea to that of a nutmeg, of a teſſalated cryſtallized ſhape, reſembling a garnet; it is nearly of a ſimilar nature to the *zeolite*, of which many beautiful ſpecimens have alſo been found. In St. Cuthbert's, or Weſt Church pariſh, is that excellent freeſtone quarry which ſupplies the city, and contributes to its elegance. Near Stock-bridge, in the ſame pariſh, is St. Bernard's well, a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring, which is much reſorted to for its medicinal virtues. The late Lord Gardenſtone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, cauſed a very elegant temple to be erected over it, containing a ſtatue of *Hygeia*, the goddeſs of Health, which, though beautifully proportioned in itſelf, is by far too large for the temple under which it ſtands.

EDINBURGH (UNIVERSITY OF.) In the year 1581, the magiſtrates and town council of Edinburgh obtained a grant from James VI. for founding and eſtabliſhing an univerſity or college within that city. The patrons, aided by various donations, purchaſed the area, belonging to the collegiate provoſtry and prebends of the *Kirk-a-field*, on the S. ſide of the city, and began immediately to prepare the buildings in the beſt manner, for the reception of

the teachers and ſtudents; and in the month of October, 1583, Robert Rollock, who had been invited from a profeſſorſhip in St. Andrews, began to teach. He was elected principal next year, and 4 other profeſſors were ſoon after appointed. In 1617, James VI. having viſited Scotland, after his acceſſion to the crown of England, and having ordered a public philoſophical diſputation at Stirling-caſtle, was ſo ſatisfied with the merits of the members of the univerſity of Edinburgh, that he conferred on it many privileges, and deſired that for the future it ſhould be named "*the college of King James*," which it ſtill bears in all its diplomas and public deeds. For ſeveral years the foundation of the college was only a principal, and 4 regents or profeſſors of philoſophy; but a profeſſor of humanity or Latin was afterwards appointed, a profeſſor for mathematics, and one for the Hebrew and oriental languages. The medical profeſſorſhips were inſtituted in 1685; but theſe were only titular, till the year 1720, when, in conſequence of the great abilities and exertions of MONRO the father, an attempt was made to teach every branch of medical knowledge in a regular manner, and the attempt ſucceeded ſo well, that, ever ſince, the reputation of the univerſity as a ſchool of medicine has been conſtantly increaſing in Britain, and even amongſt the moſt diſtant nations. The celebrity of this college has been greatly owing to the uniform attention of the magiſtracy in filling the vacant chairs with men of known abilities in their reſpective departments, and they have been always attentive to the inſtitution of new profeſſorſhips, as the public ſeemed to demand them: moſt of the chairs have ſmall ſalaries, and the ſalary of the king's phyſician is divided amongſt thoſe of the faculty of medicine who have none. The inſtitution at preſent conſiſts of a principal and 3 profeſſors of the faculty of *theology*; 4 profeſſors of the faculty of *law*; 8 of the faculty of *medicine*; 7 of the faculty of *arts*; and a profeſſorſhip of *agriculture* and *rural affairs*, lately eſtabliſhed. Beſides theſe, 2 of the medical profeſſors give regular clinical lectures on thoſe caſes in the Royal Infirmary, which are judged to be moſt important. In conferring degrees, thoſe of *Doctor* of *Divinity* and *Law* are honorary, and conferred on men of known learning and talents; thoſe of *Maſter* of *Arts* and *Doctor* of *Medicine* are conferred on candidates, after ſtrict private and public examinations. The number of ſtudents in the different claſſes amount to upwards of 1000 yearly. There are only 50 burſaries, and theſe do not exceed 12l. *per annum*. The winter ſeſſion laſts from the middle of October to the beginning of May; and the ſummer ſeſſion, during which *botany*, *natural hiſtory*, and the *clinical lectures* are taught, begins with May, and laſts till Auguſt. The profeſſors are diſtinguiſhed by long black gowns, but the ſtudents have no particular dreſs. The old buildings being very mean, and unfit for the reception of ſo many profeſſors and ſtudents, and quite unſuitable to ſuch a flouriſhing univerſity, and the improved ſtate of the city, the magiſtrates and council ſet on foot a ſubſcription, for erecting a new and magnificent ſtructure, according to a deſign of the late Robert Adams, Eſq. architect. The eſtimate for completing the whole was 64,000l. and of this nearly 30,000l. was immediately ſubſcribed for. On the 16th of November 1789, the foundation ſtone was laid with great ſolemnity and grandeur by the Right Honourable Lord Napier, Grand Maſter-maſon of Scotland, in preſence of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, the principal, profeſſors, and ſtudents of the univerſity, and a number of the firſt nobility and gentry of the kingdom. After the committee had expended the ſubſcriptions, which amounted in all to about 38,000l. the building was obliged to be given up, and though the N. front, and part of the E. is now finiſhed, it is probable, unleſs parliament makes it a national concern, and grants large ſupplies, it will never be finiſhed. The E. and W. fronts are to extend 255 feet, and the S. and N. 358. There are to be lodgings for the principal, and 8 of the profeſſors. The library is intended to be 160 feet in length; the muſeum of the ſame extent; the hall for examinations and conferring degrees 90 feet by 30. The large and commodious anatomical theatre is already finiſhed,

and there is to be a similar room for a chemical laboratory, and large halls for the instruments and experiments of the professors of mathematics, natural philosophy, and agriculture. The whole, if completed, will be the most splendid structure of the kind in the world, and at the same time the most complete and commodious. Connected with the University are the *College Library*, the *Observatory*, and the *Botanic Garden*. The *Library* was founded in 1580, by Mr. Clement Little, advocate, who bequeathed it to the town council; and it was for some time under the direction of the ministers of Edinburgh, but it was afterwards presented to the university. Like other collections of the same nature, it is entitled to a copy of every work entered at Stationers'-hall; and it receives from each student at matriculation, a small contribution, and 5l. from each professor on his admission: these sums amount to about 170l. *per annum*. Besides a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, it has several excellent portraits; and, lately, a fine marble bust of the late celebrated Dr. William Cullen, was erected by the members of the faculty of medicine. The museum of natural history contains a tolerable collection of natural curiosities, and the number is daily increasing. The collection of anatomical preparations, principally collected by Monro the father and the son, is exceedingly valuable; and the midwifery preparations are no less so. The *Observatory*, as mentioned in the account of Edinburgh, is situated on the Calton-hill, and is now under the direction of the professor of natural philosophy; it is far from being complete, though it contains the famous reflecting telescope, invented by the late Mr. Short, esteemed the most perfect instrument of the kind in Britain. The *Botanic Garden* is about a mile from the university, on the road from Edinburgh to Leith; it consists of about 5 acres of ground, and contains a great variety of plants brought from every part of the world. The professor of botany is botanist to the king, and receives a salary of 120l. annually for the support of the garden. The late Dr. Hope, who planned the garden, and brought it to its present state of improvement, erected in 1778, a monument to the memory of Linnæus. It is a neat vase, supported on a pedestal, with this inscription:

"*Linnæo posuit Jo. Hope.*"

EDLESTOWN; a village and parish in the county of Peebles. The village is situated near the burn of *Edlestown*, on the post road from Edinburgh, from which it is 17 miles distant. It contains about 200 inhabitants. The parish extends 10 miles in length from N. to S. and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 7 miles. The surface is mostly hilly, and devoted to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. It is watered by the *Edlestown* river, which takes its rise from various springs on the N. and N. E. boundaries, and forming at *Cowey's Linn* a cascade of 35 feet, falls into the *Tweed* near *Peebles*. A small lake also gives rise to the *South Esk* river, which falls into the sea at Musselburgh. The parish, in 1793, contained 710 inhabitants.

EDROM; a parish in Berwickshire; is about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, extending along the foot of the Lammermuir hills, and into the flat country of the Merse: a great part of the soil is fertile, and when well cultivated, produces excellent corn; but, towards the hills, it is muirish and shallow; it is watered by the two rivulets *Blackadder* and *Whittadder*, which here unite near a hamlet called *Allantown*. The celebrated mineral spring, which is called *Dunse Spa*, is on the borders of this parish, where its march runs with the parish of Dunse. The greater part of the land is well enclosed, and drains have carried off several small lakes and marshes, with which the face of the country was formerly much disfigured. Population in 1790, 1336.

EDZELL; a parish on the N. W. corner of the county of Angus. It is nearly surrounded by 2 rivulets, which here unite, and receive the name of the North Esk. The soil is of an inferior quality, shallow, and lying on a rocky or gravelly bottom. The whole parish belongs to the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule of Panmure, and Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine, Bart. The waters of the North Esk, in this neighbourhood, appear to contain calcareous matter dissolved in them; for the whole bed

of the river is covered with calcareous concretions. The caſtle of Edzell is a moſt magnificent ruin; it long was the property of the family of Lindſay, but now belongs to Mr. Maule. There are 3 druidical temples, the ſtones of which encloſe an area of an elliptical form, 45 feet in length by 36 in breadth. Population in 1792, 963.

EGLISHAY; one of the Orkneys; it is a pleaſant, low lying iſland, with a ſmall Gothic church in the W. part, formerly dedicated to St. Magnus, the tutelar ſaint of the Orkney iſlands. This church has a pyramidal ſteeple, and a vaulted choir, which joins to the body of the church. The coaſt is in general ſandy, and one or two of the bays afford ſhell ſand, which has been ſucceſsfully employed as a manure. The ſoil is very good, and in general capable of cultivation; a conſiderable tract on the N. ſide, of ſandy hills, covered with bent, contains great numbers of rabbits. There are 12 or 13 boats employed in the fiſhing, and in trading with Shetland and the neighbouring iſles. In the months of October and November, great quantities of *ſponge* and *fan-coral* are annually thrown aſhore. It contains upwards of 210 inhabitants.

EIGG; one of the weſtern iſles, attached to the county of Inverneſs, and is one of the cluſter which compoſes the pariſh of Small Iſles. It is between 4 and 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, and is computed to be about 8 miles diſtant from the *Ariſaig*, the neareſt part of the main land; it is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, having a ſmall valley running through it. The low grounds are tolerably productive. In Eigg are ſeen frequent ſpecimens of baſaltic pillars over the whole iſland; and along the coaſt the rocks are chiefly of a honeycomb *lava*, exceedingly light and porous, having a great reſemblance to *pumices*, and other volcanic productions. Eigg is the property of John M'Donald, Eſq. of Clanranald, who receives 343l. 12s. 3d. of yearly rent; it contains 400 inhabitants.

EIL (LOCH); the inner part of an inlet from the ſea, on the borders of Argyll and Inverneſs-ſhires, which, nearer the ocean, is known by the name of *Loch Linnhé*: near its head is the Houſe of *Loch Eil*, the occaſional reſidence of the chief of the family of Cameron, who take their deſignation from it. At the part where the loch turns northward, and changes its name from Linnhé to Eil, ſtands *Fort William*, and the adjoining village of *Maryburgh*.

EILDON HILLS; three conical hills in the neighbourhood of Melroſe, in the county of Roxburgh; the elevation of two of them is about 2000 feet above the level of the ſea, but the N. E. hill is chiefly noted for the veſtiges of a regularly fortified Roman camp, which communicates with other military ſtations on the two other hills.

ELGINSHIRE, or the county of MORAY. Vide MORAY.

ELGIN, or ELGYN; a royal borough and county town of Morayſhire, to which it ſometimes gives its name. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the ſmall river Loſſie, about 2 or 3 miles from its influx into the German ocean, where there is a ſmall village, called *Loſſie-mouth*, with a tolerable harbour; it is ſaid to have been built by Helgy, general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who conquered Caithneſs, Sutherland, Roſs, and Moray, about the year 927. At what time Elgin was erected into a royal borough does not appear; the oldeſt charter extant is from Alexander II. anno 1234, who grants to the burgeſſes of *Elgyn* a guild of merchants, with as extenſive privileges as any other borough in Scotland enjoys. It was the policy of the ſovereign, in the middle ages, to give great privileges and immunities to the towns, for the purpoſe of balancing the dangerous power which the feudal ſyſtem afforded to the nobles; but when the regal governments at any time became feeble, theſe towns, unequal to their own protection, were under the neceſſity of placing themſelves under the ſhelter of ſome powerful lord in the neighbourhood: accordingly, we find the town of Elgyn accepting charters of protection, and diſcharges of taxes from the Earls of Moray, who held it in a ſpecies of vaſſalage, about the end of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th century. At laſt, Charles I. in 1633, eſtabliſhed and confirmed all the grants of his royal predeceſſors; and the *ſett* of the burgh was ratified by the convention of royal boroughs, in

1706. Andrew Biſhop of Moray, in 1224, tranſlated the biſhopric of Moray from Spynie to Elgin; but that cathedral was deſtroyed by Alexander Lord of Badenoch. About the year 1414, it was completely rebuilt, in a ſtyle of great magnificence. From the ruins, which ſtill remain, it appears to have been a large and ſplendid edifice, in the Gothic ſtyle of architecture; in length above 260 feet, and upwards of 34 feet in breadth; not ſurpaſſed in beauty by any building of that nature in the kingdom. The revenues were very conſiderable; for, after ſeveral eſtates were feued off, there remained at the Reformation, what would now produce an annual income of upwards of 4000l. ſterling. The harbour of *Loſſie-mouth*, which is the property of the borough, admits veſſels of 80 tons at ſpring tides; and a conſiderable quantity of corn is ſhipped for Leith and Grangemouth. The whole revenue of the town may amount to nearly 200l. *per annum*. It contains nearly 3000 inhabitants. The pariſh of Elgin extends about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth: the ſurface is flat, riſing gently towards the *Black hills;* in the back parts of the pariſh, the ſoil is in general ſandy, with calcareous particles, but many places are of a rich loam and clay, exceedingly fertile. Near the town of Elgin, on an eminence, called the *Lady-hill*, are the remains of a fortification, which is well known to have exiſted in the reign of William the Lion, King of Scotland. The ruins of the priory of Pluſcardine are truly magnificent; the church was never completed, as the foundations of the W. part of the croſs were only laid; but, in the part which has been finiſhed, are ſmall pieces of *freſco work*, of very lively colours, and tolerably accurate deſign. The beautiful glen, in which this fine ruin is ſituated, is the property of the Earl of Fife, who has done much to render the ſcenery more ſtrikingly picturesque. In 1792, the pariſh contained 4534 inhabitants.

ELLIOT; a ſmall rivulet in the county of Angus. It takes its riſe from the great moraſs termed *Dilty moſs*, in the pariſh of Carmylie, and after a meandering courſe of about 4 miles S. in the bottom of a deep den, falls into the German ocean, about 2 miles W. from the royal burgh of Aberbrothock; the banks, near its confluence with the ocean, are finely covered with trees, and the almoſt ruinous caſtle of *Kelly*, romantically ſituated on the verge of a precipice, which overhangs its bed, renders the ſcenery peculiarly intereſting. A neat bridge of 3 arches is thrown over it, in the line of road from Dundee to Arbroath.

ELLON; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire; extending about 9 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The ſurface is uneven; but, though there is a good deal of riſing ground, the height is inconſiderable, and cannot be named hills. In the low grounds, on the banks of the river *Ythan*, the ſoil is dry; but in the northern parts it is generally wet and moſſy. There are a few ſmall plantations of fir, aſh, elm, and alder; but they ſerve rather for ornament and ſhelter, than for any other purpoſe. The village of *Ellon* is pleaſantly ſituated on the Ythan, over which is thrown a handſome bridge: here is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhing, which rents at 80l. ſterling; and the Ythan is navigable to large boats, within half a mile of the town. The village contains about 200 inhabitants, and the country part 1630; making the population of the pariſh about 1830 ſouls.

ELST (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Criech, in the county of Sutherland. It is about 2 miles in length, and diſcharges itſelf into the Frith of Tain, by a rivulet of the ſame name.

ELY or ELIE; a town and pariſh in the county of Fife. The town was formerly a royal borough, by a charter from Malcolm II. but was diſfranchiſed from ſending members to parliament, on account of its inability to maintain them; it ſtill, however, retains the privileges of a royal borough, with that exception; it is ſituated on a dry and healthy ſpot, ſo near to the ſea, that it waſhes the walls of ſome of the houſes; it poſſeſſes an excellent harbour, and is the deepeſt water in the Frith of Forth, except Burntiſland; it is remarkably eaſy of acceſs, and perfectly ſafe; but with all its advantages, the trade is ſo trifling, that it is going faſt to decay for want of the neceſſary repairs: to the eaſtward of the harbour, and at a ſmall diſtance from it, *Wudchaven* is ſituated, ſo called, it is

faid, from general Wade, who recommended it to government as proper for a harbour for the reception of men of war; it is very large, and has water from 20 to 22 feet at common tides. The parifh is fmall, being only about a fquare mile in extent; the whole is enclofed, and is the property of Sir John Anftruther, who has here an elegant refidence, called *Ely-houfe*. Rubies of a brilliant luftre have been found near the fhore, gradually waſhed from the rocks. Population in 1793, 620.

ENDRICK RIVER has its fource in the parifh of Fintry, in Stirlingfhire. It runs E. and S. for about 3 miles, and then turns due W. ruſhing in full ſtream over the *Loup of Fintry*, forming a cataract of 91 feet in height: after receiving the river *Blane*, and other plentiful ſtreams in its courſe, and forming 2 beautiful cafcades at *Gartneſs*, the ſpot where the famous *Napier of Merchiſton* invented his logarithms, it loſes itſelf in Loch Lomond, about 14 miles from the hill where it takes its rife.

ENSAY; one of the ſouthern diviſions of the Harris iſles. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; it is verdant all over, having an excellent ſoil, well cultivated.

EORSA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying between the iſlands of Mull and Icolmkill; it contains 2 families or 13 inhabitants.

ERIBOLE (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, in the pariſh of Durneſs, county of Sutherland. It is a ſpacious harbour, with excellent anchorage, well ſheltered by the bright and elevated rocks of *Whitenhead* on one hand, and by the rocks of *Ruſpin* on the other.

ERICHT, or ERRACK; a lake in Perthſhire. It is the largeſt in the county, except Loch Tay, being 24 miles in length, but ſcarcely a mile in breadth; it lies at the head of the diſtrict of Rannoch, and extends ſome miles into the county of Inverneſs. Being ſituated in the very heart of the Grampians, it is encompaſſed on all ſides by lofty mountains, and rugged cliffs of the moſt tremendous aſpect. In the valleys, between the hills, there is ſome herbage; but Ceres is a ſtranger to the banks of the lake, having relinquiſhed that poſſeſſion to heath, and a few ſtraggling birches and alders; a haunt for the game of the foreſt. In one of the valleys, on the N. ſide, within ſight of the lake, a houſe was built ſome time ago by Mr. Dundas of Arniſton, Mr. Hamilton of Pentcaitland, and others, for the purpoſes of hunting, on a feu granted by the Duke of Gordon. In the neighbourhood of this lake, the unfortunate Prince Charles, after his defeat at Culloden, is ſaid to have remained ſeveral weeks concealed; often without the common neceſſaries of life. From the E. end of this lake runs the river Ericht, which, uniting with the river *Gauir*, the outlet of *Loch Rannoch*, acquires the name of the *Tummel*, and afterwards joins the river Tay, not far from the caſtle of Blair of Athol.

ERICHT, or EROCHT, is alſo the name of a river in the diſtrict of Stormont, in the ſame county. It is formed by the union of the *Ardle* and *Blackwater*, or *Shee*, and after a courſe of 13 or 14 miles S. E. falls into the Iſla: in its paſſage through the valley of Strathmore, it is a very rapid river, frequently overflowing its banks, and doing conſiderable damage to the farmers, from which circumſtance it has received the appellation of the *Ireful Ericht;* its channel is in general rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth; the banks in ſome parts are very low, but in moſt places they are very high and rugged, and often covered with wood. About 2 miles N. from the village of Blair-Gowrie, they riſe at leaſt 200 feet from the bed of the river, and on the W. ſide are formed for about 700 feet in length, and 220 feet in height, of perpendicular rock, as ſmooth as if formed by the tool of a workman. Here the botaniſt will find ample fund for entertainment, and the naturaliſt will be highly gratified by the appearance of the primary ſtrata of freeſtone, admirably diſplayed. About one mile below Blair-Gowrie is the *Keith*, a fine natural caſcade: the ſcenery on the banks of this river are peculiarly beautiful, and its picturesque appearance has been much increaſed by the numerous ſeats which have been built in its neighbourhood. It abounds with ſalmon and trout, and for 2 miles below the *Keith*, it is ſaid to afford better rod-fiſhing than any other river in the kingdom.

ERNE, or EARN; a lake and river in Perthſhire. The lake is about 8 miles long, and 1½ broad, ſituated at the head of that beautiful ſtrath or vale through which the river runs, and to which it gives its name. The banks of the lake for above 5 miles on each ſide, are cloſely covered with a foreſt of natural oak, and the profit ariſing from the ſale of the bark and timber is nearly equal to the rents of the adjoining arable land; by its ſide is the road from Crieff, through the pariſhes of Comrie and Monivaird to Loch Ernè head, preſenting a great variety of beautiful proſpects, and is perhaps not inferior to any of the ſame extent in the Highlands of Scotland. Loch Erne does not abound with fiſh, but poſſeſſes a few trouts and pike. Near each end of it are 2 ſmall iſlands, evidently artificial, on one of which are the remains of an ancient caſtle. Near the upper part of the lake, *Benvoirlich* mountain rears its majeſtic ſummit, elevated to the height of 3,200 feet above the level of the ſea, commanding a proſpect only bounded by the hills in Mid-Lothian, and the mountains of Ayrſhire. From the E. end of Loch Erne runs the river Erne, about 4 miles above the village of Comrie, and paſſing that village, and the towns of Crieff and Abernethy, receiving many rivers in its courſe, through the beautiful and fertile vale of Stratherne, falls into the river Tay a little below the old caſtle of Elcho. The Erne has been much and juſtly admired for thoſe beautiful curves which it deſcribes, and *peninſulæ* which it forms; it has ſeveral bridges, but thoſe at Crieff, and the village called the *Bridge of Erne*, are the moſt remarkable; it abounds with ſalmon and trout, and is navigable for ſmall ſloops of 50 or 60 tons, as far as the bridge, about 4 miles from its junction with the Tay.

ERNGROGO (LOCH); a ſmall lake in the pariſh of Croſſmichael, in the ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright; it covers about 40 acres, and is remarkable for 2 ſmall iſlands, which are much reſorted to by ſea-gulls during the breeding ſeaſon.

ERRICK; a river which takes its riſe among the mountains of Strathdearn, in Inverneſsſhire; and flowing through the valley of *Strotherrick*, falls into Lochneſs near the church of Boleſkine.

ERROL; a village and pariſh in the Carſe of Gowrie, county of Perth. The pariſh is nearly of a regular figure, being 5½ miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, ſtretching acroſs the Carſe from the foot of the hills to the banks of the Tay. Though it is in general level, there are ſeveral riſing grounds, which add much to the beauty of its appearance; the ſoil is in general a ſtrong clay; but, in the neighbourhood of the village, it is a black fertile loam: this ſoil is exceedingly favourable for orchards, and a conſiderable extent is covered with fruit trees. The country is interſected in different places with ſmall tracts of water, called *powis*, collected chiefly from the trenches opened for draining the ground: the Tay into which they iſſue affords ſalmon in great abundance, and the fiſhings are rented by a company in Perth. By the conſtant action of the tide and current, the river every year carries off many acres of excellent land, and the proprietors have been obliged to build large ſtone dykes for the defence of their eſtates. The village of ERROL is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, riſing by a gradual aſcent above the level of the country, commanding a proſpect extenſive and delightful: but the houſes are as mean as the ſituation is pleaſant; as there is no ſtone in the neighbourhood, they are moſtly built of clay, and huddled together without order or regularity. The number of the inhabitants in the town is about 828, in the country 1857; making the whole population 2685.

ERSKINE; a pariſh in the county of Renfrew. It is of an oblong form, meaſuring from E. to W. 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. From the *Clyde*, which forms the northern boundary, the ground riſes gradually towards the S. producing a ſucceſſion of gently ſwelling ridges, of inconſiderable height. The ſoil is in general light and ſhallow, of a black or gray mould, intermixed with gravel. The produce of the farms is rather ſcanty, and many of the farmers have found it more productive to allow their lands to remain in paſture. Fruit and foreſt trees thrive well, particularly on the banks of the *Clyde*. The firſt fine thread manufactured in the kingdom, was by a lady of this pariſh,

of the family of Bargarron, about the beginning of the laſt century, which trade has been kept up in the neighbourhood ever ſince. There are ſeveral valuable fiſhings on the Clyde. Lord Blantyre's eſtate poſſeſſes 2 or 3 excellent freeſtone quarries; and there are ſeveral appearances of coal, but the ſearch has never been fully proſecuted. *Erſkine*, a ſeat of Lord Blantyre, is a fine building, ſurrounded with extenſive parks and plantations. Population in 1792, 808.

Esk, being evidently a corruption of the Gaelic word *Uiſg*, which ſignifies *water*, is a name applied to many rivers in Scotland; in particular, to one in Dumfrieſſhire; to the *North* and *South Eſks* in Mid-Lothian; and to the *North* and *South Eſks* in the county of Forfar.

Esk, in Dumfrieſſhire, riſes in the upper extremity of the eaſtern diſtrict of that county, and taking a S. W. direction, forms for ſeveral miles the boundary with England, and falls into the head of the Solway Frith. From this river the diſtrict through which it runs has acquired the name of *Eſkdale*, formerly a lordſhip or barony in the family of Maxwell, but attainted on account of the attachment of that family to the houſe of Stuart.

Esks (North and South), in Mid-Lothian, riſe in the borders of the county of Peebles, and uniting about a mile below the town of Dalkeith, fall into the Frith of Forth at Muſſelburgh.

Esk (North), in Forfarſhire, has its ſource amongſt the Grampian mountains, on the borders of Aberdeenſhire, and running eaſtward forms the boundary between Angus and Mearns, pouring into the German ocean, about 2 miles N. from Montroſe. From it the noble family of Carnegie take the title of Earl of North Eſk.

Esk (South), in the ſame county, alſo takes its riſe in the Grampians, and paſſing the town of Brechin, falls into the ocean at Montroſe. About 2 miles from its mouth it expands into a large baſon, into which the tide flows; and contracting oppoſite the town of Montroſe, a neat wooden bridge has been lately erected there, on the poſt road from Arbroath to that town. There are ſeveral valuable ſalmon fiſhings on the river, and formerly pearls of great value were found, but the muſſel beds (*mytilus edulis*) being greatly exhauſted, no ſhells have been found old enough to produce the pearls. The banks of the river are ornamented with many elegant ſeats, of which *Brechin-caſtle*, *Roſſie*, and *Kinnaird*, are the chief; the latter is the reſidence of Sir David Carnegie, whoſe anceſtors were denominated from the river, Earls of South Eſk.

ESKDALE; the eaſtern diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire, through which the river *Eſk* runs. Vide Esk.

ESKDALEMUIR; a pariſh in the county of Dumfries, in that diſtrict of it to which the Eſk gives its name; it is about 11 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, extending along the 2 rivulets, which, united, form the river Eſk. The ſurface is mountainous and elevated, and only adapted for ſheep paſture; but on the banks of the rivers there are a few meadows or holms, which admit of culture. On almoſt every hill in the pariſh are the marks of encampments, ſome of which are rectangular, and ſome of an oval or circular form. Population in 1792, 619.

ESSIE and NEVAY; an united pariſh in the county of Angus, occuping part of the northern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and part of the valley of Strathmore; containing about 8 ſquare miles, or 5120 ſquare acres, about one half of which is cultivated. It is waſhed by the river *Dean*, and by 2 ſmall rivulets. The ſoil is various, being a fertile loam and clay in the ſtrath, degenerating in proportion to the elevation; a great part is encloſed and well cultivated. There are veſtiges of ſeveral fortifications, which are aſcribed to the Romans, but are more probably the works of the army of Edward I. A ſmall vein of ſilver ore, too inconſiderable to be wrought, was diſcovered ſeveral years ago in the S. E. corner of Effie; and there is an excellent freeſtone quarry at the foot of Sidlaw, the ſtone of which is of a light gray colour, and admits of a fine poliſh. Population in 1793, 630.

Etie, or Etive (Loch); a navigable inlet of the ſea in Argyllſhire, near 20 miles long, but of very unequal breadth; its banks are pleaſant, being indented with creeks and bays, affording ſafe anchorage in any wind

they are delightfully variegated with hills and valleys, meadows, and corn fields, wood and water, and have ſeveral valuable ſalmon fiſhings, particularly at the village of *Bunawe*, where the lake Awe diſcharges itſelf into it. The extremity of Loch Etive bends its courſe in a north-eaſterly direction, till it terminates in a point, where it receives the waters of the *Etie* river, pouring through *Glen Etie*, a valley famous for the reſidence of Uſnath, the father of Nathos, Althos, and Ardan, ſeveral of Oſſian's heroes. In Lock Etive is a ſmall iſland, and the ruins of a houſe, ſtill termed *Ealan Uſnich*, "the iſland of Uſnath." About 7 miles from the entry of the lake, it contracts into a narrow channel, about a muſket-ſhot over: this place is called Connel, which ſignifies rage or fury, very deſcriptive of it. A ridge of uneven and rugged rocks here run acroſs two-thirds of the channel, and occaſion, at particular times of the tide, a current flowing with dreadful rapidity; and, when ſwelled unuſually by a ſpring-tide, and the waters of the Awe, as ſoon as the ebb begins, it diſcharges itſelf with a violence and noiſe unequalled by the loudeſt cataract, and which may be heard at the diſtance of many miles. This celebrated current ſeems to be alluded to by Oſſian, when he ſays, "Theſe are not thy mountains, O Nathos! nor is that the roar of thy climbing waves." There is a ferry at this place, which is ſafe at particular times of the tide. About 2 miles below, on a promontory almoſt inſulated, is the ancient regal reſidence of Dunſtaffnage; (vide DUNSTAFFNAGE.) The ſhores of Loch Etive are covered with porphyric and granitic water-worn pebbles, intermixed with great quantities of ſhell ſand.

ETTERICK; a pariſh in the county of Selkirk, is very extenſive, the extreme points being diſtant 10 miles in almoſt every direction. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous, the river Etterick winding through it. The ſoil in the haughs and valleys is exceedingly deep and fertile, in a great meaſure formed by the rich particles of earth brought down from the hills, and depoſited from the waters: notwithſtanding this fertility, very few good crops are raiſed, owing to the great elevation of the country, and the frequency of the rains which prevent the crops from coming to maturity. The ſoil on the hills is moſſy, and fit only for paſturage. There are two lochs adjoining to one another, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Yarrow, called the *loch of the Lawes*, and *St. Mary's loch*, abounding with pike and perch. Numerous flocks of ſheep are reared in the hills, the higheſt of which are *Ward Law* and *Etterick Penn*; the former riſing 1,920 feet above the level of the ſea, and the latter about 2,200. Population in 1791, 470.

ETTERICK FOREST comprehends a great part of the county of Selkirk; it appears in former times to have been covered with trees; but of theſe few veſtiges now remain. The property belongs to the crown, who appoints a chamberlain or keeper of the foreſt to receive the rents.

ETTERICK RIVER takes its riſe in the pariſh of the ſame name, and, after a winding courſe of 30 miles, through ſcenes rendered familiar by paſtoral deſcription, receiving the ſtream of *Yarrow* near Philip-haugh, is abſorbed into the Tweed ſome miles above Melroſe.

EUCHAR; a rivulet in Argyllſhire. It takes its riſe from *Loch Seammadale*, in the pariſh of Kilninver, and after a rapid and diſturbed courſe N. W. falls into the ocean at the Sound of Mull.

EVELICKS; a river in the county of Sutherland, which falls into the Frith of Dornoch. It abounds with trout and ſalmon; and a ſmall fiſhing village of the ſame name is ſituated at its mouth.

EVIE and RENDALL; an united pariſh in the mainland of Orkney. Vide POMONA.

EWES; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Eſkdale, Dumfrieſſhire. It is about 8 miles in length from N. to S. and its medium breadth is nearly 5½; it is watered by the river *Ewes*, a tributary ſtream of the *Eſk*, which it joins near Langholm, about 10 miles from its ſource. The ſurface is hilly, moſtly covered with verdure, and fringed with thriving plantations, exhibiting much picturesque and ſtriking ſcenery. Only a ſmall part is under cultivation, the great attention of the farmer being the rearing and feeding of ſheep. Population in 1791, 320.

EYE (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Fearn in Ross-shire, about two miles long, and half a mile broad. From it proceeds the small rivulet Eye, forming in its course a succession of smaller lochs, which are much frequented by aquatic fowls; it afterwards falls into the Moray Frith, near the small fishing village of *Balintore*.

EYE; a river in Berwickshire, rises in the parish of Cockburnspath, and taking an easterly course through the parish of Ayton and Coldingham, falls into the sea at Eyemouth. It abounds with trout, and, at particular seasons, salmon are caught in it.

EYEMOUTH, or HAYMOUTH; a considerable town in the county of Berwick. It is a borough of barony, of which Mr. Home of Wedderburn is superior and proprietor. At the beginning of the last century Eyemouth was a small fishing village, which afforded a retreat for smugglers; but, shortly after the union, that pernicious trade being much quashed, the gentlemen of the county took advantage of the excellent natural harbour, formed by the river Eye, and erected a pier on both sides, by voluntary subscription: this was executed by Mr. Smeaton, who conceived an high opinion of the advantageous situation. It lies at the corner of a bay, in which ships can work in and out at all times of tide, or lie at anchor secure from all winds, except the N. and N. E.: in such cases the harbour can be easily taken, and vessels of small burden lie in safety, defended from the impetuosity of the sea by the northern pier. Since the erection of the harbour, the trade of the town has much increased, and corn and meal have been shipped here to the extent of 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than double that quantity. The coast abounds with fish, and many fishing boats are constantly employed. The parish is small, being nearly confined to the limits of the burgh, containing at most only 800 square acres: the soil is good, and produces every sort of grain, of a good quality. Upon a small promontory stretching out into the sea, are the remains of a regular fortification, said to have been erected by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, when going to invade Scotland, while he held the regency in the minority of Edward VI. Though all the rocks along the coast are common whinstone, yet the rock which composes this promontory is a coarse *puddingstone*. In 1793, the population was about 1000.

F

FAIRAY; one of the Orkney islands, is about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad; separated by a narrow sound from the island of Eday. It affords excellent pasture.

FAIR ISLE; an island lying in the middle, betwixt the clusters of Orkney and Shetland, the inhabitants of which are almost in a state of nature. From its small size, and its great distance from the nearest islands, it in ancient times was peculiarly exposed to invaders. "The natives," says Buchannan, "are by far the poorest of all others; for the fishermen from England, Holland, and other maritime nations, who every year frequent these seas, seize upon, and carry away every thing as they please:" hence, although these depredations have ceased, those islanders are only emerging from the effects of so precarious and distressing a condition, and only beginning to know the comforts of a settled society. It extends upwards of 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; rising into 3 lofty promontories, and encompassed with precipitous rocks; it is every where inaccessible, unless upon the S. E. where, lowering itself a little, it

affords a safe station for small vessels. There are several promontories, one of which, the *Sheep Craig*, is nearly insulated, rising from the ocean in a conical shape to the height of 480 feet. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep pasture on the hills is excellent, and noted for improving the wool. In the year 1588, the flag ship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked on this island; and tradition points out the humble residence of that shipwrecked nobleman. The island is the property of Lord Dundas, who draws from it about 80l. sterling of yearly rents; it is reckoned one of the Shetland isles, and is annexed to the parish of Dunrossness, nearly 25 miles distant; it contains about 220 inhabitants.

FAIRNTOSH; a village in Rossshire. Vide FERRINTOSH.

FALA and SOUTRA; an united parish in the Lothians, of which Fala lies in Edinburghshire, and Soutra in the county of Haddington. It comprehends part of the Lammermuir ridge, of which *Soutra-hill* is the N. W. point, elevated 1000 feet above the level of the sea. From the foot of this hill the surface is nearly level, having a tolerably fertile soil. The lands are in general in a state of high cultivation, and many of them enclosed with hedge-rows and ditches, sheltered with clumps and belts of planting. There are the ruins of an hospital on Soutra-hill, founded in 1164, by Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, for the relief of pilgrims, and poor and sickly people. Soutra was formerly a very considerable village; but now there is nothing to mark the happy spot where it stood, except a few wretched cottages, feeble remembrancers of its ancient greatness.

"Sunk are thy bow'rs in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall."

The parish is thinly inhabitated, containing only 372 persons.

FALKIRK; a considerable town in the county of Stirling. It is situated near the river *Carron*, on the high road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, from which cities it is nearly equidistant; the road also to Stirling and the North Highlands, passes through it; it stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the circumjacent country. Falkirk was formerly a burgh of regality, under the baronial jurisdiction of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander; but no records are extant of any magistrates having been invested with the power of the burgh, except the bailiff of the Earl, who, before hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, had an extensive authority in civil and even criminal cases; it is now governed by a baron-bailie, who is appointed by William Forbes, Esq. the lord of the manor. This officer can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the payment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about money affairs, where the sum does not exceed 2l. sterling; he can also punish petty delinquents by fine and imprisonment. Falkirk is noted for several fairs within the year, and 3 celebrated *tryfts*, at which on an average there are sold 60,000 black cattle, besides immense flocks of sheep, and a number of horses. The town of Falkirk contains about 3900 inhabitants. The parish is between 7 and 8 miles in length from E. to W. and in some places more than 4 in breadth; it is watered by the *Carron* on the N. near which lies the extensive carse of Falkirk, celebrated for its fertility. The parish is exceedingly level, except the eminence on which the town is situated. The great canal intersects it; and numerous villages have been built in its neighbourhood, within the bounds of this parish: of these, *Grangemouth*, *Camelon*, *Briansford*, and *Laurieston*, are the chief; the population of which, taken along with that of the town, amounts to upwards of 8000. The Carron works are also in the neighbourhood, though not exactly in the parochial district of Falkirk. This town, on the 17th January, 1746, was the scene of an engagement betwixt the royal and the rebel army, in which the latter were defeated, and retreating northward, were at length totally dispersed at the battle of *Culloden*.

FALKLAND; a town in the county of Fife, noted for being once the residence of the Scottish kings. It was erected into a burgh by King James II. in the year 1458, and its charter was renewed in 1595, by King James VI. "to obviate," as the preamble states, "the damage and inconvenience

fuſtained for want of innkeepers and victuallers, by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their ſubjects, who came to their country-ſeat." In this charter is ſtated the right of holding a weekly market, and 4 public fairs annually. The government is veſted in 3 bailies, 14 counſellors, a treaſurer, and town clerk, who are ſelf-elected. The revenue of the burgh is *communibus annis*, from 100l. to 110l. ſterling *per annum*. The town is neatly built, and plentifully ſupplied with fine water by leaden pipes; it carries on a conſiderable manufacture of coarſe linens and oſnaburghs. Contiguous to the town is a village called *Ballinbrae*, making the whole population 1057. The pariſh of Falkland is nearly of a ſquare form, containing about 10,000 acres: towards the N. is a conſiderable plain or flat, called the Park of Falkland, about a mile and a half ſquare, from which the ſurface gradually riſes on the S. to that hilly ridge which forms the *Lomonds:* the ſides of theſe hills are ſkirted with furze and heath, above which they exhibit a beautiful verdure at all ſeaſons, riſing to a conical ſummit, called the *Eaſtern Lomond*. The whole ridge affords, in moſt places, excellent paſture, interſperſed here and there with abrupt and rugged maſſes of freeſtone rock, and looſe heaps of blue muirſtone. The ſoil is partly a light brown loam, part ſand and gravel, but by far the greater part is a deep moſs, containing the roots of oak and other trees. Beſides the town of Falkland, and the contiguous ſuburb of *Ballinbrae*, the pariſh contains 2 other villages, *Newton* and *Freuchie*, which, together, contain about 650 inhabitants. The Eaſtern Lomond contains limeſtone, ſmall quantities of coal, and an ore of lead; marl is alſo found, and ſmall quantities of *ſteatites*. The moſt remarkable antiquity is the palace of Falkland, which, for many years, was the occaſional reſidence of the royal family of Scotland. It is completely ruinous, but the family of Skene of Hallyards, are heritable keepers of this royal *demeſne*. There are the remains of ſeveral encampments, one of which is on the ſummit of the Eaſtern Lomond. In 1791, the pariſh of Falkland contained 2198 inhabitants.

FALLOCH; a river in Dumbartonſhire, which takes its riſe amongſt the Lennox hills, and, after a rapid courſe through the vale to which it gives the name of *Glenfalloch*, falls into Loch Lomond.

FANNICH (LOCH); a lake in Roſsſhire; is about 9 miles in length, and from 1 to 1½ in breadth. It diſcharges itſelf by a ſmall river called *Grudie*, into Loch Lichart, which empties itſelf by the river Connon into the Frith of Cromarty.

FAR; a mountainous pariſh in the county of Sutherland, extending about 30 miles in length, the breadth varying from 3 to 14. The ſoil is in general barren and ſhallow, but on the banks of the river *Naver* and *Borgie* it is deep, and tolerably fertile. The extent of ſea coaſt is 11 miles; the ſhore is high and rocky, and conſiſts of *Strathy-head* and *bay*, *Armdale bay*, *Far-head* and *bay*, and other ſmaller promontories and bays. The whole coaſt is excavated into extenſive caves, affording retreat to immenſe numbers of ſeals. Loch Naver is the principal lake in the diſtrict, and there are ſeveral ſmaller lakes, from which ſmall rivulets take their riſe. There are ſeveral Pictiſh caſtles, and a ruin on the promontory of *Far-head*. Population in 1790, 2600.

FARE HILL, in the pariſh of Mid-Marr in Aberdeenſhire, riſes from a baſe of 16 miles in circumference, to the height of 1793 feet above the level of the ſea.

FARG; a ſmall river in Perthſhire. It takes its riſe in the Ochil hills, and runs a conſiderable way in a deep and narrow glen, before it iſſues into the plain of Stratherne: after a courſe of 7 miles directly N. it bends towards the E. and, ſhortly after, loſes itſelf in the river *Earn*, at a place to which it gives the name of *Culfargie*. It abounds with fine trout, and is the ſcene of agreeable amuſement to the angler in the proper ſeaſon.

FAR-OUT-HEAD; a very conſpicuous promontory in the pariſh of Durneſs, in the county of Sutherland. It forms the W. border of *Loch Eribole*, and is diſtant about 14 miles E. from Cape Wrath.

FARRAR; a ſmall river in Roſs-ſhire, which is one of the principal branches of the *Beauly*.

FEARN; a pariſh of ſmall extent

in the county of Rofs, forming a fquare of about 2 miles. The furface is nearly flat, with the exception of a few eminences, which are all capable of cultivation. In the center of the parifh the foil is a deep loam; towards the S. and W. it is a rich clay; the N. and E. is gravelliſh and fandy. Loch Eye occupies the central diſtrict, and furniſhes water to fupply 3 or 4 mills. The coaſt of the Moray Frith, which forms the boundary on the S. E. is flat and fandy for about a mile, on which are ſituated the ſmall fiſhing towns of *Balintore* and *Hilltown;* the remainder of the coaſt is bold and rocky. Freeſtone abounds in ſeveral places, but no other mineral has been diſcovered. The village of Fearn is ſituated near the ſite of the old abbey, which is a ruin of great antiquity: the caſtle of *Lochlin* is alſo a remarkable building; it has ſtood upwards of 500 years, and muſt have been almoſt impregnable before the invention of artillery. There is another very ancient ruin at *Cadboll*, of which nothing remains but a few vaults, and the ſide walls. It is ſaid that the famous lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, King's advocate in the reign of Charles II. was born in the caſtle of Lochlin. In 1791, the pariſh of Fearn contained 1600 inhabitants.

FENWICK; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, about 9 miles long from E. to W. and 6 miles broad. The ſurface is broken, though none of the eminences are of great elevation: the whole ſoil is moſſy; but, towards the weſtern border, tolerably fruitful, and well cultivated. It is watered by 2 ſmall rivulets, which riſing in the muirs of Eagleſham, interſect the pariſh of Fenwick, and, uniting near the town of Kilmarnock, runs into the river Irvine, a few miles before it falls into the ſea. The village of *Fenwick-town* is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of one of theſe rivulets; it is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and a bleachfield is ſhortly to be eſtabliſhed; it contains nearly 200 inhabitants. Coal is found in ſmall quantities, and there is abundance of free and limeſtone: in the quarries of the laſt are found petrified ſhells, and other relics of the ancient inhabitants of the ocean. Population in 1793, 1281.

FERGUS (St.) a pariſh ſituated in that part of the diſtrict of Buchan, which belongs to the county of Banff. It is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by the ſmall river *Ugie*, which ſeparates it from Peterhead. The ſurface exhibits an alternate ſucceſſion of riſing grounds and valleys, having a rich clay foil, which, when properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. The coaſt is bold and rocky; part of the rocks being excellent limeſtone, and part granite, eaſily quarried. There is a ſalmon fiſhing on the *Ugie*, the property of Mr. Ferguſon of Pitfour, which lets at 100l. ſterling *per annum*. The bleachfield of Meſſ. Scott and Co. at *Inverugie*, employs a number of hands; and, at the ſame place, Mr. Seller carries on a porter and beer brewery with ſucceſs. A conſiderable quantity of fine yarn is ſpun in the pariſh. The great Field Marſhal KEITH was born at *Inverugie-caſtle*, in the year 1696; a general of the higheſt military talents which this country has produced. Population in 1794, 1240.

FERN; a pariſh in the county of Angus; extending about 5 miles in length from N. to S. and about 2 in breadth from E. to W. at the foot of the Grampian hills. The greater part of the ſurface has a light loamy ſoil, with a good expoſure; but a few fields are of a deep clay. The ſheep farms in the hills afford excellent rich paſture to numerous flocks of ſheep; it is waſhed by the ſmall rivulets *Cruich* and *Noran*, the latter of which is noted for the purity of its ſtream. There is a blue ſlate quarry, which is ſometimes wrought. Population in 1791, 500.

FERNELL; a pariſh in the county of Angus. Its extent is 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; ſituated on the S. bank of the river South Eſk, about 3 miles S. E. from Brechin. The low ground on the banks of the river is fertile, having a fine clay and loamy ſoil, capable of producing any kind of grain; the higher grounds are rather of an inferior quality, being compoſed of black earth, inclining to moſs. Except a ſmall eſtate of about 100 acres, the whole pariſh belongs to Sir David Carnegie, Bart. of South Eſk, who has his reſidence at *Kinnaird-caſtle*, an ancient and extenſive building, lately modernized in a ſuperb and princely

ſtyle. The policies are laid out with great taſte, and the extenſive plantations around it are in a thriving ſtate. Not far from the church is an old caſtle, once the reſidence of the anceſtors of the family of Airly. Population in 1791, 620.

FERRINTOSH; a village and barony in the pariſh of Urquhart, in Roſsſhire, the inhabitants of which long poſſeſſed the excluſive privilege of diſtilling whiſky, without being under the exciſe laws; but this privilege was reſumed by government in 1786, and the ſuperior of the barony allowed about 20,000l. as a compenſation.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG; a village in the county of Fife, ſituated at the mouth of the Tay, about 4 miles below Dundee. It has its name from its local ſituation, having been a well frequented ferry before the bridge of Perth was built. The pariſh of Ferry-Port-on-Craig extends from the Tay S. 5 miles in length, and the breadth varies from half a mile to a mile along the banks of that river. The ſhore is partly ſand, and partly rocky: and the ſoil varies from clay to loam, with an intermixture of ſand. A conſiderable quantity of brown linens is manufactured, the weavers being chiefly employed by the merchants of Dundee. The pariſh contains 920 inhabitants, of which 730 live in the village.

FESSIE; a ſmall river in the diſtrict of Badenoch, in Inverneſs-ſhire, which falls into the *Spey* near the church of Alvie.

FETLAR; one of the moſt northerly of the Shetland iſles. It is about 4 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, with a tolerably fertile ſoil of loam and ſand, producing barley, oats, and other corn very abundantly. There is on this iſland a conſiderable quantity of that ore of iron which is called *bog-ore*, of a very rich quality: there are alſo ſome veins of copper ore, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that, by a careful ſearch, *plumbago* or black lead would be found; two or three rocks afford ſome ſpecimens of filamentous *aſbeſtos*; another rock contains *ſteatites*, or rock ſoap, and there are ſeveral ſmall veins of limeſtone: garnets are ſometimes found near the center of the iſland. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

FETTERANGUS; a ſmall village in Buchan, in Aberdeenſhire, the property of Mr. Ferguſon of Pitfour, M. P. It carries on a ſmall trade in the making of linen, checks, and linſey-woolſey ſtuffs; it contains about 200 inhabitants.

FETTERCAIRN; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine. It lies at the foot of the lower tier of the Grampian mountains, extending a conſiderable length into the *how* or *hollow* of the Mearns, containing by accurate meaſurement 14,359 Engliſh acres. The ground on the W. is light and ſharp, with a ſmall mixture of moſs; on the E. it becomes deeper, conſiſting of a fertile clayey loam. The greater part is encloſed with hedge and ditch, or ſtone fences; and, of late, a great quantity of trees, of various kinds, have been planted. The greateſt exertions in this way has been made on the eſtates of Wotton and Burn, by the late General Lord Adam Gordon. On the laſt eſtate his Lordſhip has built an elegant houſe, at a ſmall diſtance from the North Eſk river, by the ſide of which he has laid out ſome extenſive and romantic walks: the policies contain about 600 acres of thriving plantation on a rude and barren ſpot, formerly covered with heath and moſs. A romantic bridge, called *Gannachy bridge*, is thrown over the North Eſk, the foundations of which ſtand on two ſtupendous rocks, elevated to a great height above the ſurface of the river. About a mile W. from the village of Fettercairn is an old ruin, called *Fennellaa's-caſtle*, where, it is ſaid, Kenneth III. King of Scotland was murdered. In 1790, the population was about 2000.

FETTERESSO; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, about 10 miles long, and between 5 and 6 broad, containing 24,914 ſquare acres; 8000 of which are arable, the reſt muiry or moſſy, upon a hard ſtony bottom, which, however, is now planted with a variety of thriving trees, which add conſiderably to the beauty of the country. It is watered by the ſmall rivers *Cowie* and *Carron*, near the former of which ſtands the manſion-houſe of Mr. Barclay of *Urie*, ſurrounded with an extenſive plantation: about 2 miles S. W. from Urie, is the manſion-houſe of *Fetteresſo*, the reſidence of the family of Mariſchal, previous to the at-

tainder, and now the property of Mr. Duff; beſides theſe, there are elegant modern houſes on the eſtates of *Netherby*, *Muchals*, and *Elſich*. The ſea coaſt is bold and rocky, poſſeſſing only one bay, where fiſhing boats can lie in ſafety. Near *Stonehaven*, which lies on the immediate border of the pariſh, Mr. Barclay has lately begun to feu a regular village, conſiſting of 2 parallel and croſs ſtreets, with a ſquare of 2 acres in the middle: the houſes are well built, and covered with ſlates, and the inhabitants have the advantage of the harbour of *Stonehaven* for carrying on manufactures. On the hill called *Rhi Dikes*, or *King's Dikes*, the veſtiges of a rectangular encampment are very diſtinct; and in every part of the pariſh are the remains of druidical temples. In 1793, the population of Fetteresſo was 3370.

FEUGH; a ſmall rivulet in Kincardineſhire, a tributary ſtream of the Dee.

FIDDICH, or FEDDICH; a conſiderable river in Banffshire, which unites its waters with the Spey, in the pariſh of Boharm. Its banks are very pleaſant, and *Fiddichſide* is fertile to a proverb in that country.

FIDDRIE; a ſmall iſland in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, oppoſite to the village of Dirleton. On it are the ruins of a building, deſigned either for a chapel, or a *lazaret* for the ſick.

FIFE-NESS; the eaſternmoſt point of land in Fifeſhire, which projects into the German ocean, between the Friths of Tay and Forth: from it a ridge of rocks, called the *Car-rocks*, project a conſiderable way into the ſea, rendering it very dangerous to mariners.

FIFESHIRE. This extenſive and populous county is a ſort of peninſula, lying between the Friths of Tay and Forth; bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Frith of Tay, which divides it from Perth and Angus; on the S. by the Frith of Forth, which ſeparates it from the Lothians; the German ocean bounds it on the E.; and on the W. it borders with the counties of Perth and Kinroſs, and a ſmall corner of Clackmannan. It extends about 60 miles in length from Culroſs to Fifeneſs, and is about 18 in breadth; comprehending a ſuperficies of nearly 480 ſquare miles. The face of the country is agreeably diverſified; towards the W. it is mountainous, and a ridge of hills extends eaſtward almoſt its whole length, occupying the central diſtrict; towards the N. and S. the ſurface gradually deſcends to the Friths, exhibiting the moſt beautiful and enlivening proſpect of fertile and well cultivated fields: woods and plantations abound through the whole: the hills are covered with ſheep, whoſe wool is in high eſtimation. Great improvements have been lately made in agriculture; and the farms, eſpecially on the N. declivity, are rented exceedingly high. It is watered by ſeveral ſtreams, none of which deſerve the name of rivers, except the *Eden* and *Leven*; the former of which empties itſelf into the ocean at St. Andrews, and the latter at the village of Leven: both theſe rivers abound with trout and ſalmon; and on no coaſt of Scotland is the white fiſhing more productive than on the Fife coaſt. From its ſituation, it muſt have been very early inhabited; the fiſhings, the coal mines, the harbours, and other advantages for navigation, muſt have attracted ſettlers, and the coaſt would be firſt peopled and beſt cultivated, while the interior would be more neglected: this appears to have been the caſe, when King James VI. compared the county to a gray mantle with a gold fringe. The whole coaſt is covered with ſmall burghs, which that monarch regarded with particular attention, and very early in his reign endeavoured to render them ſubſervient to his wiſhes, of raiſing Scotland high in the world as a commercial nation; he granted them many privileges and immunities, and encouraged the inhabitants by every means in his power, to proſecute the advantages which, by their local ſituation, they poſſeſſed; indeed, the municipal privileges which they received from that monarch, though rendered unimportant by the union with England, will long remain a monument of his political ſagacity and diſcernment, both which were greater than they are commonly repreſented to have been. The county can boaſt of poſſeſſing ſeveral ancient ſeats of royalty: at Dunfermline, at Falkland, at Kinghorn, and at St. Andrews, veſtiges of royal ſplendour are ſtill to be ſeen. It contains 13 royal boroughs, which poſſeſs

parliamentary repreſentation, and ſeverals which have loſt that privilege from their being unable to defray the expence which attended the ſending a commiſſioner to the Scottiſh parliament. The 13 parliament towns are, CUPAR, ST. ANDREWS, INVERKEITHING, DUMFERMLINE, BURNTISLAND, KINGHORN, KIRKCALDY, DYSART, PITTENWEEM, ANSTRUTHER WESTER and EASTER, KILRENNY, and CRAIL. Of thoſe which retain all their privileges, except that of ſending members to parliament, we may mention *Auchtermuchty*, *Strathmiglo*, *Newburgh*, *Falkland*, *Kilconquhar*, *Elie*, *Earlsferry*, &c. which, indeed, are only ſmall towns, but deſerve notice, from their former importance. To the county alſo belongs the ſmall iſlands of *May* and *Inchgarvie;* (vide MAY and INCHGARVIE.) There are few large eſtates in Fifeſhire, it being moſtly divided into ſmall diſtricts, on which the proprietors have their reſidences; to attempt an enumeration of the principal ſeats would be incompatible with our work. From this minute diviſion of the land, however, it is worthy of remark, that in no county in Scotland is land of greater value; few eſtates being ſold at leſs than 25 or 30 years purchaſe. It is divided into 63 parochial diſtricts, and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 93,743 inhabitants, being nearly 196 to the ſquare mile; a much greater proportion than is to be found in any other county in Scotland. It was anciently an earldom in the Macduff family, created by Malcolm III. for the ſervices performed by the Thane of Fife, in reſtoring him to the throne of Scotland, when uſurped by Macbeth. That title having expired, it was lately revived in the Duffs of Braco, lateral deſcendents of the ancient family: the ruins of the reſidences of that powerful nobleman are ſtill evident in many parts of the county. The whole of the S. ſide lies upon coal, and many pits are wrought on every part of the coaſt: in many places is excellent limeſtone; and ſome marl is found in the diſtrict: ironſtone, of excellent quality, is found in the weſtern and middle quarters, and much is forged in the diſtrict, or exported to the Carron works. Lead ore is found in the *Eaſtern Lomond*, one of the two conical hills which riſe nearly in the middle of the county, and are ſeen at a great diſtance: in Kemback pariſh alſo, lead ore has been wrought: at Balmerino beautiful pebbles have been found, ſome of which are ſtriped, and ſome of the fortification appearance: a few agates have alſo been found in the *Eden* near Cupar, which have been much admired by lapidaries: near *Earlsferry*, rubies of a fine water have been found; and, in the poſſeſſion of Lady Anſtruther, is a pair of buckles, mounted with the ſame precious ſtone, found in the neighbourhood of Elyhouſe, the ſeat of Sir John Anſtruther. In the limeſtone quarries of Innertiel, in the pariſh of Abbots'-hall, the ſpecimens of petrified ſhells, *entrochi*, *cornua ammonis*, *patellæ*, and *aculei echinorum*, are ſingularly beautiful, and have obtained places in the cabinets of the curious: other limeſtone quarries alſo contain the ſame marine *exuviæ*, though in a leſs perfect ſtate. The valued rent, as ſtated in the county books, is 362,584l. 7s. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 174,000l. ſterling. The county of Fife ſends one member to parliament.

FILLAN; a river in Perthſhire. It takes its riſe on the borders of Argyllſhire, and winding a circuitous courſe of 8 or 9 miles through a valley to which it gives the name of *Strathfillan*, falls into Loch Dochart; and, as this communicates with Loch Tay, from whence the Tay takes its riſe, *Fillan* is generally conſidered as the head of that large river.

FINDHAVEN; a hill in the pariſh of Oathlaw, in the county of Angus, is elevated about 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. On its ſummit are the remains of an extenſive fortification, and towards the N. ſide it aſſumes ſomewhat of a baſaltic appearance.

FINDHORN, or FINDHERN; a river in the counties of Inverneſs, Nairn, and Moray. It takes its riſe in the hills, betwixt thoſe diſtricts of Inverneſs-ſhire called *Strathherrig* and *Strathearn*, above 50 miles from the ſea: after traverſing, with amazing rapidity, a tract of mountainous country, in a courſe nearly from S.W. to N.E. it diſcharges itſelf into the Moray Frith, about 4 miles below Forres, at

a small bay and village to which it gives its name. Over this dangerous river there are only 2 bridges from its source to the sea: one upon the military road from Aviemore to Inverness, and the other at Dulcy, upon the military road from Grantown to Fort George. It abounds with trout and salmon, and is navigable for small vessels as far as the tide flows.

FINDOCHTIE; a fishing village in the parish of Rathven, in Banffshire. It was settled as a fishing station in 1716; it is now the property of the Earl of Findlater, and contains about 170 inhabitants.

FINLAGAN (LOCH); a lake in the center of the island of Isla, about 3 miles in circumference. It abounds with salmon and trout, and discharges itself into the ocean at *Lagan* bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, where Macdonald, Lord or rather King of the Isles, frequently resided, and made the seat of his government.

FINTRAY; a parish in the county of Aberdeen; it extends nearly 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing about 10,000 acres. The surface is hilly, but in the low grounds, particularly on the banks of the Don, the soil is rich and fertile; the back parts of the parish have an inferior soil, consisting partly of peat moss, and partly of muir, interspersed with patches of arable land, some of which have a strong clay soil. Nearly 300 acres are covered with plantations, on the estates of Sir William Forbes, and Mr. Skene of Skene. The Don often overflows its banks, and, some years, has done a great deal of damage. Population in 1791, 920.

FINTRY; a parish in the county of Stirling; situated in the midst of that range of hills which reaches from Stirling to Dumbarton, and behind that particular district of them, usually denominated the *Campsie Fells*. The general appearance is hilly; but the hills are small, covered with verdure, and their shapes are finely diversified: the only inhabited parts are a small valley on the banks of the *Carron*, and another on the *Endrick*, but the parish extends nearly 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Near the southern extremity, the *Carron bog* or meadow commences, the largest, perhaps, in Scotland, containing about 5000 acres in one continued plain, affording excellent meadow hay in summer, and in winter assuming the appearance of a beautiful lake. The valley in which the *Endrick* runs has been lately planted, and the extensive plantations around the mansion of *Culcruich* are a great ornament to the country. The arable soil is light, quick, and fertile, and when enriched with good manure, produces excellent crops. A new village has been lately erected for the accommodation of the people employed in the cotton works lately built on the banks of the *Endrick*. The *Endrick* and *Carron* take their rise in this parish, and form several romantic falls in their course through it. Near the village of Fintry is a hill called the *Dun* or *Down*, in which is a very superb range of basaltic columns: this range consists of 70 perpendicular pillars in front, 50 feet in length: some of them are apparently without joints from top to bottom; others contain several joints, and are easily separable into loose blocks: some of the columns are square, others hexagonal and pentagonal; towards the E. end of the range the columns stand separated from one another 3 or 4 inches; on the W. side the basaltes does not assume a regular form, but ends gradually in a mass of cellular or honey-comb *lava*. The whole mountain abounds with iron ore. In 1793, Fintry contained 543 inhabitants.

FIRMONTH; the highest mountain in the forest of Glentanar, in Aberdeenshire, is elevated about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Arbroath, with the mouth of Tay.

FIRTH and STENNESS; a parish in *Pomona*, or the Mainland of Orkney. Vide POMONA.

FISHER-ROW; a suburb of the town of Musselburgh, from which it is separated by the river *Esk*. It is mostly inhabited by fishers and their wives, who carry the fish in creels to Edinburgh, and are particularly distinguished for their strength, activity, and laborious exertions; (vide MUSSELBURGH and INVERESK.) The suburb of Fisher-row contains about 1800 inhabitants.

FITHIE (LOCH); a beautiful lake, about a mile in circumference, in the parish of Forfar, Angus-shire. It is the property of George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, who has erected on its banks a neat cottage, as a summer-house or *boudoir*.

FLADDA; a small island of the Hebrides, about 6 miles distant from the isle of Sky. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and its coasts abound with fish.

FLANNAN ISLES are about 7 or 8 in number, about 12 miles N. W. from the isle of Sky. They are not inhabited, but are noted for fattening sheep: they are supposed to be the *insulæ sacræ* of ancient writers, and to have been the residence of the druids, from the number of druidical edifices which still remain.

FLEET; a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It takes its rise from a lake of the same name in the mountainous part of that county, and, after a meandering course through the vale of Fleet, passing the large and populous village of *Gatehouse*, falls into the Solway Frith near the church of Tyneholme. The vale of Fleet is beautiful for many miles above Gatehouse; rough heath-clad hills, indeed rise on each side; but the lower declivities, and the intermediate plain, are fertile, well cultivated, and adorned with large tracts of wood. The scenery is picturesque in a high degree; and few rivers, even in the Highlands, possess scenes of greater wildness, which are here contrasted with the beauties of cultivation. About 5 miles above Gatehouse, on the eastern side of the river, is *Camstradden*, the elegant hunting-seat of Mr. Murray; and, on the western side, nearly opposite, is the ancient tower of *Rusco*, formerly the residence of the Viscounts of Kenmure. Below Gatehouse, the appearance is no less beautiful: within the compass of one landscape are seen that populous village, the houses of *Bardarroch*, *Ardwell*, and *Cally*, the castle of Cardoness, with a fertile country, interspersed with cottages, farm-houses, and clumps of planting, with the church of Tyneholme, and the *Fleet* opening into the expanded Frith. There is a handsome bridge over the river at Gatehouse, to which it is navigable for small vessels. It contains salmon in great abundance.

FLISK; a parish in the county of Fife, situated on the river Tay, opposite to the Carse of Gowrie, extends about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is level, with the exception of one hill, called *Norman's Law*, from which the prospect is very extensive: the soil is fertile, and well adapted for the culture of wheat. On the western district stands the castle of *Balinbrieck*, an ancient edifice, approaching fast to ruin, and which was long the residence of the Rothes family. On the summit of Norman's Law are the remains of an entrenchment. Population in 1791, 331.

FLOTA; one of the Orkney isles. It is 5 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, most of it encompassed with high rocks; its heaths afford excellent sheep pasture, and abound with land fowl; it contains, with the small adjoining islands of FARA, CAVA, and GRANSEY, about 240 inhabitants.

FOCHABERS; a small town in the parish of Bellie, situated in the county of Moray on the W. bank of the river Spey. Formerly the town was in the neighbourhood of Gordon-castle, but was lately removed about a mile S. to a rising ground, and built on a neat plan, having a square in the center, and streets entering it at right angles. The town is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke of Gordon, who is superior; it is very thriving, and is yearly increasing in size. The number of inhabitants in 1796 was 935.

FODDERTY; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It is chiefly situated in a valley surrounded with high hills, intersected through its whole length by the small rivulet *Peffer*, from which the valley derives the name of Strathpeffer: this valley is nearly 2 miles long, and half a mile broad; but there are farms in the parish which extend much farther amongst the mountains, some of which equal many of the hills in Scotland for height. *Benevis* is one of the most elevated, and on *Knockfallaric* is one of those vitrified forts, the erection of which tradition ascribes to Fingal. The soil is tolerable, but the old method of cropping is generally followed by all classes of the farmers: some attempts have been made towards alter-

ing the syſtem of farming, but have always been checked for want of encouragement, none of the proprietors allowing their tenants to derive any advantage from their improvements, or offered any aſſiſtance towards carrying them on. There are ſeveral appearances of coal mines, and ſome ſtrata have been diſcovered of *ſchiſtus*, ſtrongly impregnated with *bitumen*, extremely inflammable; but no ſtratum of importance has yet been diſcovered. There are ſeveral ſulphureous mineral ſprings, which are reſorted to for ſtomachic complaints. Population in 1792, 1730.

FOGO; a pariſh in the county of Berwick. It is of a regular oblong figure, extending 6 miles in length from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth; it is interſected by the river *Blackadder*, and ſome of its tributary ſtreams. The ſoil is of two kinds: the firſt, a rich deep loam, comprehending the banks of the river, and a conſiderable tract on each ſide; the other is a light muiriſh loam, on a cold tilly bed, naturally wet, but tolerably productive in dry ſeaſons. The whole is arable, except a few acres of ſwampy ground. At a village called *Cheſters*, are the traces of a Roman encampment very much defaced. Fogo contained in 1797, 450 inhabitants.

FORBES; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united to KEARN, in forming a parochial diſtrict. Theſe, united, are about 6½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth, lying on the banks of the *Don* and *Bogie*. The greater part is muir and uncultivated, and ſeveral of the mountains riſe to a conſiderable height: *Calzvar* and *Correen* are elevated nearly 1200 feet above the *Don*, which flows at their feet. There is one limeſtone quarry, but the want of fuel renders it of little value. *Driminnor*, the ancient ſeat of the family of Forbes, appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century; it is the only ſeat in the pariſh. Forbes is thinly inhabited, containing only 370 perſons.

FORDICE; a pariſh in the county of Banff. It lies on the ſea coaſt, in a triangular figure, each ſide being nearly 5 miles in length: the general appearance is flat, with frequent inequalities or riſing grounds, none of which deſerve the name of hills, except the *Knock hill*, which is the boundary with the pariſh of Grange, and two contiguous eminences, called the hills of *Fordice* and *Durn*. Except the two ſmall bays of PORTSOY and SANDEND, the coaſt is very bold and rocky; attached to the rocks are *corallines*, and ſometimes ſamples of corals and ſponge have been fiſhed up. The ſea weed is very abundant, and is much uſed as a manure. The *Kirktown* of Fordice, ſituated about half a mile from the ſea, was erected into a burgh of barony in 1499, at the requeſt of Elphinſton Biſhop of Aberdeen; the ſuperiority of which is now veſted in the Earl of Findlater. Beſides this village, Portſoy is a conſiderable trading and fiſhing town, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, and at the bay of Sandend is a tolerable fiſhing village. At Portſoy is found that ſpecies of *jaſper* called *Portſoy marble*, which is quarried and manufactured into *chimney-pieces*, funeral ornaments, &c. The quarry is very extenſive, running nearly 4 miles in length. The hill of Durn ſeems to be compoſed entirely of marble, and a very white *quartz*, ſimilar to the *petunſe* of the Pentland hills. There are inexhauſtible quarries of excellent limeſtone, and near Sandend great hopes have been entertained of finding coal. Between the ſtrata of the limeſtone are found layers of a bituminous *ſchiſtus*, of a black colour, ſimilar to the crop veins in coal countries. Boring has been ſeveral times tried, but no diſcovery of coal has been made. There is a whitiſh coloured peat, which is very inflammable, and emits a bright light in burning. On the hill of Durn is a triple foſſe and rampart, which appears to have completely ſurrounded it; and there are remains of ſeveral druidical temples, and *tumuli*. It is ſaid that the famous Archbiſhop Sharp was a native of this pariſh; and it was alſo the birthplace of General Abercromby of Glaſſaugh. In 1793, Fordice contained 3425 inhabitants.

FORDOUN; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine; it is of an oblong form, extending in length from E. to W. about 10 miles, its greateſt breadth near the middle is about 7. The S. part is flat and plain, making a part of the continuation of the valley of Strathmore, called the *how* of

the *Mearns;* the N. diſtrict is hilly and mountainous, with a thin ſoil, far inferior in fertility to the lower part. Beſides the village of *Auchinblae*, there is another village called *Kintardine*, which gave name to the county, and was the county town till the reign of James VI. who removed the courts to *Stonehaven*, which has continued to be the county town ever ſince. There are diſtinct veſtiges of a Roman encampment, and the ruins of an old caſtle, ſaid to have been a royal palace belonging to Kenneth III. where he ſometimes reſided. This pariſh is noted for having been the birth-place of *Johannes de Fordoun*, author of the *Scotichronicon;* one of the moſt ancient and authentic hiſtories of Scotland which have been publiſhed. It alſo gave birth to the late celebrated Lord Monboddo, well known in the literary world for his writings on ancient metaphyſics, and the origin and progreſs of language. Population in 1790, 2258.

FORFAR (COUNTY OF), or ANGUSSHIRE. Vide ANGUSSHIRE.

FORFAR; a royal borough of conſiderable antiquity, and the county town of Angusſhire, where the ſheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries, being pretty centrically ſituated for the adminiſtration of juſtice. The original charters of erection are loſt; but there is extant a royal writ of *novodamus*, with parliamentary ratification, dated 1669, which certifies and confirms all the ancient charters, rights, and privileges of the burgh. It is governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, and 19 counſellors, annually ſelf-elected. The annual revenue ariſing from lands, cuſtoms, &c. is ſuppoſed to be *communibus annis*, upwards of 400l. ſterling. The ſtreets are irregular; but many of the houſes are neat, and well built. The church is elegant and commodious, ſituated nearly in the center of the town. The town-houſe is newly rebuilt; the front towards the market place has a good effect; but the rooms for priſoners are dark and uncomfortable, and the utility of the whole fabric ſeems to have been ſacrificed to the attainment of a large upper room for public meetings and amuſements. A conſiderable manufacture of *oſnaburgs* and coarſe linens is carried on in Forfar; and the making of coarſe ſhoes or *brogues*, as they are called, employs a conſiderable number of hands. The great drawback on the manufactures here, is the diſtance from a ſea port; Dundee, the neareſt, being diſtant about 13 miles. The town of Forfar contains about 4000 inhabitants. The pariſh of FORFAR extends about 6 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The general appearance is level, with the exception of the hill of *Balnaſhinar*, which lies to the S. of the town. The ſoil towards the N. and S. extremity is light and ſandy; about the middle, of a ſpouty clay. There are ſeveral lakes, viz. *Forfar*, *Reſtenet*, and *Fithie*, which have been almoſt drained for the moſs and marl with which they abound; (vide RESTENET and FITHIE.) In the loch of Forfar was an iſland with a caſtle, ſaid to have been a place of religious retirement for Queen Margaret, when Malcolm Canmore made it his place of reſidence. By the draining, it is now united to the land. The water of *Dean*, which runs from this lake, falls into the Iſla in its courſe through Strathmore to the Tay, while the waters from the reſt of the pariſh run E. to fall with the Lunan into the bay of that name, half-way betwixt Arbroath and Montroſe. In 1792, the pariſh contained 4756 inhabitants; in 1801, the number was 5165.

FORGAN, or ST. PHILLANS; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the S. bank of the Tay, which is about 2 miles broad, oppoſite to the town of Dundee. It is 4 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth: the ſurface is elevated in the middle, declining towards the river on the N. the reſt having a S. expoſure of nearly 3 miles: the ſoil is for the moſt part a light loam, highly ſuſceptible of cultivation. There are 2 ſmall harbours, at *Newport* and *Wood-haven*, from which there are regular ferry-boats to Dundee. On the banks of the river there are ſeveral valuable ſalmon fiſhings, the property of Robert Stewart, Eſq. of St. Fort: there are ſeveral ſmall villages, the inhabitants of which are generally employed in the manufacture of coarſe linens for the Dundee market. Population in 1793, 875.

FORGANDENNY; a pariſh in the county of Perth, ſituated in the vale of Stratherne, about 3 miles S. of the

town of Perth. It is about 5 miles in length, and ſcarcely 2 in breadth, containing in round numbers about 8000 Scots acres. The lower diviſion, which extends from the *Erne* to the foot of the *Ochil hills*, is a fine level country, ſimilar in ſoil to the moſt fertile land in the Carſe of Gowrie: the upper or hilly part exhibits frequent rocks, moſt of which are, however, covered with heath or furze; in the intermediate ſpaces the ſoil is a mixture of reddiſh clay, loam, and ſand. Beſides the Erne, the ſmall river *May* interſects the pariſh, falling into the *Erne* nearly oppoſite to *Dupplin*, the ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul. There are a great number of fine trees in the low diſtrict; and the ſides of the hills are covered with plantations of fir. The village of Forgan, ſituated in the hills, about half a mile from the Erne, is neatly built, having a ſmall clear ſtream dividing it into two parts. Beſides this village, there are three others, called *Ardargie*, *Newton*, and *Path of Condie*, which, together, contain nearly 400 inhabitants. Ironſtone abounds, and limeſtone has been found on the banks of the May: in the wood of Condie, which is ſituated amongſt the hills, ſeveral pieces of copper ore was found by the late Mr. Oliphant; and, near the ſame place, ſome years ago, were diſcovered certain metallic appearances, which invited a company to make trial of them: accordingly, lead was diſcovered, containing a great quantity of ſilver; but, unfortunately, the company failed in trade, and the attempt has not yet been renewed. There are veſtiges of ſeveral encampments; particularly on the ſummit of a hill called *Caſtle Law*; the circumference of its area is about 500 yards, and it is regularly fortified with a ditch and rampart. Population in 1791, 978.

FORGAN (LONG); a village and pariſh in the Carſe of Gowrie. Vide LONG FORGAN.

FORGLEN; a pariſh in the county of Banff, of a rectangular figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; the ſurface is beautifully varied, with gently riſing grounds, having a gradual ſlope towards the S. where the river Deveron forms the boundary. The ſoil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under cultivation. *Forglen*, the ſeat of Lord Banff, ſtands on the banks of Deveron, on a moſt beautiful and romantic ſituation, ſurrounded with extenſive plantations; and *Carnouſie*, the houſe of Colonel Duff, is an elegant manſion. Population in 1792, about 600.

FORGUE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, extending about 9 miles in length; its greateſt breadth being about 6 miles. It is interſected by two rivulets, the *Frendraught* and *Forgue*, the latter of which is beautifully ſkirted with wood: the ſoil in the lower parts is generally a deep rich loam, on a clay bottom, producing heavy crops; towards the S. the ground is moſtly in a ſtate of nature, and covered with heath. Upon the eſtates of Mr. Moriſon of Bognie, and Major Duff of Mayen, much has been done in planting and improving the waſte and barren appearance of the pariſh. Forgue, in 1793, contained 1778 inhabitants.

FORMAN or FORMON; one of the Grampian mountains, in Aberdeenſhire, the elevation of which is upwards of 1000 feet above the Doveran, which runs at its baſe. It is entirely covered with wood, except on the S. E. where ſtands *Cobairdy*, the ſeat of Sir Erneſt Gordon, Bart. ſurrounded with a variety of fields, in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation.

FORMARTIN was formerly a diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, and included all the lands between the rivers Don and Ythan. It is now comprehended in the *Garioch*, and part of *Buchan*.

FORRES; a royal borough in the county of Moray. It is neatly built, on a riſing ground, near the bay of Findhorn, the mouth of which, 3 miles diſtant, is its ſea port, with a ſmall village dependent on the town. It is uncertain when FORRES was erected into a royal borough; but ancient records ſpeak of it as a town of conſiderable note ſo early as the 13th century; it is governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, and dean of guild, annually elected. Forres contains 2400 inhabitants. The pariſh of Forres is about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; it is moſtly arable, and fertile, but there are ſome parts of it covered with heath. The Findhorn abounds with ſalmon, and the fiſhings on it are very valuable and productive. This river is navigable within 2 miles of the town; and a canal might

be made, at a ſmall expence, to permit veſſels to unload at the foot of that eminence on which the borough ſtands. There is one quarry of limeſtone, but there is neither freeſtone nor granite fit for building. South of the town, on a riſing ground, ſtands the houſe of *Bands-yards*, the ſeat of Mr. Urquhart, commanding an extenſive proſpect, and ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. In 1793, the population of the country part of the pariſh of Forres was 589.

FORSA; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, adjacent to the iſland of Eaſdale. It abounds with ſlate, and its mineralogy is ſimilar to that iſland. Vide EASDALE.

FORSE; a conſiderable river in Caithneſs, which takes its riſe in the pariſh of Halkirk, nearly in the center of the county; running N. it diſcharges itſelf into the Pentland Frith, at a ſmall village to which it gives its name.

FORT AUGUSTUS. Vide AUGUSTUS (FORT.)

FORT CHARLOTTE. Vide CHARLOTTE (FORT.)

FORTEVIOT; a pariſh ſituated on the fertile banks of the river Erne, that gives name to the rich and beautiful ſtrath in Perthſhire, through which it runs. The pariſh ſtretches acroſs the level of the ſtrath, comprehending ſome of the higheſt of the *Ochil hills*: beſides being interſected by the river Erne, the river May flows through it, in a beautifully variegated courſe; falling into the Erne near a ſtone bridge of 6 arches. This little river frequently ſwells to great ſize, and deſcends from the hills with great rapidity, making conſiderable deva ſtations on the banks and adjacent grounds. On its banks is ſituated *Invermay*, the reſidence of Colonel Belches, one of the moſt romantic and pleaſant ſpots in Strathearne. Around it are extenſive plantations, and natural trees; amongſt which, the *birk* or birch hold a conſpicuous place, and perpetuates the remembrance of the ſcenery deſcribed in the ballad to which it gave riſe: "*The Birks of Invermay.*" This river alſo exhibits ſome natural curioſities and cafcades, that deſervedly attract the attention of ſtrangers; (vide MAY.) *Haly-hill*, in this pariſh, was once the ſite of the royal reſidence; but the traces of the building are very indiſtinct. Population in 1798, 970.

FORT GEORGE. Vide GEORGE (FORT.)

FORTH: one of the moſt conſiderable and important rivers in Scotland. It takes its riſe in the N. ſide of Benlomond mountain, in Dunbartonſhire, and running from W. to E. nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom, forms that Frith or arm of the German ocean to which it gives its name. After leaving its ſource, it ſhortly expands into a beautiful lake, from which it is precipitated in full ſtream over a perpendicular rock; it then forms another expanſion, a third, and a fourth, before it deſcends into the low country: even at its ſource, while it is only an inconſiderable rill, which a child might ſtep over, it winds in the ſame manner, and forms the ſame links, as when become more majeſtic it paſſes through the Carſe of Stirling. In its courſe through the mountains it receives from them innumerable tributary ſtreams, which ſhortly increaſe its volume, and render its ſcenery truly picturesque and magnificent. About 6 or 8 miles above Stirling, after receiving a large ſupply of water from the united rivers of *Teath*, *Allan*, and *Ardoch*, it enters that extenſive plain, which is termed the *Carſe of Stirling* and *Falkirk*. Through this valley the river winds in a manner ſcarcely to be deſcribed: it ſeems as if unwilling to leave the fruitful and delightful country through which it runs, and as if wiſhing to prolong the term of its ſtay by lengthening its courſe: its meanders are ſo extenſive and frequent, as to form a great many beautiful *peninſulæ*, on one of which, immediately oppoſite to the caſtle of Stirling, ſtands the ruinous tower of the abbey of Cambuſkenneth, the only remnant of that venerable pile, which was one of the richeſt religious houſes in the kingdom. Here the ſcenery is truly intereſting: the fertile fields, the manſions and policies, almoſt inſulated by the turns of the river, the ruinous abbey, the white ſails of the veſſels appearing in every direction, all increaſe the beauty of the ſcene. Some idea may be formed of the windings of this noble river, when it is mentioned, that by land the diſtance from Stirling to Alloa is only 6 miles; while by water

it is not leſs than 24. Mr. Gilpin obſerves, that "in this ſinuous navigation, were the mariner to truſt entirely to the ſails, he would have to wait for the benefit of every wind round the compaſs, ſeveral times over." After paſſing *Alloa*, it expands into a conſiderable bay, upwards of 20 miles in length, but of unequal breadth. At the Queensferry it contracts conſiderably, being not more than 2 miles over, in the middle of which is the ſmall iſland of *Inchgarvie*, with its fortifications. For 3 or 4 miles it continues contracted, till paſſing the iſland of Cramond and Inverkeithing bay, it expands gradually into a Frith, which, oppoſite to Leith, is 9 miles in breadth. It continues of nearly the ſame breadth for ſeveral miles, forming many ſafe harbours and bays on the Fife coaſt; till oppoſite to Dirleton and North Berwick, in Haddingtonſhire, and the royal borough of Crail in Fife, it loſes itſelf in the German ocean. The mouth of the Forth contains ſeveral ſmall iſlands, particularly the iſle of MAY, on which a light-houſe is erected, the BASS, the iſlands of FIDDRIE and INCHKEITH, and, farther up, the iſlands of CRAMOND, INCHGARVIE, INCHCOLM, and INCHMICKERY. The Forth is navigable for veſſels of 80 tons as far as Stirling bridge, which is almoſt the only bridge of conſequence over the river; it is navigable for merchant veſſels of any burden as far as *Grangemouth*, where it is joined by the great canal of communication from the Clyde; it poſſeſſes innumerable harbours; and, above *Queen's-ferry*, the whole river may be conſidered as one of the ſafeſt roadſteads in Britain. In *Inverkeithing* bay, in *Leith* roads, in the *Ely*, &c. are alſo ſafe places of anchorage. It abounds with white fiſh of all kinds; and, higher up, there are many valuable ſalmon fiſhings; particularly at *Alloa*, *Kincardine*, *Torryburn*, and *Culroſs*. It is generally viſited by an annual ſhoal of herrings, which are eſteemed nearly equal to thoſe which viſit the weſtern coaſts of the iſland; and, within theſe few years, great exertions have been made in proſecuting that kind of fiſhery. At *Cramond*, and *Inchmickery* iſlands, were formerly immenſe beds of oyſters; but, from over fiſhing, they have been much exhauſted. On the ſhores of the Frith, every where are eſtabliſhed ſaltworks; and the greater part of the coaſts of the counties of Perth, Fife, Stirling, and the Lothians, abound with inexhauſtible repoſitories of coal, limeſtone, and ironſtone; cauſing a never-failing reſort of veſſels to the numerous ports to procure theſe valuable minerals. Since the completion of the great canal between the two ſeas, the tonnage which entered the Frith of Forth has increaſed greatly, and renders it almoſt a rival to the Thames. The length of its courſe, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles; but, calculating all the turns and windings for which it is ſo remarkable, it cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 250 miles.

FORTH and CLYDE NAVIGATION. Vide CANAL.

FORTINGAL; a Highland pariſh in Perthſhire: to it is joined the parochial diſtrict of Kilchonan, which, united, extend fully 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, occupying the N. W. diſtrict of the county. It comprehends 3 diſtricts, viz. *Fortingal*, *Glenlyon*, and *Rannoch*, beſides an eſtate of 16 ploughgates, ſituated S. of Tay-bridge, 8 miles from the church. The diſtrict of Fortingal is about 5 miles in length, is a fertile valley, with the ſmall river *Lyon* running through the bottom, containing numerous villages, and finely ornamented with woods and clumps of trees. Glenlyon is a narrow glen, 28 miles in length, ſcarcely more than a gunſhot in breadth; the ſides being formed of a ridge of the higheſt mountains in Perthſhire: it contains many ſmall villages, ſome of which have no ſunſhine for 5 or 6 months in winter. Rannoch is alſo ſurrounded with high mountains, having Loch Rannoch, a lake 12 miles long, and 1 broad, in the middle of the valley. The ſoil of this diſtrict is very indifferent, and in moſt parts of the pariſh exceedingly bad; many large woods of birch, and an extenſive fir wood, ſtill remain, of that immenſe foreſt which occupied the N. diſtrict of Perthſhire, and the county of Inverneſs. Beſides Loch Rannoch, there are other extenſive lakes, of which *Loch Errack* and *Loch Lyon* are the chief; from each of theſe lakes iſſue rivers of conſiderable ſize, which, uniting, form the *Tummel*, which joins

its waters to the Tay. *Shichallin*, the highest mountain, measures 3587 feet above the level of the sea; and some of the hills of Glenlyon and *Bein-ardmanich*, in Rannoch, are not much lower. Before the year 1745, this district was in an uncivilized, barbarous state, under no check or restraint of laws; it was the receptacle of those freebooters, who laid the whole country, from Cupar of Angus to Stirling, under contribution, obliging the inhabitants to pay them *black meal* or *mail*, as it was called, to save their property from being plundered. But, government having sent a regiment to reside amongst them, and a thief having been hung at their doors, they soon felt the necessity of reformation, and of industry. Amongst the rocks, at the back of the village of Fortingal, are several small veins of lead ore; and there is a very rich vein in Glenlyon, which was wrought some years, but it did not answer the expence. At the foot of *Shichallin* issues a spring, impregnated with some neutral salt, which is highly diuretic, and is much used in gravelliſh complaints. Besides a great many forts throughout the district, there is an extensive Roman encampment, of which the area is about 80 acres; the *fossæ* and *vallum* are much broken down by the plough; but the *prætorium* is quite complete. The late Earl of Braidalbin employed some labourers to dig for antiquities; and a few urns and Roman coins were found. In 1793, Fortingal contained about 3914 inhabitants.

FORTROSE; a royal borough in the county of Ross, on the N. side of the Moray Frith, nearly opposite to Fort George. It is composed of two towns, viz. ROSEMARKIE and CHANONRY, joined together by royal charter. The former was a burgh of considerable antiquity, being erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. King of Scotland. *Chanonry* lies about a mile to the W.; so called from being the Chanonry of Ross, where the Bishop had his residence, and is now the presbytery seat. These were united by a charter granted by King James II. anno 1444, under the common name of FORTROSS, now softened into FORTROSE; which charter was ratified by King James VI. anno 1592, and confirmed with greater immunities by the same monarch in 1612. These charters all bear, that the burgh is to be "entitled to the privileges, liberties, and immunities, heretofore granted to the town of Inverness." Fortrose is at that time spoken of as a town flourishing in the arts and sciences, having been then the seat of divinity, law, and physic, in this corner of the kingdom. At present, the town is small, and owes its consequence to the late establishment of an academy, under the direction of several public spirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood, for the education of young persons in the languages, and the principles of natural philosophy. It has a rector and two masters, who receive a salary from the mortification of 1800 merks Scots in 1699, by a Mr. Thomas Forbes, bailie of Fortrose, which had been allowed to accumulate to a considerable sum. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral still remain, one of which is used as a burial place of the Mackenzie family, and the other is occupied as a court-house, with the vaulted prisons below. From this place is a regular ferry to Fort George, which is only 6 or 7 miles distant. Dr. Geo. Mackenzie, the laborious compiler of the "Lives of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation," is said to have been born in this town: it is certain he resided here, in an old castle belonging to the Earl of Seaforth, and lies interred in the cathedral; and Dr. James Mackenzie, author of the "Art of Preserving Health," is said to have for some time taught the grammar school of the burgh. As the town of Fortrose lies in the parochial district of ROSEMARKIE, an account of the general appearance and soil of the neighbourhood will be found at that article. In 1793, the town of Fortrose, comprehending Chanonry and the burgh of Rosemarkie, contained about 740 inhabitants. It joins with the northern district of burghs in sending a member to parliament.

FORT WILLIAM. Vide WILLIAM (FORT.)

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE. These united parishes lie in two shires; the former belonging to the county of Perth, and Tulliebole being politically annexed to that of Kinross. They occupy a considerable extent of the Ochil hills, and the valley at their

foot from the river Dovan to within 6 miles of Kinrofs. The lands are elevated, and expofed to ftorms and autumnal frofts, which renders the feafons later, and the crops lefs productive. The hills afford excellent fheep paſture, and are in general covered with graſs to the very ſummit. Several extenſive plantations have been lately made, and enclofures are becoming general. There are two villages, which are both burghs of barony; one called the *Crook of Dovan*, under the ſuperiority of Moncrief Welwood, Eſq. of Tulliebole; and the other *Blairingone*, of which the Duke of Athol is ſuperior: both theſe have well attended annual fairs. The river Dovan in its courſe forms ſeveral romantic falls, particularly the *Caldron linn*, the *Rumbling bridge*, and the *Devil's mill*; (vide DOVAN.) Coal, lime, and ironſtone are found in great abundance; and moſt of the hills are compoſed of baſaltic whinſtone, of a dark blue or purple colour, which anſwers tolerably well for building. Population in 1795, 2505.

FOULDEN; a pariſh in the county of Berwick, is nearly of a ſquare form, containing about 6 ſquare miles. The ſoil varies from a ſtrong clay to loam and ſand: the whole is fertile, well enclofed, and in a high ſtate of cultivation. It is interſected by the *Whittadder*, which runs in a den, in many places from 40 to 50 yards deep. The ſea coaſt is ſteep and rocky, affording no creeks or harbours for fiſhing boats. There is an old ruin called *Foulden*, which appears to have been a place of ſtrength and ſecurity in the border wars. The village, which was formerly conſiderable, is a burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of Mr. Wilkie of Foulden, and is privileged to hold 2 annual fairs. Population in 1793, 344.

FOULIS EASTER, in Perthſhire, lately united to LUNDIE, in forming a parochial diſtrict. Vide LUNDIE and FOULIS.

FOULIS WESTER; a pariſh in Perthſhire, in the diſtrict of Stratherne, about 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is watered by the Almond, which here forms ſeveral romantic falls. The ſoil is a red clay or till, which, by cultivation and manure, becomes loamy and fertile: a very ſmall portion is enclofed, the greater part being fitted for paſture. *Abercairney-houſe*, the ſeat of Mr. Moray of Abercairney, is a large and commodious building, ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. The village of Foulis contains about 140 inhabitants; near which is the ancient manſion of *Curtoquhey*, the reſidence of Mr. Maxton. The ruins of an ancient fort or caſtle are ſeen about a mile W. from the church. Population in 1794, 1224.

FOVERAN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, extends 4 miles in length from E. to W. and about 2 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, but the ground riſes by a gradual aſcent from the ſea: the ſoil varies from a ſandy loam to a rich loam and ſtrong clay, the whole of which is arable. The river Ythan forms the boundary on the N. at the mouth of which lies the ſmall village of Newburgh. The Ythan is navigable for nearly 3 miles, but no harbour has been built, nor any accommodation for ſhipping. There are the ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles and chapels, and a few *tumuli* or cairns are to be ſeen. Population in 1793, 1243.

FOWLA, or FULE; one of the northern iſles, ſuppoſed to be the ULTIMA THULE of the ancients, not only from the mere analogy of the name, but alſo from more undoubted teſtimony; for Tacitus, ſpeaking of the Roman general Agricola, regarding his victories, and the diſtance to which he penetrated northward, thus expreſſes himſelf; *invenit domuitque Inſulas, quas vocant Orcades, deſpectaque THULE.*" Now Fowla, which is high ground, is eaſily ſeen in a clear day from the northern parts of the Orkneys. It is about 3 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; it is ſituated nearly 20 miles diſtant from any land to the weſtward of the cluſters of Orkney and of Shetland, to which laſt it is politically annexed. It is very bold and ſteep towards the W.; and the only landing-place, which is called *Ham*, lies on the E. ſide, and is much reſorted to as a fiſhing ſtation. It affords excellent and extenſive paſturage for ſheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families, making about 130 inhabitants, who, although the iſland cannot ſupply them with proviſions, are ſo attached to the place, that they are

ſeldom known to leave it, chooſing rather to ſubmit to many inconveniences than to emigrate.

FOYERS, or FYERS; a ſmall river in Inverneſs-ſhire, noted for the ſtupendous water-fall of the ſame name. The river takes its riſe amongſt the lofty mountains of the pariſh of Boleſkine and Abertarff, and pouring thro' the vale of *Foyers*, falls into *Lochneſs*, nearly in the middle between the eaſtern and weſtern extremities of that lake. The vale is as romantic as can well be ſuppoſed; the banks of the river and the ſides of the mountains are covered with weeping birch, and here and there the mountains preſent their naked precipitous fronts, from which huge fragments of rock have been hurled to the bottom: and here the beautiful plant, the *Alchimilla alpina* grows in the greateſt abundance and luxuriance. Dr. GARNETT, whoſe deſcription of the falls of the *Dovan* has already been quoted, deſcribes the falls of Foyers with equal accuracy and elegance. "Having left our horſes," ſays he, "at General's Hut, we were conducted by our landlord to the falls. We firſt viſited the upper one, which is about a mile and a half from the houſe, and nearly half a mile above the lower fall. Here the river Foyers being confined on each ſide by ſteep rocks, precipitates itſelf with great velocity, forming a very fine cataract. A little below the fall a bridge has been thrown over by the proprietor, Frazer of Foyers, from which the fall is ſeen; but, in order to obtain a proper view of it, we, with ſome difficulty, ſcrambled down the ſteep banks to the rocks below, from whence we beheld this romantic ſcene in perfection. The bridge and rocks formed a fine frame or fore-ground, behind which, at the diſtance of perhaps 20 yards, appeared the firſt part of the fall: the ſecond, and moſt important break, was a few yards nearer, and the loweſt almoſt under the arch. Our guide was preſent when very accurate meaſurements were taken of theſe falls. The following particulars are therefore put down from his information:

	feet.
From the arch of the bridge to the ſurface of the water, after the loweſt part of the fall, -	200
Height of the fall, - - - - - -	70

The bridge was built about 12 years ago; before which time, the only paſſage over this torrent was a rude alpine bridge, conſiſting of ſome ſticks thrown over the rocks, and covered with turf. It was croſſed by the peaſantry on foot, but muſt certainly have turned giddy the ſteadieſt head, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſcenes. About 3 years before the preſent bridge was built, a neighbouring farmer, on his way home from Inverneſs, had called at the General's Hut to ſhelter himſelf from the inclemency of the ſtorm, and drive out the invading cold, by reinforcing the garriſon in the ſtomach. Here he met with ſome old acquaintance, with whom he converſed of former times, without obſerving the frequency of the circulating glaſs. The ſnow continued to fall in thick flakes, and they were ſitting by a comfortable fire; at laſt, when the fumes of the whiſky had taken poſſeſſion of his brain, and raiſed his ſpirits to no ordinary pitch, he determined to go home. When he came to this place, having been accuſtomed to croſs the rude bridge on foot, he habitually took this road, and forced his horſe over it. Next morning, he had ſome faint recollection of the circumſtance, though the ſeeming impoſſibility of the thing made him ſuſpect that it was a dream; but, as the ground was covered with ſnow, it was very eaſy to convince himſelf; he accordingly went, and when he perceived the tracks of his horſe's feet along the bridge, he fell ill, and died ſhortly afterwards. In our way to the lower fall, our guide ſhewed a cave of conſiderable ſize, near the river, where the freebooters uſed to ſhelter themſelves in turbulent times. There was a way of eſcape towards the water, ſhould the main entry be diſcovered. Our next object was the lower fall. When we came to the two rude pillars before mentioned, we left the road, and went down the ſide of the hill. The deſcent to the point of view is difficult, but we were amply repaid for our trouble. The following particulars are put down from the information of our guide:

	feet.
From the top of the rocks to the ſurface of the water, - - -	470
Height of the fall in one continued ſtream, - - - - - - - -	207

From the ſurface of the ſmooth water above, to the beginning of the uninterrupted fall, - - 5
So that the height of the fall may properly be called - - - - 212

Down this precipice the river ruſhes with a noiſe like thunder into the abyſs below, forming an unbroken ſtream as white as ſnow. From the violent agitation ariſes a ſpray which envelopes the ſpectator, and ſpreads to a conſiderable diſtance. The following beautiful deſcription of this fall was written by BURNS, as he was ſtanding by it:

" Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,
The roaring Fyers pours his moſſy floods;
Till full he daſhes on the rocky mounds,
Where, thro' a ſhapeleſs breach, his ſtream reſounds.
As high in air the burſting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling ſurges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening ſheet deſcends,
And viewleſs Echo's ear, aſtoniſh'd, rends.
Dim-ſeen, through riſing miſts and careleſs ſhow'rs,
The hoary cavern, wide ſurrounding, low'rs.
Still thro' the gap the ſtruggling river toils,
And ſtill, below, the horrid caldron boils."

This is undoubtedly one of the higheſt falls in the world, and the quantity of water is ſufficient to give it conſequence: the ſcene is awful and grand, and I ſuppoſe, that any perſon who has once beheld it, will readily agree, that it is worth while to travel from Fort William to this place merely to ſee the fall. Though an immenſe body of water falls down the celebrated caſcade of NIAGARA in North America, yet its height is not much more than half the height of this, being only 140 feet." *GARNETT's Tour, vol. I. p.* 322.

FRASERBURGH; a town in the county of Aberdeen. It is ſituated on the S. ſide of the point of *Kinnaird's Head:* the houſes are neatly built, and many of them are new, and covered with tile and ſlate: the ſtreets are ſpacious, and croſs each other nearly at right angles: the tolbooth and townhouſe are nearly in the center of the town: the croſs is a fine ſtructure, of an hexagonal figure, with 3 equidiſtant hexagonal abutments: the ground area is about 500 feet, and the whole is ſurmounted by a ſtone pillar 12 feet high, ornamented by the Britiſh arms, and the arms of Fraſer of Philorth. Fraſerburgh poſſeſſes a ſmall but excellent harbour, having from 11 to 16 feet water, allowing veſſels of 300 tons to enter. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for ſhipping, in a bay nearly 3 miles in length, and upwards of 1 in breadth, with good anchorage. Adjoining the W. end of Fraſerburgh is the ſmall fiſhing village of *Broadſea*, containing nearly 160 inhabitants. Fraſerburgh was erected into a burgh of regality in 1613. The government is veſted in Lord Saltoun as ſuperior, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and council. His Lordſhip has the right and authority of provoſt, with power to nominate and appoint annually the new magiſtrates and council, by the advice and conſent of the old. The revenues of the town are nearly 50l. *per annum.* In the W. end of the town is an old quadrangular tower of 3 ſtoreys, a ſmall part of a large building intended for a college, by Sir Alexander Fraſer, who, in 1590, obtained a charter from the crown, empowering him to erect a college and univerſity " *in ampliſſimo forma,*" as the charter runs, " *et modo debito, in omnibus reſpectibus, ut conceditur et datur cuicunque collegio et univerſitate intra regnum noſtrum, erecto ſeu erigendo.*" But it does not appear it was carried into effect. The only manufacture is linen yarn, of which to the amount of 3000l. or 4000l. is annually exported. Fraſerburgh contains about 1000 inhabitants. The extreme points of the pariſh of Fraſerburgh are about 8 miles diſtant, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 3½ miles; the meaſurement exceeds 10,000 acres. The ſea coaſt extends about 4 miles, and is partly ſandy and partly rocky. Kinnaird's Head is a high promontory, projecting into the ſea. The water of Philorth ſeparates this pariſh from Rathen for ſeveral miles. Along the ſhore the ſoil is in general good, but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of *Mormond*, which is elevated 800 feet above the level of the ſea, the whole ſurface is flat and level. Beſides the old college there are the remains of ſeveral ancient towers and religious ſtructures. Near the town ſtands *Philorth-houſe*, the ſeat of Lord Saltoun, ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. In 1792, the pariſh of Fraſerburgh contained 2200 inhabitants.

FREUCHIE; a manufacturing village in the parish of Falkland, in Fifeshire, containing about 480 inhabitants.

FYERS; a river in Inverness-shire. Vide FOYERS.

FYNE (LOCH); an extensive lake or arm of the sea in Argyllshire. It extends from the Frith of *Clyde*, between the isles of BUTE and ARRAN, in a N. westerly direction, forming the boundary between the districts of COWAL and KINTYRE. It is about 32 miles in length, and the breadth varies from 12 to 3; but its average breadth is about 4 or 5 miles. Its coasts are generally flat and sandy, and are mixed with granitic pebbles, ornamented with many elegant seats; it receives many small streams, and the river *Aoreidh* or *Aray* at its northern extremity, near the royal burgh of Inveraray, where is also the princely residence of the Duke of Argyll. There it spreads out into a noble bay before the town, forming an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference, beautifully indented with a variety of *peninsulæ*, and surrounded by mountains. It is an object not only beautiful in itself, but it makes a fine contrast with the mountains around it: few of these are covered with trees, and many are entirely naked; but the want of beauty from this circumstance is fully compensated by the grandeur of their appearance. On the banks of the loch is the elegant mansion of *Ardkinlass*, the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. surrounded with extensive plantations. Loch Fyne has been, for time immemorial, noted for its herrings, which are of a superior quality to any found in the western seas. The fishery commonly begins in July or August, and continues till the first of January, during which time the lake is frequented by innumerable shoals: the fishers express, in very strong language, the quantities of herrings which abound here, asserting that the lake contains one part of water, and two parts of fish: in a single bay of the lake, 500 or 600 boats are often employed in taking them; and the groups of these little fishing vessels, with their circling nets, make a beautiful moving picture. It is conjectured on the best grounds, that there are annually caught and cured in this arm of the sea, upwards of 20,000 barrels, valued at 25s. per barrel.

FYVIE; a parish in Aberdeenshire; is about 13 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, containing about 20,000 acres; 8000 of which may be under culture; the remainder occupied by plantations, natural woods, and coarse heathy pasture. The small river *Ythan* intersects it the whole length, abounding with trout: the surface is uneven, but the hills are of small elevation: the soil is various, but in general kindly, especially in the neighbourhood of the church, and of *Fyvie-castle*, a large and elegant seat of the Hon. General Gordon, the chief proprietor. Near the church, on the banks of the *Ythan*, are the ruins of a priory, said to have been founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan, in 1179; it was afterwards dependent on the abbey of Aberbrothock. Population in 1792, 2194.

G

GADIE; a small stream in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the borders of the *Garioch* district, and discharges itself into the *Ury*, near its junction with the Don. The *Gadie* was the native stream of the poet ARTHUR JOHNSTONE, who has celebrated its beauties in several Latin poems.

GAIRIE; a rivulet in Angusshire; has its rise in the parish of Kirriemuir, and joins its waters to the *Dean* near Glammis-castle, after a meandering course of nearly 12 miles.

GAIRLOCH; a parish in Rossshire, situated on the W. coast of that county. It extends about 32 miles in length, and is nearly 18 in breadth: the surface resembles the other parts of the Highlands, abounding with hills, which afford a scanty pasture for sheep, and

interſperſed with valleys, which are tolerably fertile in favourable ſeaſons. In this pariſh lies *Loch Mari*, a large freſh water lake, containing many beautiful iſlands. This lake is formed by the union of two large rivers, which take their riſe in the E. end of the pariſh, and are in Gaelic denominated *Kenlochew*, or "the head of the loch river." The coaſt of Gairloch is famous for the cod and herring fiſhery. The chief proprietors are, Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch, the Mackenzies of Gruinord of Letterew, of Kernſary, and of Coull; all of which, except the laſt, have ſeats in the pariſh. Population in 1791, about 2200.

GAIRNEY; a ſmall ſtream which riſes amongſt the hills in Kinroſſhire, and diſcharges itſelf into *Loch Leven*.

GALA RIVER takes its riſe in the E. end of the pariſh of Heriot, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and, after receiving a conſiderable augmentation of its ſtream from the water of *Heriot*, it runs S. and paſſing Galaſhiels, diſembogues itſelf into the Tweed. The whole courſe is ſingularly romantic, and the ſcenery on its banks has fired the imagination of many poets, who have celebrated its beauties in ſeveral paſtorals. "*The braw lads of Gala water*" is a beautiful Scots ſong.

GALASHIELS; a village and pariſh in the diſtrict of Tweedale. The pariſh is of an irregular triangular figure, on an average about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth, lying partly in the county of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk; the Tweed, which divides it into two parts, being the boundary of the two ſhires. The ſurface is hilly and mountainous; the higheſt point, *Meg-hill*, being elevated about 1480 feet above the level of the ſea. The hills are moſtly green, and furniſh excellent ſheep paſture. The ſoil is various, being partly a deep loam on a till bottom, and partly a ſhallow loam upon gravel, with which it is much mixed. Conſiderable attention is paid to the rearing of ſheep, and the improvement of the wool. Beſides the *Tweed*, the pariſh is interſected by the *Etterick* and *Gala* waters, which are well known from the beautiful paſtoral ſongs to which they give their name. The village of *Galaſhiels*, part of which is ſituated in the pariſh of Melroſe, is finely ſituated on the banks of the *Gala*, and contains about 780 inhabitants. It has been long noted for the manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, known by the name of *Galaſhiels Gray*, of which about 50,000 or 60,000 yards are annually made. The rocks are chiefly of *ſchiſtus* and whinſtone; and the red ochrey earth, and the chalybeate ſprings, ſtrongly indicate the preſence of iron. Population in 1791, 914.

GALATON; a village in the pariſh of Dyſart, in Fifeſhire, containing about 430 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making nails, and other ſmall iron work.

GALLOWAY. The diſtrict of Galloway comprehends two counties, viz. the ſhire or ſtewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, and the county of WIGTON; the particular deſcription of which will be given under theſe articles. This diſtrict, in the earlieſt ages of which we have written accounts, appears to have been peopled by that nation, which the Roman writers term the *Selgovæ* and *Novantæ*; the inhabitants of Dumfrieſſhire being included under the ſame general name. The Roman province of *Valentia*, which extended over the greater part of the N. of England, and S. of Scotland, muſt neceſſarily have included this diſtrict; but being farther removed from the conteſted ground, which lay nearer the center of the kingdom, the inhabitants ſeem ſcarcely to have been driven out of their poſſeſſions: and, when the Romans left the iſland, the native lords recovered their government without difficulty. The invaſion of the Anglo Saxons forms a new æra in their hiſtory; for, upon the foundation of the Northumbrian monarchy by Ida, Galloway was united to that kingdom, and the ancient inhabitants ſeem to have been driven back into the mountains, while their invaders poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſhores. When the Saxon monarchs loſt their territories in Scotland, the rightful owners regained poſſeſſion of the whole country, from the confines of Ayrſhire on one ſide, to the mountains of Clydeſdale and the Solway Frith on the other. About this time the Daniſh invaders appeared on the coaſts, and the Scots, and inhabitants of the ſouthern diſtrict, became mutually intereſted to co-operate againſt

the Saxons and the Danes; and, descended from the same origin, the latter gradually lost their independent state; but their ancient customs and manners remained unchanged, while those of the Scots were improved, and changed by the union with the Picts and Saxons. It is probable, that colonies from the N. of Ireland frequently visited the district of Galloway, and became incorporated with the natives; introducing every where the Celtic manners and the Celtic tongue: the names also justify that idea; for writers of this period style them the *Gaelwegenses*, and their country *Gaelweg*, the country of the *Gaels*, a term synonimous with the *Celts*. This political distinction, and the diversity of character, were sufficient to make them appear in the eyes of the old writers a distinct race, and procured them the appellation of *the Wild Scots of Galloway*, which they long retained, from their ferocity and impetuous undisciplined mode of fighting, in which they nearly resembled the ancient Irish, at the time of the conquest of that kingdom by the English. At what particular period the petty sovereigns of Galloway became feudatories of the crown of Scotland, cannot be ascertained. When they went out to battle against their common enemies, the Danes, the post of honour was usually assigned to the *Galwegians;* and we have accounts of a battle being lost in the reign of David I. by the misconduct of the *Galwegians*, who led the van of the army. In the 12th century all Galloway and Carrick was subject to Fergus, at that time the most powerful subject in Scotland, who, after having warred unsuccessfully with his sovereign, Malcolm Canmore, retired in the habit of a monk to the abbey of Holyroodhouse. His sons enherited his extensive possessions; and, upon the captivity of William the Lion, in 1160, they threw off the Scottish yoke, and united themselves to England: their descendents inherited Galloway for some time, until, by the marriage of Devorgilla (the daughter of Alan, the last lord) with John Baliol of Yorkshire, the inheritance went to that family. John Baliol, son to Devorgilla, lost with the sovereignty of Scotland the lordship of Galloway; and it fell into the family of Douglas by intermarriage with an heiress of the Comyn family. The Earl of Douglas retained these estates till 1455, when they were forfeited to the crown by rebellion against James II. That monarch granted many of these estates to his adherents; particularly the Maxwells of Nithsdale, and the Stewarts of Garlies: to the latter of which the district still gives the title of Earl. Galloway was anciently famous for a particular breed of small horses, which are now mixed with the Irish and English breeds, but retain the same name. The black cattle are still noted for their excellent species, and the Galloway sheep are reckoned to afford the best flavoured mutton that Scotland yields. A considerable number of swine are also fed for the English markets. The district has been divided into UPPER GALLOWAY, which includes the northern parts of Kirkcudbright and Wigton; LOWER GALLOWAY, the southern parts of the same shires, and the RINNS of GALLOWAY, that peninsula or district of Wigton which lies W. of the isthmus formed by the approximation of the bays of *Luce* and *Ryan*.

GALLOWAY, (MAOIL OF MULL of). The southern point of the RINNS is a rocky promontory, extending several miles into the sea, and excavated into several caverns, into which the sea enters, producing with a strong southerly wind, and a flowing tide, a noise like thunder, which is heard at a great distance. As the rocks near the coast are exceedingly dangerous to ships, it has been long proposed to erect a light-house on the top of the promontory, which would greatly lessen the danger.

GALLOWAY (NEW); a royal burgh in the parish of Kells, in the stewartry of Kircudbright; it is situated in a delightful vale, which is denominated *Glenkens*, from the river *Ken*, which waters it. The houses are neat and regular, but it possesses no manufactures; its only consequence seems to be derived from its post-office, and its centrical situation, as a market for the different products of the neighbouring parishes. It was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. about the year 1633, when scarcely 20 houses entitled it to the name of a hamlet. But, in those visits which Charles paid

to Scotland, he generally dealt out ſuch honours and bounties to his Scottiſh ſubjects, which he had to beſtow; and, in this inſtance, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar obtained a peerage, by the title of Viſcount Kenmure, and the creation of this royal burgh on his eſtate. In this town the inſtitution of a farmer club has been of the greateſt importance, in diſſeminating agricultural knowledge. The whole town is the property of Mr. Gordon, the reprefentative of the Kenmure family, which was attainted for attachment to the family of Stuart. *Kenmure-caſtle*, the refidence of that gentleman, is ſituated in the immediate neighbourhood, and adds much to the importance of it. In 1793, it contained about 480 inhabitants.

GALSTON; a village and pariſh in the county of Ayr. The pariſh is about 13 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The ſurface is diverſified with hills, which, though elevated, many of them are arable to the top. It is bounded on the N. by the river *Irvine*, and watered by ſeveral of its tributary ſtreams. There are two conſiderable lakes, *Gait* and *Bruntwood*; from the former of which the *Aven* river takes its riſe. The old caſtle of *Ceſſnock*, the property of the Marchioneſs of Titchfield, and *Old Barr-caſtle*, are ſurrounded with woods both natural and planted. There is a valuable coal pit about a quarter of a mile from the village, and an excellent limeſtone quarry. In the hill of *Cairnſaich* is a vein of rich iron ore, and moſt of the muir edges abound with that mineral. There are ſeveral freeſtone quarries, the ſtone of which is very durable, and eaſily wrought. The village of Galſton contains about 580 inhabitants, many of which are ſilk weavers: there are two well frequented fairs in the year, one in July, and the other in December. The great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glaſgow to Dumfries, paſs through the village: near it are ſeveral mills, one of which is named *Patie's mill*, and claims the honour of having given riſe to that delightful ſong, "*The Laſs of Patie's mill.*" The banks of the *Irvine*, indeed, abſtracted from the charms of the fair, might have inſpired a poet of leſs ſenſibility than Ramſay with the ſentiments expreſſed in that beautiful paſtoral. There are the remains of ſeveral ancient fortifications, and of a druidical temple. Population in 1790, 1577.

GAMRIE; a pariſh in the county of Banff. It is about 4 miles in breadth, and extends about 9½ miles along the ſea coaſt, which is very bold, and conſiſts of an almoſt continued front of ſtupendous rocks, in many places 200 or 300 feet perpendicular to the ſea: in ſome parts there are ſmall creeks or bays, which have been converted into good harbours, particularly at the town of *Macduff*, and the village of *Gardenſton*. On the W. the boundary is the river Dovern, on which is a ſalmon fiſhing, the property of the Earl of Fife, which lets at 1000l. ſterling of annual rent. The ſurface is uneven, and the ſoil varies from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath, part of which is now improved; and that which appeared incapable of improvement, has been planted with various trees. In the villages on the coaſt, the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhers; and a variety of fiſh are caught, which, after ſupplying the ſurrounding country, are cured and carried to the Frith of Forth, where they meet a ready market. There are ſeveral caves and natural curioſities in the rocks, which are viſited by ſtrangers. The well of *Farlair* near *Macduff*, is a mineral ſpring, ſtrongly impregnated with ſome neutral ſalt, and eſteemed uſeful in gravelliſh complaints. There is a good ſlate quarry on the eſtate of the Earl of Fife, nearly ſimilar in colour and quality to the *Eaſdale* ſlate. Lord Fife, and Mr. Garden of Troup, are the only heritors; the latter of which reſides at his ſeat in the pariſh. Population in 1790, about 3000.

GARDENSTON; a ſmall town in the pariſh of Gamrie, in Banffſhire, the property of Mr. Garden of Troup. It poſſeſſes a tolerable harbour, from which a number of fiſhing boats and ſmall veſſels are fitted out, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

GARGUNNOCK; a pariſh in the county of Stirling, lying on the S. bank of the river Forth, extending in length about 6, and in breadth about 3 miles. The ground riſes gradually from the river, forming a natural diviſion into 3 kinds of ſoil: 1ſt, or *carſe*, where the ſoil is of a ſtrong rich clay,

or loam, intermixed with ſand and ſhells, indicating it has been formerly covered with the waters of the river: 2nd, the *dry fields*, occupying the middle ſpace, which, until cultivated, was covered with heath, furze, and broom: and, 3d, the *muir*, which is covered with heath, and only affording a ſcanty paſture for ſheep: this laſt occupies nearly 3000 acres of the higher diſtrict. Great improvements have been made in agriculture in this pariſh, chiefly by the exertions of General Campbell, whoſe beautiful ſeat of *Boquhan* is here ſituated. The attention of the traveller is alſo attracted by the policies and plantations of *Gargunnock-houſe*, the property of Colonel Eidington; and of *Leckie*, the reſidence of Dr. Moir. The village of *Gargunnock* is about 6 miles W. of Stirling, on the great road from thence to Dumbarton; it is clean and neat in appearance, though almoſt all the houſes are thatched; and ſituated on the ſide of the hill, it commands a beautiful proſpect of the windings of the Forth, and the fertile vale through which it glides, adorned on both ſides with the ſeats of the proprietors; and the range of the Ochil hills ſheltering it on the N. completes a landſcape of the moſt intereſting kind. In 1794, the pariſh contained 830 inhabitants, of which 400 reſide in the village.

GARIOCH; a diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, bounded on the W. by Marr; on the N. by Buchan; on the E. and S. by Aberdeen Proper. On account of its fertility, it uſed formerly to be termed the *granary* of Aberdeenſhire; but, ſince the introduction of lime as a manure, the farms on the coaſt, though not naturally ſo fertile, have been much improved; while the *Garioch*, being an inland diſtrict, has not received equal benefit. The ſurface is mountainous, but the valleys are warm, and well ſheltered; and, from the ſalubrity of the air, it has been long famed as a place of ſummer retirement for the valetudinarian. It gives name to preſbytery, which holds its ſeat at the Chapel of Garioch.

GARIOCH (CHAPEL OF); a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire. Vide CHAPEL of GARIOCH.

GARLIESTON; a conſiderable ſea port village in Wigtonſhire. It is of recent erection, being founded by the Earl of Galloway, when Lord Garlies; it is pleaſantly built, in the form of a creſcent, along the head of a bay which bears its name; and affords ſafe anchorage for veſſels, and is an excellent fiſhing ſtation. In 1792, the village contained 450 inhabitants; ſince which time their number has conſiderably increaſed.

GARMOUTH, or GARMACH; a village in the county of Moray. It is ſituated at the mouth of the river Spey, which here forms a good harbour. The houſes are moſtly built of clay, but the ſtreets are regularly laid out, and, upon the whole, the town has a neat appearance. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Duke of Gordon is ſuperior, containing nearly 700 inhabitants. The immenſe quantities of wood, which are annually floated down the Spey from the foreſts of Strathſpey and Badenoch, has rendered *Garmouth* a place of ſome conſequence. The Engliſh merchants, who have rented the foreſts, having here eſtabliſhed their great ſales, of courſe a number of veſſels have been built at this place from 30 to 500 tons burden, entirely of homegrown wood. Two ſaw mills have been erected for manufacturing the timber, and about 30 ſhip carpenters are conſtantly employed. Beſides thoſe built by the company, ſeveral veſſels have been built by private perſons. The ſalmon here is alſo a means of increaſing the trade; ſeveral ſloops being conſtantly employed carrying ſalmon to London during the fiſhing ſeaſon.

GARNOCK; a river in Ayrſhire. It takes its riſe in the pariſh of Kilbirnie, from a lofty hill called the *Miſty Law*, and taking a courſe W. waſhing the towns of *Kilwinning* and *Dalry* in its progreſs, pours impetuouſly into the ſea near the town of *Irwin*. Like all rivers which take their riſe in high grounds, the Garnock is liable to ſudden riſings, often occaſioning a great deal of miſchief by its inundations.

GARRY; a lake in Perthſhire, of conſiderable extent, which diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name, and taking a S. weſterly courſe, receives the *Bruar* near *Dalnacardoch inn*, the *Tilt* near the caſtle of Blair-Athol, and the *Tummel* ſeveral miles below the *Paſs* of *Gillicrankie*; and, finally, loſes itſelf in the *Tay* near Logierait.

It is one of the moſt turbulent and rapid rivers in Perthſhire; every part of its courſe being over a rocky bed, and in many places producing ſeveral high waterfalls.

GARRY is alſo the name of a lake and river in Invernefsſhire, which diſcharges its waters into *Loch Oich*, and gives name to the diſtrict of *Glengarry*, ſoftened in pronunciation into *Glengary*.

GARTLY; a pariſh in Banffſhire, of an irregular oval form, extending about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth at the middle. It lies in the diſtrict termed Strathbogie, having the river *Bogie* running through it in a ſerpentine courſe. The hills, which lie on the border of the pariſh, are moſtly covered with heath, and afford plenty of moſs to the neighbouring pariſhes, and the town of Huntly: from theſe hills ſeveral brooks run into the *Bogie;* and the valleys, watered by theſe ſtreams, are exceedingly fertile, and tolerably cultivated. There is an ancient ruin, called the *Place of Gartly*, the property of the Duke of Gordon, who is indeed ſole proprietor of the pariſh. There is an excellent ſlate quarry of a bluiſh colour, much eſteemed, and a limeſtone quarry of rather inferior quality. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was about 1800.

GARVALD and BARO; an united pariſh in Haddingtonſhire. It is of an irregular figure, extending from E. to W. about 9 miles, and about 5 from N. to S. It takes in a conſiderable extent of the Lammermuir hills; the ſoil of which is thin and gravelly, covered with heath, and abounding with ſwamps and marſhes; the grounds which lie to the N. are of a deep rich clay ſoil, capable of raiſing any kind of crop. The village of Garvald is finely ſituated on the ſmall river *Hopes*, and contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. *Nunraw*, the property of the Marquis of Tweedale, was formerly a nunnery, belonging to the priory of Haddington, and exhibits marks of great antiquity. *Hopes*, the ſeat of Mr. Hay, is a beautiful houſe, ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. A great part of the policies of *Yeſterhouſe*, the reſidence of the Marquis of Tweedale, is within the bounds of this pariſh. The ruins of *White-caſtle*, and of the caſtle of *Yeſter*, are exceedingly grand and magnificent. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone, but no other mineral of value has yet been diſcovered. Population in 1793, 730.

GARVIE; a conſiderable river in Roſsſhire. It has its ſource in the neighbourhood of *Loch Broom*, on the W. coaſt of the county; and, traverſing it in a S. E. direction, falls into the river *Connon*, ſeveral miles before it falls into the Cromarty Frith.

GARVOCK; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine, of an irregular figure, about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, containing about 8000 acres, of which not more than 2600 are arable. The uncultivated ground lies high, and is in general covered with heath, whins, or broom. There is an annual fair held in the month of Auguſt, near the church, called St. James's fair, which is one of the beſt attended in the county. Population in 1791, 460.

GASK; a pariſh in the county of Perth. It is nearly ſquare, comprehending a ſuperficies of about 4½ miles. A Roman cauſeway runs directly through the middle of the pariſh, pointing weſtward to *Ardoch*, in the pariſh of Muthil, where are the diſtinct veſtiges of an encampment, and eaſtward to the part where the Romans are ſaid to have croſſed the Tay into Strathmore. As this occupies the higheſt ground of the pariſh, the ſurface ſlopes gently down on both ſides; the N. ſide being covered with a fine plantation, and the other laid out in fertile cultivated fields, down to the banks of the Erne, which bounds it on the S. Population in 1790, 486.

GATEHOUSE of FLEET; a village in the pariſh of Girthon, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is quite of modern erection, the firſt houſe being built about 40 years ago, to ſerve as an inn for the accommodation of travellers from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The ſituation is one of thoſe ſeemingly intended by nature as a ſeat of a town; in a beautiful and fertile vale; by the ſide of a fine river, ſo near the Solway Frith as to be eaſily rendered navigable to merchant veſſels; in a neighbourhood where every article of proviſion could be had at a cheap rate. With theſe advantages, it is no wonder that Mr. Murray, the proprietor, ſhould have pro-

noted the erection of a village. Accordingly, he built his elegant manſion of *Cally*, and invited inhabitants to ſettle and form a village, about a mile diſtant, by offering very advantageous terms of feu. It is built on a regular plan, conſiſting of 3 ſtreets, running parallel to the river Fleet; over which there is a handſome bridge, communicating with a ſuburb on the weſtern ſide of the river. In a ſhort time the village roſe to conſiderable ſize, is now more uniformly handſome in its buildings, and more pleaſant in its ſituation, than any other town in Galloway. Soon it became a place of conſiderable trade, having a tannery, ſeveral cotton works, and 8 or 10 veſſels belonging to the port. In 1795, it was erected into a burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of Mr. Murray, with power to hold a weekly market, and ſeveral fairs. It has a public library, eſtabliſhed on a liberal plan, to which moſt of the inhabitants are contributors. In 1795, it contained nearly 1200 inhabitants.

GAUIR; a river in Perthſhire, which iſſues from Loch Rannoch, and, uniting with the *Erricht*, acquires the name of the *Tummel*, which afterwards falls into the Tay at Logierait.

GEORGE (FORT); a ſtrong and regular fortreſs, in the pariſh of Arderſier in Inverneſs, ſituated on a peninſula running into the Moray Frith, and completely commanding the entrance of the harbour of Inverneſs, which is 10 miles diſtant. It has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other inferior officers; and, beſides two invalid companies, it is generally garriſoned with either one or two marching regiments. It has been lately occupied as a ſtate priſon; ſeveral of the leaders of the late Iriſh rebellion being there in confinement.

GIGHA; one of the Hebrides, annexed to Argyllſhire, and to that diſtrict of it named Kintyre, from which it is ſeparated by a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. It is of a pretty regular oblong figure, being 7 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The coaſt on the W. ſide is rocky and bold, except at each end, where the rocks gradually extend about half a mile out to ſea: on the E. ſide there are ſeveral points jutting out, and a few ſunk rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous to ſtrangers: between theſe points are ſeveral bays or creeks, where ſmall veſſels can be ſafely moored. One of the bays, called *Airdme'aniſh*, near the church, has good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water. The ſmall iſland of *Cara* lies at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles diſtance on the S. and in the middle of the ſound, betwixt them, is the ſmall uninhabited iſland of *Gigulum*, near which is good anchoring ground for the largeſt veſſels. The general appearance of Gigha is low and flat, except towards the W. ſide, where the ground riſes into mountains of conſiderable elevation: except in this quarter, the whole iſland is arable, and the ſoil is a light loam, with a mixture in ſome places of ſand, moſs, or clay. There are ſeveral caves in the rocks, which are very great curioſities. There are ſeveral *cairns*, particularly the *Cārn-nafaire*, and the *Cārn Bān*, which are ſaid to point out the ſcenes of the exploits of Fingal's heroes, in their conteſts with the ſons of the King of Lochlin. There are no trees at preſent on the iſland, but many large roots of oak are found in the moſſes, indicative of the former exiſtence of woods. The iſland is well ſupplied with ſprings, which afford water ſufficient to turn two corn mills. The ſand banks abound with excellent fiſh. Much ſea weed is thrown aſhore, which is employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. The property of the iſland belongs to Mr. M'Neill of Gigha, Mr. M'Neill of Gallaſhoillie, and Mr. Stevenſon of Airdglamie; but the whole is a barony, held in feu from the Duke of Argyll. Gigha and Cara form one parochial diſtrict, of which the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. M'Niell of Gigha, are vice patrons. The number of inhabitants are about 600; and the valued rent of the iſland is 127l. 5s. 1d. ſterling.

GILLICRANKIE, or KILLICRANKIE; a noted paſs in the Highlands of Athol. Vide KILLICRANKIE.

GILP (LOCH); a ſmall arm of the ſea in Argyllſhire, running off from *Loch Fyne* in a N. W. direction. It is only remarkable as being the point from which the long projected *Crinan Canal* is intended to go off, to join the Atlantic ocean at the bay of *Crinan*.

GIRTHON; a parish in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright. It extends from N. to S. about 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. The surface and soil are remarkably varied: the northern half, and all along the eastern boundary being bleak, hilly, covered with heath, and interspersed with several lakes, which empty their waters into the river Fleet: of these *Loch Fleet*, from whence the river takes its rise, *Loch Scero*, *Loch Grunnock*, and *Loch Whynnyan*, are the chief. The river Fleet bounds the parish on the W. possessing a salmon fishing of small value: on its banks is lately established the thriving village of GATEHOUSE, containing 1150 inhabitants. Near this village is *Cally*, the beautiful residence of James Murray, Esq. of Broughton, surrounded with beautiful gardens and extensive plantations. The parish, including the village of *Gatehouse*, contained in 1793, 1790 inhabitants.

GIRVAN; a considerable village and parish in Ayrshire. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Girvan, and appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity. It is a post town, on the great road from Ayr to Portpatrick. It possesses many advantages for trade and manufacture, having abundance of excellent coal and limestone in the neighbourhood; and the harbour, at the mouth of the river, being in its present state commodious, and still capable of much improvement. It is very neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. The town is a burgh of barony; the charter of which was originally granted to Thomas Boyd, Esq. of Balloghtoul, on whose estate it was built; the charter was afterwards renewed by King William in 1696; but, till the year 1785, the privileges of electing magistrates was never exercised. It is now governed by 2 bailies, and 10 counsellors, annually elected: and the town enjoys all the privileges pertaining to other burghs of the same kind. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. The parish of GIRVAN extends about 9 miles in length along the Carrick coast of the Atlantic ocean, and the breadth varies from 2 to 6. Towards the S. the surface is hilly, but the eminences are chiefly covered with short grass, affording excellent sheep pasture: the low grounds are abundantly fertile, and well cultivated. The coast is generally flat and sandy, interspersed with large whinstones, with which most of the houses are built. There is a considerable bed of *gypsum*, or plaster of Paris, and several beds of rock marl. There are several remains of encampments on the hills, but none of them are of such importance as to deserve particular notice. Population in 1793, 1725.

GIRVAN; a river in Ayrshire, takes its rise in the parish of Muirkirk, near the source of the *Doon*. It runs S. W. through the district of Carrick, and pours its waters into the Atlantic ocean at the town which bears its name. The vale through which it passes is adorned with much beautiful scenery, and with many elegant seats, answering exactly to Buchannan's description, when he says "*multis villis amœnis cingitur.*" The landholders on its banks, have long applied with wonderful assiduity to adorn and enrich their lands with all the modern improvements of husbandry; and none more successfully than Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran, and Mr. Hamilton of Bargenny. The scenery of the fine old Scottish song, entitled "*The Earl of Cassillis' Lady*," is laid on its banks; and its beauties have been further celebrated by the poet *Kennedy*, whose poems, particularly his "*Flyting wi' Dunbar*," are preserved in Bannatyne's collection. At the mouth of the Girvan is a valuable salmon fishing, and its æstuary forms a tolerable harbour.

GLADSMUIR; a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth; and bounded on the S. by the small river *Tyne*; containing in all about 6000 acres, of which one half may be under tillage; the ground rises in the middle to a ridge, which is a heathy barren muir; but gradually on each side towards the river and the Frith, it improves in fertility. The whole parish abounds with coal, and several pits are wrought. This parish gave birth to George Heriot, who founded the hospital in Edinburgh, which bears his name; and what is more to the honour of the parish, it was the first settlement of the late Principal Robertson, who here composed his invaluable

"*Hiſtory of Scotland.*" Population in 1791, 1380.

GLAMMISS; a ſmall town and pariſh in the county of Forfar. The pariſh is about 12 miles in length, and its greateſt breadth is about 5 miles, but in ſome places it is contracted to 1. It occupies the middle of the fertile valley of Strathmore, and part of the ridge of Sidlaw hills, which are rocky, though of inconſiderable height. The ſoil of the lower parts is in general good, well cultivated, and produces plentiful crops. Improvements in agriculture have been carried on with ardour, and the diſcovery of marl in the neighbourhood has inſured ſucceſs. The loch of Forfar borders with the pariſh, from which runs the river *Dean* through the whole extent, till it falls into the *Iſla*. The town of Glammiſs lies about 3 miles W. of Forfar, and contains about 500 inhabitants; and the adjoining ſuburb, called the *Newtown* of Glammiſs contains about 150. The principal manufacture is of yarn and linen cloth, which, indeed, forms the ſtaple manufacture of the whole county. Near the town is the caſtle of Glammiſs, the ſeat of the Earl of Strathmore; it is of very ancient date, and was at firſt a royal reſidence; in 1372, it was granted by Robert II. to the Comes de Lyon, his ſpecial favourite; who, not long after, received Robert's daughter in marriage. It is now a large edifice, ſituated on the bank of the *Dean*, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the beautiful vale from which its owner takes his title. There are ſeveral rude obeliſks and cairns, which are ſaid to point out the place of the murder of King Malcolm II. Beſides excellent freeſtone, there are ſeveral fine gray ſlate quarries; and a lead mine was about 50 years ago attempted, but the vein was too inconſiderable to pay the expence of working. Glammiſs gives a ſecond title of Baron to the family of Strathmore. Population in 1790, about 2040.

GLASGOW; a large and populous city, ſituated in the Nether Ward of Lanarkſhire, on the banks of the river Clyde, in 55° 51′ 32″ N. latitude, and 4° 15′ W. longitude from London. It is one of the moſt ancient towns in Scotland, its origin being generally attributed to St. Mungo or St. Kentigern, who is ſaid to have founded a biſhopric here in the year 560, which was afterwards erected into an archiepiſcopal ſee in 1484. The principal part of the city occupies a plain, on the N. ſide of the river, and conſiſts of many ſtreets, laid out in a regular and elegant plan; the houſes of which have alſo a neat and regular appearance. It poſſeſſes many magnificent public buildings, of which the *Cathedral* or *High Church* is the chief. It is a large edifice, ſituated on the high ground northward of the city, and is ſaid to be the only Gothic church remaining entire in North Britain; it was begun by John Achaius Biſhop of Glaſgow, in 1123, and was continued by ſucceſſive biſhops, until it was finiſhed in the manner in which it ſtands at preſent. Great as was the wealth of the ſee of Glaſgow, we find it inſufficient for rearing and completing ſo large a building: they had therefore recourſe to all the churches of Scotland for aſſiſtance, and indulgences were liberally granted to thoſe who aſſiſted the rearing of that building. It had been intended to be built in the form of a croſs, though the tranſverſe part has never been built; it is 284 feet long, 65 broad, and 90 feet high within walls, with 2 large towers, on one of which a ſpire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 220 feet in height. The bold and lofty arches in the body of the church, formed by the concurrent ramifications of the oppoſite columns and the maſſive pillars, would exhibit a grand perſpective of the melancholy caſt, were not the effect almoſt deſtroyed by the 2 partitions which divide this church into 3 places of worſhip. Beſides this church, there are 7 or 8 others, which are neat buildings, but are not of ſufficient conſequence to deſerve notice. The *College* is an extenſive and venerable building, ſituated on the E. ſide of the High-ſtreet; vide GLASGOW (UNIVERSITY of.) The *Town-houſe* is a magnificent and truly elegant building: the front is adorned with a range of Ionic pilaſters, elevated on ſtrong ruſticated pillars with arches, forming a piazza below, and the top of the building is ornamented with a baluſtrade and vaſes; it contains a large aſſembly-room and town-hall, with other chambers for the town's records, &c. Oppoſite to the front of this

building is the *Exchange*, a ſquare building, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of King William III. in the center. On the E. ſide of the Town-houſe is the *Tolbooth*, with a neat tower, ſurmounted by a ſpire. In the ſtreet called Bridge-gate, is the *Guild-hall* or *Merchants'-houſe*, which is alſo adorned with an elegant ſpire 200 feet in height. The *Tontine Coffee-room* is one of the moſt elegant and complete in Britain: the principal room is between 70 and 80 feet in length, with correſpondent dimenſions of heighth and breadth, lighted by ſeveral large windows: the adjoining tavern is not inferior in elegance, being built by ſubſcription, on the ſyſtem of ſurvivorſhip. The *Theatre*, *Guard-houſe*, and *Markets*, are alſo deſerving of notice. Of charitable inſtitutions there are many in Glaſgow, of which the chief are the *Town's Hoſpital*, or *Poor's-houſe*, with the annual income of about 2400l. *per ann.* for the maintenance and ſupport of the aged poor and children; *Hutcheſon's Hoſpital*, for the ſupport and education of 48 poor boys; *Merchants' Hoſpital*, with a revenue of above 1000l. *per annum*, for the relief of decayed members, their widows, and deſcendents; the *Trades' Hoſpital* for the ſame purpoſe, with rather ſmaller funds: a large *Infirmary* has alſo been opened, on nearly the ſame footing as the *Royal Infirmary* of Edinburgh. Beſides theſe, there are numerous mortifications for *Charity Schools*; the incorporations have alſo eſtabliſhed funds for the ſupport of their decayed members and widows; and, in like manner, the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons, eſtabliſhed by charter in 1599, and the Faculty of Procurators, have each conſiderable funds for the ſame purpoſes. Independent of theſe inſtitutions, there are a great number of *Friendly Societies*, for ſupporting their members in diſtreſs. On each ſide of the town, the barony of Glaſgow, containing the villages of *Caltown*, *Graham'stown*, *Park-houſe*, *Camlachie*, &c. increaſe the extent of the city; and on the other ſide of the Clyde, the village of *Gorbals* extends towards the S. communicating with the city by two handſome bridges. The Clyde is navigable for veſſels of 7 or 8 feet water as far as the bridge; but the large veſſels belonging to the merchants of Glaſgow, ſtop at New Port-Glaſgow, or Greenock, to deliver their cargoes. Before the eſtabliſhment of the biſhopric, Glaſgow ſeems ſcarcely to have been ranked as a town; but the concourſe of people naturally gathered round, and connected with that eſtabliſhment, ſoon rendered it a place of ſome importance; houſes began to be erected in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, and theſe were gradually extended to the river, as the inhabitants turned their attention to commerce. About the year 1172, Glaſgow was erected into a burgh by William (ſirnamed the Lion,) King of Scotland, in favour of St. Kentigern, and Jocelin Biſhop of Glaſgow; which deed and charter was confirmed and extended by ſubſequent monarchs. In 1450, James II. erected the city and barony of Glaſgow into a regality, in favour of the Biſhop, who, in order to ſecure the greater obedience of his tenants, vaſſals, and other inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles to be their bailies of regality. This office was long held by the Dukes of Lennox, who, in 1621, acquired from the Biſhop the abſolute grant of the office. In a ſhort time, the Duke of Lennox reſigned it to the crown, who, after the revolution, appointed bailies of the regality. In 1611, James II. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal burgh, to be holden under his majeſty in free burgage. In 1636, Charles I. granted further privileges to it, confirming its power of electing a bailie on the river Clyde, who, within his diſtrict, was empowered to exerciſe a maritime, civil, and criminal juriſdiction. This charter was ratified by parliament in 1661; and, after the revolution, confirmed with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. By this laſt act the council have the power of nominating and chooſing their own magiſtrates, and other officers of the burgh, as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh. The government is veſted in a provoſt and 3 bailies, a dean of guild, deacon-convener, and a treaſurer, aſſiſted with a common council of 13 merchants, and 12 trades, or mechanics. The provoſt is, from courteſy and cuſtom, ſtyled Lord Provoſt; he is the lord of the police of the city,

preſident of the community, and, *ex officio*, one of the juſtices of the peace. The bailies have the ſame office as alderman, and hold a court weekly, for deciding, in a ſummary manner, all cauſes under 1l. ſterling. The revenue of the city, in the management of the town council, is about 7000l. *per annum*, and ariſes from certain duties on imports and exports, from rents of lands, &c. &c. With theſe funds the expences of paving, lighting, and cleaning the ſtreets, are defrayed, and all the neceſſary expences of the civil government. The police of the city is very ſtrict; and a Bridewell was, in 1789, eſtabliſhed for the confinement and puniſhment of petty offenders. The firſt branch of trade in which the citizens of Glaſgow engaged, ſeems to have been the curing and exportation of the ſalmon caught in the river Clyde, ſo early as the year 1420; but, the firſt authentic document reſpecting the trade of the city, is in 1546, when it appears that they had veſſels at ſea, which made captures of the ſhipping of the Engliſh. About the year 1680, we find that the merchants of Glaſgow continued to export conſiderable quantities of cured ſalmon and herrings to France, and brought back brandy, wine, and ſalt in return. The Union with England, in 1707, opened new views, and awakened the energies of trade amongſt the inhabitants of Glaſgow. Before this period, the ports of America were only open to the ſhips of our ſouthern neighbours; and the only ports with which Glaſgow could carry on commercial tranſactions, lay to the eaſtward, and the neceſſary and dangerous circumnavigation of the iſland proved a very conſiderable bar to the extenſion of their commerce. At the Union, they had the liberty of a free trade to America and the Weſt Indies; and taking advantage of this favourable circumſtance, they began to proſecute a trade with Virginia and Maryland, ſending out goods for the uſe of the colonies, and returning with cargoes of tobacco. At the beginning of this trade they had no veſſels of their own, but chartered veſſels from Whitehaven, Briſtol, Liverpool, and other Engliſh ports. The firſt veſſel, belonging to Glaſgow, that croſſed the Atlantic, failed from the Clyde in the year 1718. At this time alſo Dumbarton was the harbour for their ſhipping; and, afterwards, at Greenock and New Port-Glaſgow, the ſtorehouſes for their goods were built. Until the year 1750, the American trade gradually advanced, when a new ſyſtem of commerce began to be adopted: crowds of young men, from every quarter of Scotland, ſailed for America; and, inſtead of their former method of barter, moſt of the merchants of Glaſgow had warehouſes in the new world, managed by a brother, a ſon, or a partner. This plan conſiderably increaſed the extent of their dealings; and, before the unfortunate war broke out, which terminated in a ſeparation of the colonies from their mother country, the trade of Glaſgow had attained its greateſt height. Some idea may be conceived of its extent from this fact, that out of 90,000 hogſheads of tobacco imported into Britain, Glaſgow alone engroſſed 49,000. The American war was a dreadful ſtroke to Glaſgow. Long credits had been uſually given to America, and, when the war broke out, many of the debts were unpaid; and, as the fortunes of almoſt all the merchants were embarked in the trade, it proved the ruin of many, who had before reckoned themſelves poſſeſſed of independent fortunes. But, though the commerce of the city was thus interrupted, the ſpirit which had been raiſed was not extinguiſhed; the merchants began to look for new ſources, and extended their commerce to the Weſt Indies, and the continent of Europe; and, though their ſhipping, at the time of their greateſt extent of American trade, was more than it is at preſent, being upwards of 60,000 tons, yet it appears to be conſiderably on the increaſe, as the ſhips belonging to Clyde in 1783, were only 386, and their tonnage 22,896; whereas, in 1790, their number was 476, and their tonnage 46,581; and they have ſo much increaſed of late, that the veſſels employed in the trade of Clyde in 1797, outnumbered thoſe of the preceding year by 252. The loſs, however, of the foreign trade, was fully compenſated by the great increaſe of the manufactures, which had been carried on to a conſiderable extent long before. The linen trade began in 1725, and was for a long time the ſtaple manufacture of Glaſgow; but,

of late, that has yielded to the cotton, the value of which, by a calculation in 1791, amounted to upwards of 1,500,000l. *per annum*. The manufactures of pottery and delft ware, of glafs, of ropes and cordage, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to great extent; and the art of type-founding has been long practifed, and brought to greater perfection than in any other part of the world. The increafe of the commerce and manufactures of the city gave rife, in the year 1783, to a fociety, known by the name of *The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures*; the intention of which was, to unite the influence of the merchants and manufacturers, and thus to render them more ufeful to the communities to which they belonged; and, by eftablifhing a public fund, to give ftrength and efficacy to thofe meafures which might tend to the public good. Many gentlemen in Glafgow, and the neighbouring towns, forefeeing the benefit likely to accrue from the fcheme, fubfcribed to it, and obtained a royal charter, incorporating them into a body politic, managed by 30 directors; and they have fince been of eflential fervice, in the protection of the trade. Glafgow has feveral banking companies; two of which iffue their own notes. The parifh of the BARONY of Glafgow and the city, were formerly comprehended under one parochial diftrict; but the population having fo much increafed, it was found more convenient to have them disjoined; and the landward part of the parifh, as diftinguifhed from the town, was denominated the BARONY. This parifh is both large and populous, extending from 2 to 5 or 6 miles around the city, except on the S. fide, where the Clyde forms the boundary. There are no confiderable eminences, but the furface rifes into many beautiful fwells, which greatly diverfify the appearance, and add much to the beauty of the country. On the banks of the Clyde the landfcape is rich, various, and delightful; the river winding through highly cultivated fields, and is frequently loft amongft the trees; its banks interfperfed with many gentlemens houfes; the large and populous city of Glafgow, fcarcely diftinguifhed from the numerous villages which furround it; the venerable cathedral, and the numerous fpires; prefent to the eye many ftriking views, and fill the mind with the pleafing ideas of induftry, wealth, fecurity, and happinefs. The foil is in general fertile; partly a rich clay, and partly a light fand; but by far the greater part is covered with the extenfive and populous villages, which form a part rather than the fuburbs of the city. The manufactures of thefe villages are fo intimately connected with thofe of the city, that they have already been treated of under that fection. But there is alfo carried on an extenfive manufacture of *cudbear*, a dye ftuff prepared from the *corcur*, or *liechen omphaloides*, a fpecies of rock mofs, which is found in the Highlands of Scotland, Sweden, and Lapland. There are alfo feveral printfields and extenfive bleachfields within the diftrict. The villages within the barony are named the *Calton* and *Bridgeton*, *Grahamfton*, *Anderfton*, *Finnieflon*, *Clayflap*, *Northwoodfide*, *Cowcaddins*, *Park-houfe*, *Camlachie*, *Parkhead*, *Weftmuir*, *Shettlefton*, *Lightburn*, &c. which contain in all nearly 19,000 inhabitants. The fide cut from the great canal and the Monkland canal, interfect the parifh, and are of the greateft confequence in promoting the manufactures. There is great plenty of freeftone, of different qualities, and of *whin*, in the neighbourhood; but no marble, limeftone, flate, or granite, are found within feveral miles. Many of the mountains exhibit marks of volcanic origin, and bafaltic columns are diftinctly to be feen near the village of *Calton*. Coal is found in great abundance; and, it is calculated, that the annual value of what is raifed, is upwards of 30,000l. fterling. In fome of the pits there is a vein of ironftone, of very good quality, of a whitifh colour, which is ufed in the fmelting furnaces in the neighbourhood. There are alfo in the till found in thefe pits, impreffions of fern and other plants, and fhells of different kinds, and there are many foffil marine bodies; particularly, different fpecies of fhells and *entrochi*. The water with which the city and fuburbs are fupplied is not in general of the beft quality, containing fmall quantities of *felenite* in folution; there are many chalybeate fprings, and fome of which contain calcareous earth, giving-

them a petrifying quality. At *Anderſton*, a ſpring contains a ſmall quantity of *ſoda*, or mineral alkali. On the S. ſide of the Clyde, lies the village of GORBALS of GLASGOW, which was disjoined from the pariſh of *Govan*, and erected into a ſeparate pariſh in 1791. It is a barony, of which the magiſtrates of the city are ſuperior; and the inhabitants are generally occupied in the ſame manufactures as the inhabitants of the other ſide of the Clyde. It poſſeſſes ſeveral coalleries, one of which employs 200 perſons. The ſoil is partly a deep rich loam, partly clay, and a great part is of ſand, many fathoms deep. It contained in 1793, about 5800 inhabitants; and the new ſtreets, which have begun to be feued, are advancing with great rapidity, and, when finiſhed, are calculated to contain upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. The population, therefore, in 1793, of this extenſive commercial city, with thoſe of its ſuburbs, which are ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from it, may be ſtated thus:

Within the royalty of the city, - - - - - - - -	41,777
In the villages of the barony pariſh, - - - - - -	18,451
In the village and barony of Gorbals, - - - - - -	5,800
Total,	66,028

GLASGOW (UNIVERSITY OF.) This celebrated ſeminary of education was founded in 1450, by William Turnbull Biſhop of Glaſgow; and, the ſame year, at the requeſt of James II. Pope Nicholas V. granted a bull, conſtituting it a "*ſtudium generale, tam in theologia, etin jure canonum et civili, quam in artibus et in quacunque licita facultate,*" to continue in all times coming in the city of Glaſgow; and, by his apoſtolical authority, ordained that its doctors, maſters, readers, and ſtudents, ſhould enjoy all the privileges, &c. granted to the *ſtudium generale*, eſtabliſhed in the city of *Bononia*; and that the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors in the ſee, ſhould, *ex officio*, be chancellors of the ſaid univerſity. The founder endowed it with an ample revenue, and King James II. granted it many immunities and privileges. At its eſtabliſhment, the inſtitution conſiſted of the chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal who taught theology, and 3 regents or profeſſors of philoſophy. The reformation in religion, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in 1560, brought the univerſity almoſt to annihilation; its members, who were eccleſiaſtics, diſperſed themſelves to avoid the popular fury; and the chancellor, James Beaton, carried with him all the charters, &c. to France, and depoſited them in the Scots college of Paris, to be reſtored when popery was re-eſtabliſhed. The univerſity continued in that reduced ſtate for ſome time, until James VI. granted it a new charter of erection, and beſtowed on it ſome valuable property; ſince which period, its reputation has been conſtantly increaſing. The preſent ſtate of the univerſity is a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank, a rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 profeſſors, of which one is for law, 4 for theology, 5 for the ſtudy of medicine, and thoſe ſubjects connected with it, and the remainder for the faculty of arts. The degrees of maſter of arts, and doctors of divinity and medicine, are conferred as in other univerſities, after the uſual private and public trials. The univerſity *library*, to which all the ſtudents have acceſs, is a large and valuable collection of books; it has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpſon, author of the tranſlation of Euclid; and will ſoon receive an important addition, by a collection of rare books and MSS. in every department of ſcience, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr. William Hunter; who has alſo left his extenſive muſeum to the univerſity of Glaſgow. Beſides the anatomical preparations, the muſeum contains the collection of ſhells, corals, inſects, and foſſils, made by the late Dr. Fothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the moſt complete of the kind in Europe. This laſt article alone, coſt Dr. Hunter upwards of 25,000l. The Obſervatory is well fitted up, and ſupplied with the moſt improved inſtruments, for the uſe of the profeſſor of practical aſtronomy. The college buildings, though not ſplendid, are neat and commodious. The principal and all the profeſſors poſſeſs con-

venient houſes contiguous to the public buildings, and the whole is ſurrounded with a garden of 10 acres, appropriated to the uſe of the members of the univerſity. The average number of ſtudents, of all denominations, attending the different claſſes, is conſiderably above 600.

GLASGOW (ANDERSON'S ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION), ſimilar with the univerſity, deſerves alſo to be noticed. This inſtitution was founded in 1796, by the late Mr. Anderſon, profeſſor of natural philoſophy in the univerſity of Glaſgow, who left to the truſtees, appointed to conduct it, his valuable apparatus, his library, and muſeum, as well as his property of every kind. From his funds, aſſiſted with liberal ſubſcriptions from other public ſpirited perſons, a handſome and commodious building, containing an elegant lecture room, and other apartments for the inſtruments and muſeum, has been erected. The intention of this inſtitution was to afford a regular courſe of inſtruction to thoſe perſons who do not intend to enter any of the univerſities, and to admit the ladies to the ſame benefits of knowledge, which other ſeminaries do not allow: accordingly, courſes of popular lectures are given, on natural and experimental philoſophy, or mathematics, or chemiſtry, botany, and natural hiſtory.

GLASGOW (NEW PORT), commonly called PORT-GLASGOW; a conſiderable town in Renfrewſhire. Vide PORT-GLASGOW.

GLASS; a pariſh ſituated on both ſides of the Deveron, partly in the county of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Banff. Its extent from N. E. to S. W. is about 5 miles, and from N. W. to S. E. ſomewhat more than 4. The ſurface is varied, with a number of green hills, which afford paſture for black cattle and ſheep; of each of which, numbers are reared in the pariſh. The ſoil is in general a deep loam, tolerably early on the river ſide; but, in thoſe parts which lie at a diſtance, the harveſt is very precarious, eſpecially in cold and wet ſeaſons. Population in 1791, 970.

GLASS (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Kiltearn, in Roſsſhire, about 5 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name, which, uniting near Erkleſs-caſtle, with the ſtreams of *Farrar* and *Cannich*, forms the *Beauly*.

GLASSARY; a pariſh in Argyllſhire. It extends 22 miles in length, and is for the moſt part 12 in breadth; Its form is nearly rectangular, riſing gently from both ſides to the middle, which is occupied by a conſiderable extent of muir land, covered with heath. On the banks of the river *Ad* the ſoil is a deep rich loam, and on the ſhores of *Loch Fyne*, which bounds it on the E. it is generally a black loam, lying on limeſtone rock. Mr. Campbell of Knockbuy has his elegant reſidence in the pariſh. There are the remains of 3 watch towers on the tops of the higheſt hills, and ſeveral cairns and upright ſtones, which ſerve to note the place of interment of the fallen heroes of former ages. The intended canal from *Loch Gilp* to *Loch Crinan*, would, if carried into execution, interſect the ſouthern boundary of this pariſh. Population in 1793, 2568.

GLASSERTON; a pariſh in the county of Wigton, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the bay of *Luce*. It extends about 7½ miles in length, and its breadth varies from 1 to 2½; its natural aſpect is rugged, unequal, and hilly; and, towards the N. rocky, and only covered with heath: the lower tracts are loam, gravel, clay, or moſs; generally of a wet and marſhy nature. The ſea coaſt is bold, and the rocks afford abundance of ſea ware for manure, or burning into kelp. In the rural economy of the farmers, the firſt object is the breeding and feeding of black cattle, which are commonly of the old Galloway breed, with an intermixture of the Iriſh and Engliſh. Sheep are alſo reared, and ſwine are fed in conſiderable numbers for the Engliſh markets. Granite and ſchiſtus compoſe, for the moſt part, the ſtrata of the rocks, with ſmall interpoſed ſtrata of limeſtone and rock marl. *Phyſgill*, the ſeat of R. Hawthorn Stewart, Eſq. is a ſpacious and elegant manſion; *Caſtle-Stewart*, the ſeat of —— Stewart, Eſq. is alſo much admired; and the manſion-houſe of *Glaſſerton* was repaired and modernized in the moſt elegant manner, when poſſeſſed by the late Admiral Keith Stewart of Glaſſerton. Population in 1794, about 900.

GLASSFORD; a parish in the county of Lanark. It is about 8 miles in length, and its average breadth may be estimated at about 2. The surface is level; and, in general, the soil is productive of good crops, being partly a rich strong clay, and partly a light loam, much encumbered with stones: the eastern part of the parish is well enclosed with hedgerows and ditches, but, in the western district, where the soil is light and mossy, no trees will thrive, and the hedges soon become diseased, and covered with a thick coat of moss. There is a small village, containing about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. Though there is no coal in the parish, yet it is well supplied with fuel from the neighbouring coal pits, and from an extensive moss, on the western border. Population in 1791, 788.

GLEN is a name applied to innumerable districts in Scotland, signifying a narrow inland valley, of no great extent, and distinguished from a Strath, which denotes a long, wide, low lying valley, with a chain of lofty mountains on each side. GLENS receive the distinguishing appellation, either from the names of the rivers which run through them: as, GLEN ALMOND, "*the vale of the river Almond;* GLEN ESK, "*the vale of the river Esk,*" &c. or from some peculiar characteristic of the place: as, GLEN MORE, "*the great vale;*" GLEN GORM, "*the blue vale,*" from its heath-clad sides; GLEN CAIRN, "*the stony vale,*" &c. The number of glens in Scotland is so great, that only a few of the most remarkable are given in the following articles.

GLENBERVIE; a parish in the county of Kincardine; takes its name from its local situation, being a vale or glen through which the water of *Bervie* runs. It is about 6½ miles in length, and 5 in breadth, containing, as appears by a map of the county, published by Mr. Garden, 13,963 English acres: the soil in the upper part of the parish is a bluish clay, and in the lower a light dry loam, abundantly fertile: much has lately been done in the way of agricultural improvement, particularly on the estates of Mr. Barclay of Urie, and the late Lord Monboddo. The village of *Drumlithie* lies on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, chiefly inhabited by weavers, and other trades people. The small Kirktown, or village of *Glenbervie*, has lately been created a barony in the family of Douglas. In 1793, the parish contained 1307 inhabitants.

GLENBUCKET; a parish in the county of Aberdeen; is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, lying on the banks of a small tributary stream of the *Don*, called the Bucket. The soil is mostly a light loam; on some farms mixed with clay. The whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. The remains of a house are still to be seen, called *Badenyon*, which gives name to that excellent song, "*John of Badenyon.*" Population in 1795, 449.

GLENCAIRN; an extensive parish in Dumfriesshire; its length is about 11 miles, but its breadth varies from 3 to 5. Besides the *Cairn* river, from which it receives its name, it is watered by several small rivulets, of which the chief are *Castlefern*, *Craigdarroch*, and *Dalwhat;* which rise from distinct sources amongst the hills, and unite near the village of *Minniehive*, which is the only one in the district. The land in general is good; the holms and meadows on the sides of the rivers are fertile; and next to these, the rising grounds are of a light, warm, and kindly soil; and, in the higher parts, there is excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle, but particularly for sheep. At the S. E. side of the parish, there is a lake called *Loch Orr* or *Urr*, from which the river of that name takes its rise. Mr. Ferguson of Craigdarroch, has a fine seat in this neighbourhood. Population in 1791, about 1700.

GLENCOE; a vale in Argyllshire, near the head of *Loch Etive*, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for James II. to accept of a general amnesty before the first of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander M'Donald, Laird of Glencoe, went accordingly to Fort William, on the very last day of December, and offered to surrender to the governor, who informed him, that he must apply to the civil magistrate. Upon this he repaired with all possible haste to Inveraray, the county town,

and ſurrendered himſelf to the ſheriff, the time preſcribed having expired one day. The ſheriff, in conſequence of his offer to the governor of Fort William, before the time had expired, accepted his ſubmiſſion; and M'Donald having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, with full confidence of ſecurity and protection. Early, however, in the month of February, a party of military, under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, entered the vale, on pretence of levying the taxes and hearth money; and, when inquired at by M'Donald if his intention was friendly, aſſured him *on his honour* that it was. Accordingly, for two weeks, the unſuſpecting inhabitants treated their viſiters with every mark of attention and friendſhip: but, at length, the fatal period arrived; and, on the 13th of February, after M'Donald and Campbell had ſpent the night at cards, and departed with mutual promiſes of the warmeſt affection, the ſignal for execution was given, and the maſſacre began: 38 perſons were murdered in their beds; and, amongſt theſe, M'Donald Laird of Achtriehatain, the gueſt of Glencoe, who had ſubmitted three months before, and had the royal protection in his pocket. The deſign was, to murder all the males in the valley; but, fortunately, ſome of the detachments did not arrive in time to ſecure the paſſes, and about 150 made their eſcape. The houſes were demoliſhed, and the cattle became a prey to the murderers. The women and children were indeed ſpared the ſtroke of death, as if to render their fate more eruel; for, ſuch as had not died from the fright, were turned out naked, at the dead of night, in a keen froſt, into a waſte covered with ſnow, 6 long miles from any inhabited place. Many of them were found dead or dying under the rocks and hedges. According to Smollet (*Continuation*, vol. i. page 156), the Earl of Braidalbin, from perſonal enmity to M'Donald, had concealed the circumſtance of the ſurrender from the miniſtry; and an order for military execution, ſigned by King William, was tranſmitted to the ſecretary of ſtate in Scotland, and but too fatally executed. But the horrid buſineſs was never ſufficiently examined; and, notwithſtanding all the cafuiſtry adopted to mitigate it, the authors and perpetrators of the deed are certainly in the higheſt degree blameable. Glencoe is alſo famous as the birth-place of Oſſian, as appears from many paſſages in the poems of that bard; and many of the places are accurately named and deſcribed. In the middle of the vale runs the ſtream of *Cona*. The mountain of *Malmor* riſes on the S. and the celebrated *Con Fion*, the hill of Fingal, is ſituated on the N. ſide of the ſame vale.

GLENCROE; a vale in Argyllſhire: one of the paſſes to the Highlands, near the N. E. extremity of *Loch Long*. The ſcenery is wild and ſublime in the higheſt degree: on each ſide are mountains, the moſt ſteep and rugged imaginable, with rocks of every ſhape hanging on their ſides; many of which have fallen to the bottom of the glen, while others threaten the traveller with inſtant deſtruction. In ſome parts the craggy ſummits appear to meet over the road; in others, the valley opens, and the ſides of it exhibit patches of vegetation, covered with ſheep. In the middle of the glen runs a conſiderable brook, near which the road is carried, and hundreds of rills that pour from the mountains, form in their deſcent innumerable caſcades. There are a few miſerable cottages on the ſides of the road, inhabited by the ſhepherds. The rocks conſiſt almoſt entirely of micaceous *ſchiſtus*, ſhining like ſilver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts imbedded in *quartz*. In the bed of the rivulet are conſiderable numbers of granitic pebbles, with pebbles of *ſchiſtus*, full of cryſtals of *ſchoerl*. The length of *Glencroe* is between 5 and 6 miles; the road aſcends gently through the whole of it, excepting the laſt mile, where it is very ſteep, and carried in a zig-zag form to the top of the hill: here is a ſeat, and a ſtone inſcribed, "*Reſt and be thankful*," placed by the twenty-ſecond regt. who made the road. From this the road turns into *Glenkinlaſs*, a vale watered by the rivulet *Kinlaſs*, and abounding with the ſame ſcenery as *Glencoe*, though leſs wild and romantic. This laſt valley is terminated by the houſe and policies of *Ardkinlaſs*, the ſeat of Sir Alexander Campbell, on the borders of *Loch Fyne*.

GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds, the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whinstone, and other primitive strata, while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coal, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water, there is a vein several feet wide, of *barytes* or *heavy spar*, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of *larix* and other trees, mixed with *laburnums*. There are some vestiges of camps at *Castle-Law;* and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th November, 1666. Near *Woodhouselee*, the property of A. Frazer Tytler, Esq. judge advocate of Scotland, on the borders of this parish, with that of *Pennycuik*, lies the scene of that favourite Scots pastoral, the *Gentle Shepherd:* at least there is a strict coincidence between the actual scenery, and the *local* circumstances mentioned in that poem. The general description of the scene is "*A shepherd's village and fields, some few miles from Edinburgh.*" The *West Port* is also mentioned as the road from the village to market. The scenery in the neighbourhood of *Woodhouselee*, is exactly characterized:

SCENE I.

"Beneath the south side of a craigy bield,
Where crystal springs, the halesome waters yield:"

SCENE II.

"A flowery howm, between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash, and spread their claiths;
A trotting burnie, wimpling through the ground;
Its channel pebbles, shining, smooth, and round."

A romantic fall, near the head of Glencross water, is still named *Habbie's How*, of which Ramsay's description is exceedingly accurate.

PEGGY. "Gae farer up the burn, to *Habbie's How*,
Where a' the sweets o' spring and simmer grow.
Between twa birks, out o'er a little lin,
The water fa's, and mak's a singan din:
A pool, breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
Kisses wi' easy whirles the bord'ring grass.
We'll end our washing while the morning's cool,
And when the day grows het, we'll to the pool
And wash ourfells," &c.

What adds more to the resemblance is, that this pool is still a favourite bathing-place. The ancient tower of *Fulford*, the residence of Sir David Purves, was repaired after the civil wars, and its name changed to *Woodhouselee*, which it still retains; yet farther countenances the supposition of Ramsay's having here fixed the imaginary residence of his Sir William Worthy. William Tytler, Esq. of *Woodhouselee*, father of the present proprietor, was a native of this parish. He is well known as the author of "*An Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots*," and of a Dissertation on Scottish Music, annexed to Arnot's history of Edinburgh. He also rescued from oblivion the "*King's Quair*," a poem written by James I. of Scotland, during his captivity in England; and proved, on incontestible evidence, that Allan Ramsay was the true author of the beautiful pastorals, "*The Eagle and Robin Redbreast*," and "*The Vision*." Population in 1794, 385.

GLENDOVAN; a parish in the county of Perth. It takes its name from the river *Dovan*, which winds through it; it extends in length about 6 miles, and 4½ in breadth. The general aspect is hilly, but the hills are green and smooth, seldom incumbered with rocks, and only a few spots are covered with heath: the tract of the river is very confined, being scarcely ever more than two furlongs wide, and in many places the hills rise perpendicular immediately above the stream. The windings of the river, the plantations with which it is skirt-

ed, and the ſurrounding ſcenery, form a highly picturesque proſpect. The ſoil of the arable land is in general very fertile; but by far the greater part of the diſtrict is appropriated to ſheep paſture. Population in 1793, about 240.

GLENELG; a pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, which alſo gives name to a diviſion of the ſame county. It comprehends 3 diſtricts, viz. *Glenelg*, the property of Colonel Macleod of Macleod; *Knoydart*, ſeparated from the former by an arm of the ſea, called *Lochurn*, the property of the Macdonalds of Glengary and Scothouſe; and *North-morror*, ſeparated from *Knoydart* by another arm of the ſea, called *Lochneavis*, the property of the family of Lovat. The whole extent may be about 20 miles in every direction. The two former diſtricts have a light fertile ſoil, but *Morror* is rocky and mountainous, fit only for paſture. The great road from Fort Auguſtus to the Iſle of Sky paſſes through the pariſh; and, at the termination of the road, the ancient barracks of *Bernera* are ſituated, formerly a conſiderable military ſtation, but now occupied only as a ſerjeants' guard. There have been many caſtles and round towers in this diſtrict, two of which are very entire: there are alſo ſeveral *tumuli* and barrows. Population in 1793, 1286.

GLENGARY; a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire, occupying the central part of the great valley which extends from Inverneſs on the E. coaſt, to Fort William on the W. Glengary is the peculiar property of the chief of the clan of Macdonnel, who here poſſeſſes an elegant ſeat at Invergary-caſtle.

GLENHOLM; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, which takes its name from the ſmall rivulet *Holm*, which paſſes through it, and here falls into the *Tweed*. The pariſh is about 3 or 4 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth. The ſurface is hilly, and by far the greater part is ſheep paſture: the arable ſoil in the valleys is looſe and ſharp, and when well cultivated affords a great return. There are 6 old caſtles or towers, which are now in ruins, but appear to have been built in a very ſtrong manner for ſhelter and defence, againſt the incurſions of the Engliſh in the border wars. There are alſo the remains of ſeveral military ſtations, both circular and rectangular. Population in 1791, about 300.

GLENISLA; a pariſh in the county of Forfar. It takes its name from its local ſituation, being placed in a valley through which the *Iſla* runs. Its length, in a direct line, is about 18 miles, and its breadth on an average is nearly 2. The ſoil is in general of a light nature, full of ſtones: in ſome places it appears to be a ſtrong loam, capable of receiving great improvement; and many of the farmers take advantage of the limeſtone, which is found in great abundance in the northern part of the pariſh. Lying at the foot of the Grampian mountains, however, conſiderable attention is paid to the rearing of ſheep and black cattle. There are the ruins of 2 caſtles, viz. *Forter* and *Newton*, both of which belonged to the Ogilvies of Airly, and in 1641 were demoliſhed by the Marquis of Argyll. Population in 1791, 1018.

GLENKENS; the northern diſtrict of Kircudbrightſhire; comprehending the valley watered by the river *Ken*, and part of the high lands which divide Galloway from Carrick. It is divided into 4 pariſhes, Keils, Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Carſphairn; and contains the royal burgh of New Galloway. The *Glenkens* breed of ſheep and black cattle is much famed, and the farmers are reputed to excel in the management of their paſture farms.

GLENKINLASS, in Argyllſhire. Vide GLENCROE.

GLENLUCE; a diſtrict of Wigtonſhire, watered by the river *Luce*. It is now divided into two pariſhes, called OLD and NEW LUCE. GLENLUCE is ſtill the name of a conſiderable village in that diſtrict, ſituated at the diſcharge of the river *Luce* into the bay of the ſame name, where it forms a tolerable harbour for ſmall veſſels. The village contains upwards of 200 inhabitants, and is daily increaſing. *Balcail*, the ſeat of Major Roſs, is ſituated immediately N. of the village, and the ſurrounding policies increaſe the beauty of the ſcenery. The ruins of a priory are alſo to be ſeen in the neighbourhood.

GLENLYON; a long narrow vale

in Braidalbin, in Perthſhire, watered by the river *Lyon;* it is a part of the pariſh of *Fortingal*, under which article a deſcription is given of its romantic appearance.

GLEN-MORE-NA-H'ALABIN, "*the great glen of Caledonia*," is a term applied to that valley, which runs in a direction from N. E. to S. W. the whole breadth of the kingdom, from the Moray Frith at Invernefs, to the Sound of Mull below Fort William, and which is almoſt filled with extenſive lakes. Mr. Knox, in his View of the Britiſh Empire, points out this vale as the proper direction of a canal acroſs the kingdom: indeed, this ſeems almoſt completed by nature; for, the diſtance in a direct line is little more than 50 miles, and of this the navigable lakes, *Loch Neſs*, *Loch Oich*, and *Loch Lochy*, make near 40. The whole length is thus ſtated by Mr. Knox:

	Miles.		Miles.
Loch Neſs,	22	River Neſs,	8
Oich,	4	Oich,	5
Lochy,	10	Lochy,	7
		Land,	2
	36		22

So that 36 miles are navigable on a grand ſcale; 20 miles conſiſt of rivers, which might be rendered navigable by means of cuts, and 2 miles of land. The expence of making it is eſtimated at 164,000l.; no great ſum, when compared with the advantages which would reſult from it. Were this line of navigation opened to the great weſtern fiſheries, a new ſpecies of traffic and commercial intercourſe would ariſe; markets of reciprocal benefit would be opened on both ſhores, and give employment to all thoſe who prefer induſtry to indigence and idleneſs, of which there are many thouſands in this remote diſtrict.

GLENMUICK; a large and populous pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, formed by the union of the pariſhes of GLENMUICK, TULLOCH, and GLENGAIRN. It lies near the middle of the borders of the county, being about 40 miles W. from Aberdeen, the county town; it is of an irregular figure, about 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, interſected by the *Dee*, and ſeveral of its tributary ſtreams, of which the *Muick*, and the *Gairn* are the chief. The ſoil is in general ſhallow and early, producing good grain, but, proportionably, very little fodder. Agriculture has been lately much improved, from the exertions and example of Mr. Gordon of Abergeldie, one of the principal heritors, who has his elegant reſidence in the pariſh. The hills are of conſiderable elevation, and many of them are covered with wood to the very ſummit. The ſmall lake of *Kannor* or *Cannor*, is about 3 miles in circumference, in which are ſeveral iſlands, with the ruins of caſtles upon them. There are ſeveral other ruinous caſtles in the pariſh, particularly the caſtle of *Cnoe*, the property of Mr. Gordon; *Dee-caſtle*, the property of the Earl of Aboyne; and the caſtle of *Glengairn*, belonging to the ſame nobleman. In this diſtrict are the celebrated mineral wells of *Pannanach*, ſituated on the banks of the *Dee;* (vide PANNANACH.) There is a vein of lead ore near the caſtle of Glengairn, but it has never been wrought to advantage: there is plenty of limeſtone over the whole diſtrict; which, near Pannanach, aſſumes the appearance of fine marble. In 1794, the pariſh contained 2117 inhabitants.

GLENORCHAY and INISHAIL. Theſe united pariſhes are ſituated in the county of Argyll, on the borders of Perthſhire, and extend of unequal breadth upwards of 24 miles in length, excepting the vale of Glenorchay, which forms a beautiful plain of 3 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. The whole diſtrict is mountainous and hilly. The river *Urchay* or *Orchay* glides through the middle, dividing it into two parts, till it falls into the beautiful expanſe of water, called *Loch Awe* or *Loch Ow:* on the ſides of the river the ſoil is a mixture of light earth and ſand: on the banks of the loch it is generally deeper, and very fertile. The church and manſe of the pariſh are ſituated on a beautiful oblong iſlet, formed in the bed of the river *Urchay*; it is in the center of the valley, and is upwards of a mile in circumference, and every where bordered with coppices and natural woods to the very edge of the river. The hills and muirs, which ſome years ago were covered with heath and coarſe herbage, are, ſince the introduction of ſheep into the country, gradually getting a richer ſward, of a

greener hue, and afford excellent paſture: every where are ſprings of pure and ſalubrious water. In former times, it was ſuppoſed that no domeſtic animal could ſtand the ſeverities of a winter in the high and ſtormy grounds; and even the goats and ſmall ſheep were regularly houſed, and fed in pens during the rigour of the ſeaſon: now, the hills are covered with large ſheep throughout the whole year. The higher parts abounded once with foreſts of the largeſt and beſt pines, but theſe were cut down about 80 years ago: there are ſtill ſome tracts of natural woods in Glenorchay, chiefly of firs and oak, intermixed with aſh, birch, and alder. The banks of Loch Ow are covered with plantations of various kinds of wood, of which the horſe-cheſnut, the mountain aſh, and the lime, and the plane, are moſt conſpicuous, and grow with great luxuriance and beauty. The chief hills are *Beindoran*, *Beinlaoi*, and *Cruachan*, of which the laſt is the higheſt. Beſides Loch Ow, there are ſeveral lakes, and many rivulets which abound with trout, and contain a few ſalmon. The military road from Stirling to Inveraray and Tayndrom, and from Tayndrom to Fort William, paſs through the pariſh: and one part of this beautiful line, from the bridge of Aw to Dalmally, winds through the woods and dells, preſenting ſuch varied and agreeable views of water, of iſlands, of towering mountains, and ſloping hills, as give an uncommon grandeur and ſublimity to the proſpect: part of the road lies through a narrow defile, amidſt ſuch irregularities of nature, ſuch deep chaſms, ſuch dreadful impending rocks, as indicate ſome vaſt convulſions of the earth to have happened at ſome remote period of time. On ſome of the iſlands of Loch Ow are the remains of old caſtles; vide Ow (Loch.) Hayfield, the ſeat of Mr. M'Dougald, is an elegant houſe, on the banks of the lake. Mr. Campbell of Lochnell, Mr. Campbell of Monie, and Mr. Lindſay of Boccaird, have alſo elegant reſidences. On the confines of the pariſh a lead mine has been wrought for many years: in ſeveral hills are appearances of lead ore. *Cobalt*, *talc*, *aſbeſtine filaments*, and a beautiful green jaſper, have been found in the fragments of the mountains, which are moſtly of granite, with *porphyry* and a mixture of *feldt ſpar*: limeſtone is quarried in ſeveral parts of the pariſh. Population in 1792, 1609.

Glenshee (Spital of); a celebrated paſs into the Highlands, near the head of the *Black water* or *Shee*, and a few miles S. of the point where the counties of Aberdeen, Perth, and Angus meet. In 1718, a ſmall body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took poſſeſſion of this paſs; but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the paſs of *Strachell*. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders diſperſed, and the next day the Spaniards ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.

GLENSHEIL; a pariſh in Roſsſhire. It is a Highland diſtrict, extending from the N. W. ſide of the arm of the ſea called *Loch Duich*, 16 miles in length, and from 1½ to 4 miles in breadth. The ſurface conſiſts chiefly of two valleys, on the ſides of which the hills riſe to a prodigious height, almoſt by a perpendicular aſcent. In many places theſe mountains are rocky, and covered with heath and bent to the very ſummits; but the interjacent valleys are pleaſant, being covered with graſs, and ſome natural wood; but the proportion of arable ground is very inconſiderable. The ſhores abound with fiſh, and *Loch Duich* receives an annual viſit from the ſhoals of herring. The great military road from Fort Auguſtus to Bernera paſſes through the pariſh, but has been neglected, and allowed to fall into diſrepair ſince the year 1776. In the heights of the pariſh, is the narrow paſs of *Glenſheil*, famous for the battle between the Engliſh troops and the Highland adherents of King James, led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated. Population in 1791, 721.

GLENTILT; a paſs in the Highlands of Athol, famous for the warriors which it anciently produced, and the dangerous road which runs through it. Mr. Pennant ſays, "it is a narrow glen, ſeveral miles in length, bounded on each ſide by mountains of an amazing height: on the S. is the great hill of *Ben-y-glo* (*Beinglo*), whoſe baſe is 35 miles in circumfer-

ence, and whofe fummit towers far above the others. The fides of many of thefe mountains are covered with fine verdure, and are excellent fheep-walks, but entirely woodlefs. The road is the moft dangerous and horrible I ever travelled: a narrow path, fo rugged, that our horfes were often obliged to crofs their legs, in order to pick a fecure place for their feet; while, at a confiderable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, folid in every part but where the *Tilt* had worn its ancient way."

GLENTRATHEN, or LINTRATHEN; a parifh in the county of Forfar; extends about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, elevated on the fkirts of the Grampian mountains. It has a bleak and barren afpect; the furface is compofed of hills, valleys, and mountains, and poffeffes few fpots which admit of culture; and even thefe fpots are of a thin muirifh foil, yielding an inferior quality of grain. The greater part is laid out in paflurage, neither the foil nor climate being favourable for plantations. It is watered by the Ifla, and one of its tributary ftreams, called *Melgam*. There are feveral cairns, and the ruins of a caftle, faid to have been built feveral centuries ago, by Sir Allan Domet, one of the anceftors of the family of Airly. There is a lake about a mile in diameter, which gives rife to one of the principal ftreams of the *Melgam*. In 1793, the parifh contained about 900 inhabitants.

GOATFIELD, or GAOILBHEIN; a lofty mountain in the center of the ifland of *Arran*. It is elevated 2840 feet perpendicular above the level of the fea; and, perhaps, no mountain in Britain affords a more extenfive profpect. Many *topazes*, and other precious ftones are found, fimilar to thofe of the Cairngorm, of the fame figure and colour. A few thin feams of coal are alfo to be feen near the N. end of the mountain.

GOIL (LOCH); a fmall arm of the fea in Argyllfhire, which ftrikes off from *Loch Long* in a N. W. direction.

GOLSPY; a parifh in the county of Sutherland. It extends along the S. E. coaft of the county about 10 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth; divided by the burn of Golfpy, at the mouth of which the village of the fame name is fituated, containing nearly 300 inhabitants. The arable foil is in general light, but of good quality, and tolerably fertile; in fome parts it is a deep ftrong clay; but the greater part of the parifh is hilly, and covered with heath. The fhores abound with all forts of fifh; and every third year, from the fea ware on the rocks, about 30 or 40 tons of kelp are made. Population in 1792, 1700.

GOMETRA; a fmall baltic ifland of the Hebrides, fituated between the iflands of Mull and Staffa.

GORBALS of GLASGOW; a village and parifh in Lanarkfhire, lying oppofite to Glafgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Vide GLASGOW.

GORDON; a parifh in the county of Berwick, in the diftrict of Lauderdale. It extends about 7 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 2 to 4. The furface is uneven, but moft of the hills are under cultivation: there are many pieces of good arable land, fome of it of a clay foil, but in general light and fandy; there are feveral extenfive bogs and moffes, which fupply fuel to the inhabitants. The parifh is watered by the *Eden* and *Blackadder*, on which are erected feveral corn mills. It would appear that this diftrict was once the property of the Dukes of Gordon, from which they took their title, as they ftill retain the fuperiority of many of the farms; and two places are yet named *Gordon* and *Huntly*, the two titles of that family. Population in 1790, 912.

GOURDON; a fifhing village in Kincardinefhire. It lies about 2 miles S. of the burgh of *Inverbervie*, and poffeffes a fmall harbour, which is neither commodious, nor fheltered from the S. and E. winds. It contains 200 inhabitants.

GOUROCK; a fmall town and harbour in Renfrewfhire, almoft united by a row of houfes to the town of GREENOCK, of which it is confidered as a part; it is, however, a burgh of barony, erected by Charles I. in favours of the family of Shaw, who are fuperiors.

GOVAN; a parifh fituated chiefly in Lanarkfhire; but a fmall part of it lies in the county of Renfrew. It extends about 5 miles in length, and

from 3 to 4 in breadth. The river Clyde, which is here navigable to veſſels drawing 7 feet water, runs through its whole extent, and divides nearly into two equal parts. On each ſide of the river a fine plain extends, about a mile and an half in breadth, adorned with beautiful plantations and elegant villas, forming, with the ſhipping in the river, a moſt delightful landſcape. The ſoil varies from a light loam to a tilly clay, which, though not naturally fertile, is, from the improvement of agriculture, tolerably productive. The village of *Govan* is long and ſtraggling, containing about 230 families. There is a ferry over the Clyde, about 2¼ miles below Glaſgow, where the *Kelvin* empties itſelf into that river. The *Kelvin*, in paſſing through this pariſh, is of great ſervice in the working of machinery, and waters 5 or 6 very extenſive bleachfields; and, in the immediate vicinity of the village, a large one has been laid out, watered by the Clyde. There is plenty of freeſtone and brick clay, and coal has been wrought for many years. About 2 miles S. of the church, are the remains of an old caſtle, of Gothic architecture, built in 1585; and, near the *Kelvin*, are the ruins of an edifice, erected in 1011, for the country reſidence of the Biſhops of Glaſgow, and ſtill named the Biſhops caſtle. Population in 1794, 2518.

GOWRIE; a diſtrict in Perthſhire, comprehending the carſe lands on the N. bank of the *Tay*, betwixt Dundee and Perth, and extending northward over the *Sidlaw hills* as far as Blair-Gowrie, near to the *Spital* of *Glenſhee*. Vide CARSE of GOWRIE, and BLAIR-GOWRIE.

GRÆMSAY; one of the Orkney iſlands. It extends about a mile and an half in length, and one in breadth; it is rented by 36 families, in very ſmall farms; a great part is arable, and only a few ſheep are reared in the hilly diſtrict; its coaſts afford great quantities of kelp; it is united to the iſland of *Hoy*, in forming a parochial diſtrict. Population in 1794, about 160.

GRAHAMSTON; a village in the barony of Glaſgow, in Lanarkſhire, containing in 1791, 896 inhabitants. It may be counted almoſt a ſuburb of the city of Glaſgow, being connected to it by ſeveral ſtreets.

GRAITNEY; a pariſh and village in Dumfrieſſhire. The pariſh is of an oblong figure, extending 6 miles in length along the Solway Frith, and 3 in breadth. It is in general level, having few riſing grounds, and theſe of ſmall elevation; Graitney hill, the higheſt eminence, being only 252 feet above the level of the ſea: except ſome tracts of moſs and boggy grounds, the ſoil is generally fertile and well cultivated. There are ſeveral harbours on the Solway Frith, where veſſels of conſiderable burden can unload in ſafety, particularly at the ſmall village of *Sarkfoot*, *Hiedkirkpoint*, *Brewſe*, &c. The *Sark* and *Kirtle* rivulets interſect the pariſh for ſeveral miles. Lately, the new village of *Springfield* aroſe on the eſtate of Sir William Maxwell, and promiſes to be a thriving manufacturing ſtation. The village of Graitney is the firſt ſtage in Scotland, on the road from England by Moffat to Edinburgh, and has been long famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the clandeſtine marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which have been celebrated here. Theſe are performed by ſeveral perſons, none of whom are clergymen; but the greateſt part of the trade is monopolized by a tobacconiſt, and not a blackſmith, as is generally believed; *a fellow* without literature, without principles, without religion, and without manners; whoſe life is a continued ſcene of debauchery, and whoſe irregular conduct has rendered him an object of deteſtation to the ſober and virtuous part of the neighbourhood. It is truly a diſgrace to permit ſuch irregularities to be practiſed with impunity, and reflects not a little on the good ſenſe of thoſe of the nobility and gentry of England, to ſuffer themſelves to be duped by ſuch an impoſtor. It is nearly 60 years ſince theſe marriages began to be ſolemnized here; and, on the loweſt computation, 60 or 65 couple are annually joined, which, eſtimated at 15 guineas each, bring in about 950l. *per annum!!!* The ceremony, when any form is uſed, is that of the church of England; and the certificate is ſigned by the *parſon!!* and two witneſſes, under fictitious names. It may be amuſing to inſert a copy of one of theſe certificates in the original ſpelling.—" *This is to ſart-*

fay all perſons that my be conſernid, that A. B. from the pariſh of C. in the county of D. and E. F. of the pariſh of G. in the county of H. and both comes before me, and declayred themſeleſs both to be ſingle perſons, and now mayried by the form of the kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the church of England, and given ondre my hand this 6th day of March 1802." Eheu!! Graitney-hall has been lately fitted up as a commodious ſtage inn by the Earl of Hopeton, the proprietor. In the neighbourhood of the village is *Springkell*, the elegant reſidence of Sir William Maxwell. At Graitney Mains, are the remains of an oval druidical temple, encloſing about half an acre of ground. The pariſh contained in 1794, 1810 inhabitants.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS; that chain of hills which extends acroſs the iſland, from the diſtrict of Cowal in Argyllſhire on the Atlantic, to Aberdeen on the German ocean, and there forming another ridge in a north weſterly direction, extends through Aberdeenſhire to Moray, and the borders of Inverneſs. They are named ſo from the Gaelic words *Grant* and *Bhein*, which are ſaid to ſignify huge or ugly mountains, or from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the Caledonians are ſaid to have received their almoſt total overthrow. The ſouthern front of the firſt ridge has, in many places, a gradual and pleaſant ſlope, into a campaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithſtanding the forbidding aſpect, at firſt ſight, of the mountains themſelves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are interſected in a thouſand directions by the winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the moſt limpid water, clad with the richeſt paſtures, ſheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each ſide of the ſtreams, and are acceſſible in moſt places by excellent roads. Theſe valleys, which exhibit ſuch a variety of natural beauty, alſo form a contraſt with the ruggedneſs of the ſurrounding mountains, and preſent to the eye the moſt romantic ſcenery. The rivers in the deep defiles ſtruggle to find a paſſage; and often the oppoſite hills approach ſo near, that the waters ruſh with incredible force and deafening noiſe, in proportion to the height of the fall, and the width of the opening. Theſe are commonly called *Paſſes*, owing to the difficulty of their paſſage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the *Paſs* of *Leney*, of *Aberfoil*, and the famous paſſes of *Gillierankie*, and the *Spital* of *Glenſhee*. Beyond theſe, plains of various extent appear filled with villages and cultivated fields: in the interſtices are numerous expanſes of water, connected with rivulets, ſtored with a variety of fiſh, and covered with wood down to the water edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of ſheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are ſeen browſing on the paſtures in the valleys. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the ſeat of ſome nobleman or gentleman. The N. ſide of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge maſſes are ſeen piled on one another in the moſt awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1400 feet to 3500 feet above the level of the ſea, and ſeveral of them are elevated ſtill higher. The *Cairngorm* in Morayſhire, the *Bin-na-baird* in Aberdeenſhire, the lofty mountains in Angus and Perthſhires, and the mountain of *Benlomond* in Dumbartonſhire, are elevated conſiderably above that height. Along the S. baſe of the Grampians lies the vale of *Strathmore*, or "*great vale*," a term which is often given to the ſtrath from Dumbarton to Aberdeen; but in a reſtricted ſenſe, it is generally applied to that fertile diſtrict of Perth, Angus, and Mearns, which extends from *Methven-caſtle* to the village of *Laurence-kirk*; (vide STRATHMORE.) The minerals of which theſe mountains are compoſed, are too various for enumeration: many of the hills are evidently volcanic, and compoſed of baſaltes and lava: precious ſtones abound in the Aberdeenſhire mountains, and the *Cairngorm* topazes are well known.

GRANGE; a pariſh in Banffſhire, extending about 6 miles in length from N. to S. and 5 in breadth. It extends N. from the banks of the river *Iſla*, in 3 long but low ridges, terminating in the mountains called the *Knock-hill*, the *Lurg-hill*, and the hill of *Altmore*, which divide it from the fertile diſ-

tricts of Boyne and Enzie: theſe hills are of conſiderable elevation, the firſt being elevated 400 yards or 1200 feet above the level of its baſe. The low ground, except ſome moſſes, is in general well cultivated, and the cultivation has extended nearly half way up the neighbouring hills: on the banks of the *Iſla*, the ground having a fine S. expoſure, is tolerably dry and early, but the N. diſtrict is cold, wet, and unproductive, the ſoil being a poor clay, on a ſpungy moſſy bottom. The whole pariſh has formerly been covered with wood, as appears from the large roots of trees which are frequently met with in the extenſive moſſes in this diſtrict; but at preſent it is naked of wood, except ſome ſolitary trees, and a natural copſe round the houſe of *Edingight*, which have eſcaped the general ruin. The Earl of Fife is the principal proprietor; but Capt. Innes of Edingight is the only reſiding heritor. There are inexhauſtible quarries of the beſt limeſtone, which is burnt with the peats dug from the moſſes: formerly 60,000 bolls were ſold, but of late the average annual produce of the lime kilns is about 30,000 bolls. The pariſh is interſected by roads in every direction, from Banff, Cullen, and Aberdeen, &c. to the interior. The ruinous caſtle of *Grange*, once the reſidence of the abbots of Kinloſs, was a place of great ſplendour, and much of its ancient magnificence ſtill remains. Population in 1793, 1572.

GRANGEMOUTH; a village in Stirlingſhire, erected at the junction of the great canal with the river Carron, a few miles above its junction with the Forth. It was begun by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in the year 1777, to accommodate the numerous veſſels paſſing through the canal; and it is calculated that upwards of 40,000 tons are annually entered at this port, belonging either to the foreign or coaſting trade. There is great need for additional warehouſes; and the eſtabliſhment of a branch of a cuſtom-houſe would be of the utmoſt importance, as it is only a creek belonging to *Borrowſtownneſs*, which is diſtant upwards of 8 miles, and ſubjects the ſhipmaſters to great inconvenience, by being obliged to travel to that port to have their cargoes entered. In 1795, Grangemouth contained about 500 inhabitants.

GRANTOWN; a village in the pariſh of Cromdale in Morayſhire. It is of late erection, the place where it now ſtands being not more than 30 years ago a barren heath, altogether unimprovable; it is neatly built, with a town-houſe and priſon, of elegant architecture: under the patronage of Sir James Grant, the ſuperior, ſeveral manufactures have been inſtituted, which promiſe to be ſucceſsful; it lies on the great road to Inverneſs, and a bridge is thrown over the Spey, not far from the town; it contains about 400 inhabitants.

GRASHOLM; one of the ſmall Orkney iſles, ſituated half a mile S. of Shapinſhay.

GREENHOLM; one of the Orkneys, a mile and an half S. W. of the iſland of Eday.

GREENHOLM is alſo one of the Shetland iſlands, lying 10 miles N. N. W. of the town of Lerwick.

GREENLAW; a town and pariſh in the county of Berwick. The town is ſituated nearly in the center of the county, and is a burgh of barony, held in feu from the Earl of Marchmont, who is ſuperior. After the town of *Berwick* was taken by the Engliſh, the courts of juſtice were removed to *Dunſe*, and ſhortly after eſtabliſhed in the town of *Greenlaw*, which is ſtill the county town. It contains about 600 inhabitants. The pariſh extends about 7 or 8 miles in length, and on an average 2 in breadth. The ſurface is in general level, but has ſeveral eminences, which are of inconſiderable height: the ſoil in the S. part of the pariſh is a deep ſtrong clay, exceedingly fertile, but towards the N. it becomes wet and ſpouty, and of a very inferior quality; and, on the northern borders, is only fit for ſheep paſture. The beautiful houſe of *Marchmont*, the ſeat of the Earl of Marchmont, is ſituated about a mile or two from the town; it is ſurrounded with extenſive plantations, and beautiful pleaſure grounds. There are the remains of two religious houſes, which were dependent on the priory of Kelſo. In 1793, the population was about 1200.

GREENOCK; a conſiderable ſea port town on the Frith of Clyde, in the county of Renfrew. The ſtreets of the town extend along the coaſt,

and, though in general the houſes are well built, the whole has a confined and inelegant appearance. The harbour is very commodious, and has been made out and lately improved, at a great expence; within two ſemicircular quays are encloſed upwards of 10 acres, where merchant veſſels of the greateſt burden have ſufficient depth of water: adjoining to it are ſeveral dry docks, and it is in contemplation to enlarge it very conſiderably. The town is a burgh of barony, erected by Sir John Shaw, in 1757, who was then ſuperior; it is governed by a council of 9 feuers, 2 of which are annually elected bailies; it poſſeſſes an annual revenue of nearly 1200l. ſterling. Before the Union, the merchants of Greenock had ſome trade with the Baltic, with France, Spain, and other parts of Europe: from that time to the commencement of the American war, a great trade was carried on from the port, principally by the merchants of Glaſgow, who were owners of almoſt all the ſhips ſailing from it. At preſent, the merchants of Greenock are the principal ſhipholders, and carry on the greateſt part of the trade. The American war affected Greenock in the ſame manner in which Glaſgow ſuffered, and the ſame energies excited the Greenock merchants to proſecute other branches of commerce; and the great canal of communication has opened an extenſive trade to the towns on the E. coaſt of the kingdom, particularly London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Amongſt the imports of the year ending 5th January, 1791, the following articles deſerve notice. Grain, 87,395 quarters; ſugars, 81,074 cwt.; cotton, 1,757,504 cwt.; rum, 221,649 gallons; and wines, 744 tuns. The fiſheries, and of herring in particular, have been long attended to by the inhabitants of Greenock; and, beſides thoſe caught in the river and neighbouring lochs, which were ſold for immediate conſumption, there were entered at the cuſtom-houſe, in 1792, 45,054 barrels of herrings. The *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia* fiſheries are alſo carried on to a great extent by the Greenock merchants. As to manufactures, they are ſmall, compared with the ſize of the place. Shipbuilding is much attended to, and ſeveral of the largeſt merchant veſſels built in the kingdom have been launched here. Greenock has one private banking company, which iſſues notes; and a branch of the Paiſley bank is alſo eſtabliſhed. The *Merchants-houſe Society* was inſtituted in 1787; the ſubſcription-money on admiſſion is 5 guineas, and 5s. annually, for the ſupport of decayed members. Previous to the year 1745, the town of Greenock and the neighbouring country were included in one pariſh; but about that time the town was erected into a *New pariſh*, while the country part was diſtinguiſhed as the *Old pariſh* of Greenock. This pariſh extends about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Frith of Clyde, indented by ſeveral bays, of which the chief is *Greenock* and *Crawford's-dikes*, where there is ſafe anchorage. Excepting a ſtrip of level ground along the ſhore, the ſurface is hilly, agreeably diverſified, watered on the S. by the river *Gryfe:* the ſoil cloſe to the ſhore is in general light, ſandy, and mixed with gravel, requiring frequent ſhowers; towards the hills it becomes clay and till, and on the ſummit the ſurface preſents either the bare rocks, or is ſparingly covered with heath or moſs. Freeſtone is abundant, and ſome veins of an inferior limeſtone have been diſcovered. The hills, for the moſt part, are compoſed of a coarſe-grained baſaltic whin, intermixed with honeycombed *lava*, reſembling the *ſlag* of a ſmith's forge. The village of *Crawford's-dikes*, nearly adjoining to the town of Greenock, is a burgh of barony, created in 1633 by King Charles II. The elegant manſion-houſe of Greenock, the reſidence of Mr. Stuart, is a large modern building, ſituated on a conſiderable eminence S. from the town. In 1793, the population of the Old and New pariſhes of Greenock amounted to upwards of 15,000.

GREENOCK; a ſmall tributary ſtream of the river *Ayr*, which it joins near the village of *Catrine*.

GRETNA GREEN. Vide GRAITNEY.

GRIFE, or GRYFE; a river in Renfrewſhire. Vide GRYFE.

GRIMBUSTERHOLM; one of the ſmall Orkney iſlands, near the town of Stromneſs.

GRIMSAY; a barren iſland of the Hebrides, lying between *North Uiſt*

and *Benbecula*; it is about 2 miles in length, and is valuable for the great quantity of kelp burnt on its ſhores.

GRINADIL; one of the Hebrides.

GROAT'S HOUSE (JOHN O'); a memorable place in the pariſh of Caniſbay in Caithneſs, which, perhaps, owes its fame leſs to the circumſtance of its local ſituation, at the northern extremity of the iſland, than to an event which it may not be improper to relate, as it inculcates an uſeful leſſon of morality. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, *Malcolm*, *Gavin*, and *John de Groat* (ſuppoſed to have been originally from Holland), arrived in Caithneſs with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving ſubjects in the county of Caithneſs. Theſe brothers purchaſed ſome land near *Dungiſbay-head*, and, in a ſhort time, by the increaſe of their families, 8 different proprietors of the name of *Groat* poſſeſſed theſe lands in equal diviſions. Theſe 8 families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, eſtabliſhed an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniverſary of the arrival of their anceſtors on the coaſt. In the courſe of the feſtivity, on one of theſe occaſions, a queſtion aroſe reſpecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and ſuch points of precedency (each contending for the ſeniority and chieftainſhip), which increaſed to ſuch a degree, as would probably have proved fatal in its conſequences, had not *John de Groat*, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had ſubſiſted between them: he aſſured them, that, as ſoon as they appeared to quarrel among themſelves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with reſpect, would fall upon them, and expel them the country: he therefore conjured them, then, by the ties of blood, and their mutual ſafety, to return quietly to their ſeveral homes, and pledged himſelf that he would ſatisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the poſſibility of ſuch diſputes at their future anniverſary meetings: they all acquieſced, and departed in peace. In due time, *John de Groat*, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, diſtinct from all other houſes, in an octagon figure, with 8 doors, and having placed a table of oak of the ſame ſhape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he deſired each of them to enter by his own door, and to ſit at the head of the table, he himſelf occupying the laſt. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was reſtored. The building was then named *John o' Groat's Houſe*, and though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place ſtill retains the name, and deſerves to be remembered for the good intentions and good ſenſe, which gave it origin.

GRUGAG; a river in the pariſh of Eddertown, in Roſsſhire, which falls over a precipice, calculated to be nearly 300 feet of perpendicular height.

GRUNNOCK (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of *Girthon*, in Kirkcudbrightſhire, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, remarkable for the vaſt numbers of *charr* which it contains.

GRYFE; a conſiderable river in Renfrewſhire. It hath its ſource in the high muirs and mountains, that are ſituated between the pariſhes of Kilmalcolm and Largs; it runs a very rapid courſe over ſeveral precipices, to the low country at Fullwood, where it meets the tide; after which it moves ſlowly, in a ſerpentine courſe, receiving the *Black Cart* at *Moſs Waikinſhaw*, and the *White Cart* at Inchinnan bridge, and falls into the Clyde about a mile below Renfrew; it abounds with trout and perch, and near its mouth ſalmon are plenty in the proper ſeaſons. This river, from being one of the chief in the county, anciently gave the name of *Strathgryfe* to the diſtrict which is now termed Renfrew.

GULAN-NESS; a ſmall promontory in the pariſh of Dirleton, in Eaſt Lothian. It is the point where the Frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GUNNA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying in the ſound betwixt the iſlands of Coll and Tiry. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, affording great abundance of ſea weed on its ſhores.

GUTHRIE; a pariſh in the county of Angus: no accurate idea can be given of its length or breadth, as one part of the pariſh is ſeparated at leaſt

6 miles from the other, and lies directly S. from it: the superficial contents are about 2700 acres, of which 500 are muir. The hill of Guthrie, which is elevated nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest ground; and from the top of it the surface gradually descends towards the S. and S. E. The castle of *Guthrie*, the residence of that ancient family, is a strong building, still very entire; it is supposed to have been built by Sir Alexander Guthrie, who was slain at the battle of Flowden. In the southern district of the parish is part of a Roman camp, the remainder being situated in the parish of Inverarity. The *vallum* and fossé are very distinct, and still of considerable heighth and depth. Population in 1792, 571.

H

HAA; a small island of Sutherlandshire, 3½ miles E. of the promontory of *Far-out-head*.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the S. the great ridge of the Lammermuir hills separates it from the county of Berwick. It extends about 25 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile counties in the kingdom, and from its high state of cultivation, produces great quantities of wheat, and all sorts of grain: towards the S. where the Lammermuir hills extend into the county, the surface is rugged and mountainous, but excellently adapted for the feeding and rearing of sheep, of which innumerable flocks are annually reared. The county is intersected with numerous streams of clear water, none of which deserve the name of river, except the *Tyne*, which falls into the German ocean, half way betwixt the towns of *North Berwick* and *Dunbar*. Besides the farming, which is the great support of the county, the inhabitants on the sea coast employ themselves in the fishery, salt-making, foreign trade, and the exportation of the superabundant corn. In the inland parts, several branches of the linen and woollen manufacture have been established, and are likely to turn to good account. At Prestonpans a great manufacture of oil of vitriol has been established, and near the same place the manufacture of sal ammoniac has been for some time carried on. Haddingtonshire contains 3 royal boroughs, viz. HADDINGTON, the county town; NORTH BERWICK, and DUNBAR: and several populous towns and villages; as *Tranent*, *Prestonpans*, *Aberlady*, *Dirleton*, &c. In this rich and fertile county there are almost innumerable seats of the nobility and gentry; a few of the most eminent can only be mentioned here. *Broxmouth*, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; *Yester-castle*, the seat of the Marquis of Tweedale; *Tynningham*, the seat of the Earl of Haddington; *Leithington*, the seat of Lord Blantyre; *Gosford*, *Beanston*, and *Amisfield*, seats of the Earl of Wemyss; *Balncrief*, the seat of Lord Elibank; *Salton-hall*, the seat of General Fletcher; *Ormistoun-hall*, a seat of the Earl of Hopetoun; *Whittingham*, the seat of Hay of Drummelzier; *Dunglass*, the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet; *Lochend*, of Sir Peter Warrender; and *Gilmerton*, of Sir G. Kinloch: besides which, Mr. Hamilton of Ninevar, Mr. Hay of Belton, Mr. Anderson of Winterfield, Mr. Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton, Mr. Nisbet of Dirleton, and many others, possess elegant seats. Haddingtonshire abounds with excellent coal, freestone, and limestone: ironstone is also found in the parish of Humbie; and near Stenton is the appearance of an ore of lead. Belonging to this county are

the iſlands of *Baſs* and *Fiddrie;* (vide BASS and FIDDRIE.) The whole county is divided into 24 parochial diſtricts, containing in all 28,966 inhabitants. The valued rent, as ſtated in the county books, is 168,878l. 5s. 10d. Scots, and the real rent is eſtimated at about 86,960l. ſterling.

HADDINGTON; a royal borough, and county town of that diſtrict of Lothian to which it gives its name. It lies about 17 miles E. from Edinburgh, and is the firſt ſtage from thence on the London road; it is a neat well built town, ſituated on the river Tyne: it conſiſts of 4 ſtreets, interſecting each other at nearly right angles; having a neat town-houſe, built after a deſign of the late Mr. Adams, in 1748, and a large and commodious ſchool, with lodgings for the maſters, and excellent accommodation for boarders. The pariſh church is a large and venerable ſtructure; it was formerly the church of the Franciſcan monaſtery, and from the ſtyle of architecture, appears to have been built about the 12th or 13th century. Only the W. end is occupied by the church; the remainder is completely in ruins. In the aiſle is the burying-place of the family of Maitland, who, for many ages, poſſeſſed the eſtate of Leithington, now the property of Lord Blantyre. There are ſeveral marble ſtatues of the Dukes of Lauderdale, as large as life, lying on beds of ſtate; and the monument of John Maitland, Baron of Thirlſtane, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, is graced by an epitaph compoſed by his royal maſter James VI. The town has alſo a fine ſmall chapel for the Epiſcopal communion, built by private ſubſcription, at the expence of nearly 1000l. Haddington is undoubtedly a burgh of great antiquity; for, in a charter from Ada, widow of Prince Henry, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland, dated 1178, ſhe ſtyles it *meum burgum de Haddington.* It is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and 12 counſellors, and has 7 incorporated trades; it has a vote in electing a member of parliament, with the other towns in the ſame county, and in the ſhires of Roxburgh and Berwick; its revenue is nearly 400l. ſterling *per annum.* In former times it was ſtrongly fortified, and there are ſeveral remains of the ancient fortifications. Haddington has ſuffered frequently from fire, and from inundations of the Tyne, which, in 1775, roſe 17 feet perpendicular above its uſual level, and laid one half of the town under water. On the oppoſite ſide of the Tyne, about a mile eaſtward from the town, are the ruins of a nunnery, founded by Ada mother of Malcolm IV. in 1178, from which the ſuburb called *Nungate* receives its name; it is connected with the town by a bridge of 3 arches, and contains about 500 inhabitants. In the town and ſuburbs, a conſiderable manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth is carried on; a manufactory of fine woollens was attempted, but was unſucceſsful. There are two annual well attended fairs, and a weekly market is held on Friday, reckoned the greateſt in Scotland, for all ſorts of grain. Haddington gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family. It contains, with its ſuburbs, *Nungate* and *Giffordgate*, nearly 3000 inhabitants. The pariſh of Haddington extends about ſix miles from E. to W. and the ſame length from N. to S. containing 12,000 acres of land: towards the W. where the pariſh borders with Gladſmuir, the ſoil is exceedingly barren and unproductive. About 1000 acres, which formerly belonged to the burgh as a commonty, has been purchaſed by Mr. Buchan of Letham, who has planted it with oak, fir, birch, &c. which are in general in a thriving condition. Except this diſtrict, the whole of the pariſh is arable, in general well encloſed, and in a high ſtate of cultivation. There are ſeveral beautiful ſeats; the moſt remarkable of which is *Amisfield*, the ſeat of the Earl of Wemyſs: in the gallery are many fine paintings; in particular, "*Vertumnus* and *Pomona*," by Rubens, for which the proprietor has refuſed 800 guineas: the beautiful ſeats of *Leithington*, *Stevenſtone*, *Adderſtone*, *Clerkington*, and *Letham*, are in the immediate vicinity of the town. JOHN KNOX, the father of the reformation in Scotland, was a native of Haddington, and the houſe where he was born is ſtill ſhewn. Population in 1791, 3915.

HADDO; a ſmall town in Aberdeenſhire, 9 miles N. N. E. from Inverury. From it the Earls of Aberdeen take their ſecond title of Lord Haddo.

HALKIRK; a parish in the county of Caithness. It extends 24 miles in length, and the breadth varies from 7 to 12. The soil is in general good, consisting in some parts of a clay or loam, mixed with moss; in others gravelly, on a cold rocky bottom. The surface is flat; for, though there are several hills or rising grounds, they are of inconsiderable height, and always slope gently from their summit to the adjacent plains. A considerable number of sheep are annually reared, but the greatest attention is paid to the raising of oats and bear. A great part, however, is still waste, uncultivated, and covered with lakes and swamps. There are altogether 24 large and small lochs, the largest of which, *Loch Cathel*, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The parish is situated nearly in the center of the county, and its lakes give rise to numerous streams, amongst which are the rivers of *Thurso* and *Forse*. There is great abundance of limestone and marl; of late, argillaceous stones, having impressions of fish and plants, have been found: specimens of ironstone and lead ore are also to be met with. Of antiquities, the castle of *Braal* claims the first place; it is one of the finest places in Caithness, and of the strongest massive construction, having been one of the seats of the Harolds Earls of Caithness. The castles of *Dirlet*, *Lochmore*, and *Auchnawern*, are also ancient edifices. Population in 1791, 3180.

HALLADALE, or HOLLODALE; a river in Caithness and Sutherland. Vide HOLLODALE.

HAMILTON; a considerable town and parish in the county of Lanark. It is a handsome, though irregularly built town, and chiefly noted for the palace of Hamilton, the residence of the Duke of that name. This palace was originally built in the middle of the town, which stood clustering around it; but the lower part being gradually purchased by the Hamilton family, for the extension and improvement of their pleasure grounds, the town has since stretched to the S. and W. and left the palace detached, standing below. The present situation of the town is along the bottom of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in length, near the confluence of the *Avon* with the *Clyde*. It has a neat town-house and prison, and commodious buildings for the market places. The parish church is a handsome building, situated on the rising ground above the town, built after a design of the elder Adams. There are two hospitals for the reception of 12 old men, endowed by the family of Hamilton, and Mr. Aikman. It is uncertain when the town was built, but it appears to have been erected into a burgh of barony in 1456. In 1548, it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal borough; but, the rights and privileges, thus acquired from the crown, were resigned into the hands of William Duke of Hamilton, after the reformation; who, in 1670, restored to the community its former possessions, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on them and their successors; in which state it still remains. The residence of the family of Hamilton necessarily renders it a gay place: indeed, its races are amongst the best attended of the west of Scotland. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of cabinet work, and the making of shoes; in which last, about 120 hands are constantly employed. The women have been long famous for the spinning of linen yarn; and a manufacture of thread lace has been long established; but, from the fluctuation of fashion, that has fallen into disuse. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. *Hamilton-house* or palace forms three sides of a quadrangle, and appears to have been built at very different periods: several of the rooms are very large, particularly the gallery, which contains a good collection of pictures, decidedly the best in Scotland: of these, "Daniel in the Lions Den," by Rubens, is one of the finest productions of that master: there is also a fine painting of Lord Denbigh going a hunting, and the marriage feast, by Paul Veronese: in an adjoining closet is a marble statue of *Venus Genetrix*, dug from the ruins of the Herculaneum, and purchased by the late Duke, when on his travels. In the middle of the great park, about a mile from the town, and on a rock overhanging the W. bank of the Avon, stand the ruinous remains of *Cadzow-castle*, the ancient manor-house, when the circumjacent district was known by the name of Cadzow. Opposite to

theſe ruins, on the other ſide of the Avon, is a ſhewy building, in imitation of ruin, planned by the elder Adams, and executed in 1730 by the Duke of Hamilton; ſaid to have been a repreſentation of the caſtle of Chatelherault in Normandy, from which the Dukes of Hamilton have the title of Duke of Chatelherault in France. In the park are ſome of the ſtatelieſt oaks in Scotland. Within the laſt century, the number of theſe trees has gradually diminiſhed, many having fallen through decay of age: ſome, however, ſtill remain, which meaſure upwards of 27 feet in girth. The park is well ſtocked with fallow deer. A little below Cadzow, on the ſame ſide of the Avon, is *Barncluith*, or rather the remains of it; it is much reſorted to by ſtrangers, for the fine proſpect it commands of the fine wooded banks of the *Avon*, and the fertile vales on the banks of the *Clyde;* it was formerly a villa, built in the Dutch taſte, by one of the family of Hamilton of Pencaithland, and ornamented with trimmed walks, with fantaſtical evergreens, and terraces with pavilions, and a *jet d'eau*, in the moſt favourable points of obſervation. The pariſh of Hamilton is of a ſquare form, about 6 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth, ſituated in the center of the middle ward of the county of Lanark. It is watered by the Clyde and Avon, over each of which there are 3 bridges. On the banks of the Clyde lie extenſive meadows and holms, with a rich fertile ſoil; the ground riſes gradually to the S. W. the higheſt parts are about 600 feet above the level of the ſea, but without forming any hills, or becoming remarkably uneven; the land is all arable, except the ſteep banks of the Avon, ſome ſwampy meadows, and thoſe parts which are ſtill covered with natural wood and plantations; the extent of which is conſiderable, though many acres have been lately converted into corn fields. The ſoil is in general good; but, upon the whole, this pariſh is rather a beautiful than a fertile country, and cultivation has been more ſucceſsful in beautifying the ſcenery, than in multiplying the annual produce: this appears to be produced by the extravagant height to which the rents have been raiſed, by which the energy of the farmer is diminiſhed. Coal is found in every part, and is wrought in ſeveral places in the neighbourhood of the town: limeſtone abounds in the upper part of the pariſh, and in one place it has been wrought for upwards of a century paſt: in the lime works are found petrified bivalvular and ſpiral ſea ſhells in great variety; and, in a bed of clay above the lime, many of theſe are found, which are ſo ſmall, as ſcarcely to be diſcerned without the aid of a microſcope: in this clay are frequently found fine ſpecimens of ſileceous petrifactions of wood, ſo hard as to ſtrike fire with ſteel, and, at the ſame time, the component parts ſo well preſerved, that the bark and veins of the wood can be eaſily diſtinguiſhed: freeſtone and ironſtone abound, and many ſprings contain iron in ſolution. There are ſeveral beds of *ſteatites*, or rock ſoap, and clay of the fineſt kind, fit for the making of earthen ware: ſeveral ſprings contain calcareous earth in ſolution, giving them a petrifying property. The late Dr. WILLIAM CULLEN, a phyſician "*omni præconio major*," was born here, and received the firſt rudiments of his education in the town: here alſo he practiſed for ſome time as a ſurgeon, till called forth to the high ſtation of teacher of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh, of which he was the chief ornament. The late Mr. JOHN MILLAR alſo, profeſſor of law in the univerſity of Glaſgow, and author of ſeveral excellent hiſtorical works, was a native of this pariſh. Population in 1790, 5017.

HANDA; a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of the county of Sutherland, ſeparated from the mainland by a narrow ſound. It is a mile ſquare, affording excellent paſture for a few ſheep; towards the N. one perpendicular rock of 80 or 100 fathoms preſents its face to the ſea; the S. is lower, and the aſcent is gentle and eaſy; it is the property of Lord Reay, who rents it at about 12l. *per annum*.

HARRAY; a pariſh in the iſland of Pomona, in Orkney, united to the pariſh of Birſay; it is 6 miles long, and of irregular breadth, containing about 20 ſquare miles; it is interſected by many rivulets deſcending from the hills, which renders the ſoil ſwampy, and liable to be deluged with the tor-

rents; the furface is flat, and the foil partly fertile, and partly barren; it contained in 1793, 662 inhabitants.

HARRIES, or HARRIS; a diſtrict of the Hebrides, comprehending the ſouthern part of LEWIS, and the ſmall iſlands which ſurround it, of which *Berneray*, *Calligray*, *Enſay*, *Pabbay*, *Taranſay*, *Scalpay*, and *Scarp*, only are inhabited; beſides a vaſt number of paſture and kelp iſles, holms and high rocks, which are alſo diſtinguiſhed by particular names. The mainland of Harris is ſeparated from *Lewis* by a narrow iſthmus of about 6 miles, formed by approximation of the two great harbours, *Loch Reſort* and *Loch Seaforth*. The whole length, from the iſthmus to the ſouthern end of Harris, where the ſea ſeparates it from *North Uiſt*, may be eſtimated at 25 or 26 miles; its breadth is extremely various, interſected by ſeveral arms of the ſea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. *Harris* is again naturally divided into two diſtricts, by two arms of the ſea, called *Eaſt* and *Weſt Loch Tarbert*, which approach to one another, leaving an iſthmus of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The northern diſtrict, between *Tarbert* and *Lewis*, is termed the Foreſt, though without a tree or ſhurb, becauſe it is the reſort of the deer, and is alleged to have been a royal foreſt; its ſurface is exceedingly mountainous, the tops riſing in the roughest and moſt broken appearance, into the forms of peaks, protuberances, and craggy rocks: the valleys contain ſome paſturage; and ſome coarſe graſs is found growing in the interſtices of the mountains. Along the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores, there are a number of creeks or inlets of the ſea, moſt of them commodious harbours, at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of induſtry, to raiſe crops from a ſoil of the moſt forbidding aſpect. The ſurface of the ground S. of *Tarbert* is much of the ſame appearance as the northern diſtrict, but the hills are not ſo elevated, and the coaſts are better adapted for culture, and conſequently better peopled. Upon the whole, the country of Harris ſupplies itſelf abundantly with grain. Kelp is the ſtaple, and, excepting the few cows ſold to the drovers, the only valuable article of exportation which the country produces: in conſequence of the high prices ſome years ago, and the encouragement held out to convert all the ſea ware into kelp, the manufacture has been carried to great length, to the detriment of the corns and paſtures, which have degenerated much, through want of the manure formerly afforded by the ſhores; all that is uſed for that purpoſe, being what is caſt aſhore after the kelp-making ſeaſon is paſt. On the mainland of *Harris* there are many monuments of druidiſm, and ſeveral religious edifices, erected about the time of the introduction of Chriſtianity into the Scottiſh and Pictiſh nations. The churches, together with the ſmaller chapels, all ſeem to have depended immediately on the monaſtery at *Rowdill*, dedicated to St. Clement, which, though its foundation be attributed unto King David I. is generally ſuppoſed to be of more ancient date. The different branches of the family of M'Cleod of M'Cleod, and of *Harris*, are proprietors of the iſland. The mountains, without doubt, contain many valuable foſſils; but no mineral of value, except ſome iron and copper ore, has been diſcovered: granite and freeſtone abound in every part. In 1793, the number of the inhabitants of the whole diſtrict amounted to 2536, of which about 1000 may be ſuppoſed to have inhabited the iſles.

HARRIS (SOUND of); a navigable channel between the iſlands of *Harris* and *North Uiſt*, 9 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It is the only paſſage for veſſels of burden, paſſing from the E. to the W. ſide of that long cluſter of iſlands called the *Long Iſland*. It is much encumbered with rocks and ſmall iſlets; but, with a ſkilful pilot, can be paſſed in ſafety. The fiſh in this ſtrait are of a greater ſize, and more numerous, than other parts of the iſlands, and on this account it was made one of the fiſhing ſtations, begun in the reign of Charles I. A remarkable variation of the currents happens in this ſound, as ſtated by Mr. M'Cleod, the miniſter of *Harris*, in his Statiſtical report. "From the autumnal to the vernal equinox," ſays he, "the current in neap tides paſſes all day from E. to W. and all night in a contrary direction: after the vernal equinox, it changes this courſe, going all day from W. to E. and the contrary at night:

at ſpring tides the current correſponds nearly to the common courſe."

HARTFEL; a mountain in the pariſh of Moffat, in Dumfrieſhire, noted for the mineral ſpring called the *Hartfel Spaw*. The ſummit of the mountain was found, by actual meaſurement by Dr. Walker of Edinburgh, to be 3000 feet above the level of the village of Moffat, or 3300 above the level of the ſea. The ſpring is found at the baſe of the mountain, in a deep and narrow linn or ravine, the ſides of which are laid bare to the very top, and form a very intereſting object to the mineralogiſt, as all the ſtrata are diſtinctly ſeen. The aſcent up the ravine is difficult, and a brook tumbles down it, forming ſome very pretty caſcades; the water of it contains great quantities of ſulphat of iron, which is copiouſly depoſited in the form of ochre. The mountain abounds with ironſtone of a rich quality, and there are ſeveral appearances of lead and copper; but, though ſeveral trials have been made, none of theſe minerals have been diſcovered. By an analyſis of the *Spaw water* by Dr. GARNETT, it appears "that a wine gallon of it contains of ſulphat of iron, 84 grains; ſulphat of alumine, 12 do. azotic gaz, 5 cubic inches; together with 15 grains of oxide of iron, with which the ſulphuric acid ſeems to be ſuperſaturated, and which it gradually depoſits on expoſure to the air, and almoſt immediately when boiled."

HAVEN (EAST and WEST); two fiſhing villages, about a mile diſtant from each other, in the pariſh of Panbride, in the county of Forfar. Both are the ſole property of the Hon. Mr. Maule of Panmure. About 100 years ago, one of the Earls of Panmure indulged the idea of rendering the Eaſt Haven a place of trade, and intended to have built a harbour for the accommodation of the ſhipping; but, after the ſtones were quarried for that purpoſe, the deſign was laid aſide. The *Eaſt Haven* contains about 120 inhabitants, and the *Weſt Haven* nearly 250.

HAYMOUTH. Vide EYEMOUTH.

HAYTON. Vide AYTON.

HAWICK; a conſiderable town and pariſh in the county of Roxburgh. The town ſtands at the confluence of the ſmall river *Slitridge* with the Teviot, and is well built. It is a burgh of barony, independent of the Lord of erection; and appears to have exiſted free from a very early period: but the rights and documents of the burgh being either loſt or deſtroyed during the inroads of the Engliſh borderers, a charter was granted in 1545, by James Douglas Comes de Drumlanark, confirming to the burgeſſes ſuch rights and lands as they formerly poſſeſſed. This charter was confirmed *in toto* by another, granted by Queen Mary, in May of the ſame year. In conſequence of theſe charters, the burgeſſes elect their magiſtrates annually, viz. 2 bailies, and 2 repreſentatives of each of the 7 incorporations, which, with 15 ſtanding counſellors elected for life, manage the affairs of the town. Hawick poſſeſſes all the immunities and privileges of a royal burgh, except that of ſending members to parliament. The revenue drawn from the town's property, amounts to about 130l. *per annum*; with which the magiſtrates have lately built a neat town-houſe, and brought water through the town in leaden pipes. There is a conſiderable trade carried on in the manufacture of what are termed *Scots carpets*, and the ſtocking manufacture has been lately introduced: there is a weekly market, and 4 annual fairs; and within theſe 10 years, a great *tryſt* has been eſtabliſhed for black cattle, in the month of October. The pariſh of Hawick is of conſiderable extent, being nearly 16 miles long, and 4½ broad. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the hills are of remarkable ſize, and all are green, and afford excellent ſheep paſture: the arable ſoil, which is inconſiderable compared with the paſturage, lies moſt in the valleys, and is chiefly compoſed of loam, gravel, and ſand, in different proportions. There is an extenſive nurſery belonging to the Meſſ. Dickſons, containing all ſorts of fruit and foreign trees, flower plants, roots, and flowering ſhurbs, naturalized in this country; beſides a great collection of exotic plants. In ſome ſeaſons 50 men are employed in the nurſery grounds; but, at an average, 30 or 35 men are employed the whole ſeaſon. There are evident marks of ſeveral military ſtations, both circular and rectangular; and near the town is a *Mote* or

Law, where, in ancient times, the baronial jurisdiction was exercised. In 1792, the number of inhabitants was 2928, of which 2320 resided in the town.

HAWTHORNDEN; a romantic situation in Mid-Lothian, celebrated for its natural caves, the residence of Drummond the poet and historian. Vide LASSWADE parish.

HEBRIDES, HEBUDÆ, ÆBUDÆ, or the WESTERN ISLES; are the several names of the cluster of islands which lie to the W. of the mainland of Scotland, in the *Deucaledonian sea*, extending from the northern extremity, or *Butt* of LEWIS, in 58° 35′ N. latitude, to the small island of SANDAY, on the coast of Kintyre, in 55° 22′ of the same latitude; though by some geographers the isle of MANN, in the Irish sea, is considered as one of the cluster. It comprehends several large islands, which are divided amongst the different shires, on the western coast of the kingdom: of these the chief are LEWIS, and its smaller islands, belonging to the district of Rossshire; HARRIS, NORTH UIST, BENBECULA, SOUTH UIST, SKYE, BARRA, EIGG, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Invernessshire; and RUM, MUCK, CANNA, CALL, TYRIE, MULL, LISMORE, STAFFA, LUING, SCARBA, COLONSAY, ORANSAY, JURA, ISLA, GIGHA, CARA, &c. belong to the shire of Argyll. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of KINTYRE, viz. the isles of BUTE, ARRAN, CAMBRAYS *(Greater and Lesser)*, and INCHMARNOCK, which form the shire of Bute. The whole number of the *Hebrides* are about 300, and calculated to contain about 50,000 inhabitants. See the description of each island, and the articles HIGHLANDS and WESTERN ISLANDS.

HEISKER; a small island of the Hebrides, lying about 2 leagues westward of *North Uist*. It is nearly 2 miles in length, but very narrow: the soil is sandy, yields very little grass, and is only valuable for its kelp shores, and a small quantity of grain it produces.

HELL'S CLEUGH; a hill in the parish of Kirkurd, in Peebles-shire, 2100 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit is a cairn, called the *Pyked Stane*, from which there is an extensive prospect of Fife and Perthshire as far as Dumbarton, the mouth of the *Forth* as far as North Berwick, and terminated on the S. by the Eildon and Cheviot hills.

HELL'S SKERRIES; a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, about 10 miles W. from the island of RUM: they are so named from the violent current which runs through them, and to distinguish them from the *Skerries* in the Pentland Frith.

HELMSDALE; a river of Sutherlandshire. It takes its rise from several lakes in the parish of Kildonan; and, taking a S. easterly direction, runs about 20 miles through that parish and that of Loth, and falls into the German ocean about 3 miles S. of the *Ord* or S. point of Caithness; it abounds with salmon, the fishing of which is rented by a company in London, at 133l. sterling of annual rent. It is called in the Gaelic, *Abhin Iligh*, or *Avonuillie*.

HENDER; a small island on the W. coast of Sutherland.

HERIOT; a parish in Edinburghshire, about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Towards the N. E. the surface is level; and, on the banks of the *Gala* and *Heriot* waters, there are some fertile meadows, but the general appearance is hilly, inclining to mountainous: these are covered with heath, interspersed with patches of grass, which afford excellent sheep pasture. There are the remains of several ancient fortifications, generally of a circular form, and a huge cairn of stones, about 70 or 80 feet in diameter. Population in 1794, 300.

HERMATRA; one of the uninhabited Harris islands, where a fishing station was established by Charles I.

HERMITAGE; a small river in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire. It runs through a fertile valley 10 miles in length, and falls into the Liddal near the English border.

HIGHLANDS: one of the greater divisions of Scotland, applied to the mountainous part of the country to the N. and N. W. in contradistinction to the LOWLANDS, which occupy the E. and S. E. district. The Western Isles are also comprehended in the Highland district. The *Highlands* are

generally ſubdivided into two parts; the *Weſt Highlands*, and the *North Highlands*; the former of which contains the ſhires of *Dumbarton*, *Bute*, part of *Perth* and *Argyll*, with the iſlands belonging to them; and the latter comprehending the counties of *Inverneſs*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, the diſtricts of *Athol*, *Rannoch*, and the iſles of *Skye*, *Lewis*, and others, belonging to *Inverneſs* and *Roſs*: *Braidalbin*, *Marr*, and *Monteith*, forming a third or central diviſion. The extent of this great diſtrict, from *Dumbarton* to the borders of *Caithneſs*, is upwards of 200 miles, and its breadth varies from 80 to 100. The whole of this diſtrict is wild, rugged, and mountainous in the higheſt degree: many of the mountains are elevated to a great height, while the vales at their baſe, for many months, never have the light of the ſun. Theſe vales are generally occupied by lakes, or the precipitous rivers which pour in torrents from them. The great rivers of the country have their riſe amongſt theſe wilds, deſcending to the ocean with great rapidity: the *Tay*, the *Spey*, and the *Forth*, the three great rivers, are formed from the junction of the numerous ſtreams from the hills. Until the beginning of the laſt century, no regular roads and bridges had been made in the *Highlands*; and the entries from the *Lowlands* were often impaſſable for the greater part of the year: hence, the inhabitants being prevented from commerce, and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to the ancient cuſtoms and manners, unleſs ſome expedients were found to introduce trade and induſtry amongſt them. To produce this deſirable effect, General Wade, in 1724, being ordered by a commiſſion from George I. travelled over the moſt difficult and dangerous *paſſes* of the mountains, and, in his progreſs, projected the bold undertaking of making ſmooth and ſpacious roads in that confuſed and rugged diſtrict. In 1726, he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only 500 ſoldiers in the ſummer ſeaſon, under proper officers. Theſe roads, as conſtructed by Gen. Wade, were 250 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 yards in breadth, fit for wheel carriages, or a train of artillery: along each ſide are aqueducts and ſide drains, that preſerve them from the injuries of violent rains, ſo frequent among the mountains. Wherever the hills permit, they run in ſtraight lines, notwithſtanding the rocks and bogs which often interpoſed. The huge ſtones, which were raiſed out of the ground by means of engines, are ſet up by the road ſide, to ſerve as guides in deep ſnows; and, at every 5 meaſured miles, are pillars, to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at 3 different parts of the low country; one at *Crieff*, 24 miles N. of Stirling; another at Dunkeld, 12 miles N. of Perth; and the laſt goes along the ſide of Loch Lomond in Dumbartonſhire, by *Luſs*. The General met with almoſt inſurmountable difficulties in the proſecution of the work, but, at length, had the ſatisfaction to ſee them completed. Since that period, the military roads have been farther extending, opening a ready communication with every part of the country. In this diſtrict the feudal ſyſtem long continued, and, until the year 1748, when heritable juriſdictions were finally aboliſhed, every baron might be ſaid to have the power of life and death over his vaſſals; (vide ARGYLLSHIRE.) The inhabitants of the Highlands, as well as of the Weſtern Iſles, are a branch of the ancient CELTÆ, and are undoubtedly the deſcendents of the firſt inhabitants of Britain, as appears from the remains of the language ſtill retained in the moſt ancient names of places in every part of the iſland. The *Highlanders*, or, as they are generally termed by their ancient authors, the *CALEDONIANS*, were always a brave, warlike, and hardy race of people, and, in the remoteſt times, ſeem to have poſſeſſed a degree of refinement on ſentiments and manners, then unknown to the ſurrounding nations. This appears not only from their own traditions and poems, but alſo from the teſtimony of many ancient authors. This civilization was probably owing to the religious order of the *Bards* or *Druids*; of the temples of which order there are remains in every part of the diſtrict. Before the reign of Fingal, one of their kings, who lived about the middle of the ſecond century, the inhabitants ſeem to have lived

chiefly in a hunting ſtate, and in a ſtate of warfare with the ſurrounding powers, particularly with the kings of *Lochlin* (ſuppoſed Denmark), and of *Iniſtore* (ſuppoſed Orkney), the petty kings of Ireland, and the Roman invaders, eſpecially under Caracalla, ſtyled by Oſſian, the ſon of the king of the world. After the reign of Fingal, they turned their attention to the paſtoral life, as affording a leſs precarious ſubſiſtence; but, till of late, neither in the practice of huſbandry, nor the management of cattle, had they made great progreſs towards improvement. About this period alſo, they were named the PICTS, either from their habit of painting their bodies, or, as a term of reproach, applied to them by the Romans, "*Pictich*" in the Gaelic ſignifying *pilferers* or *plunderers*, a name which, from their frequent incurſions into the Roman provinces, they perhaps deſerved. This nation always had a king, and the ſeat of the government was ſucceſſively at *Beregonium*, *Abernethy*, *Dunkeld*, *Forteviot*, and *Inverneſs*. In 845, however, Kenneth II. having ſubdued the Pictiſh kingdom, deprived it of its independence and of its government. The event proved unfortunate for the virtues of the Highlanders, which, from this period, began to decline. The country, no longer awed by the preſence of the ſovereign, fell into anarchy; the chieftains extended their authority, began to form factions, and to foment diviſions, and hoſtile feuds between contending clans; the laws were either too feeble to bind them, or they were too remote from the ſeat of government to be reſtrained from their exceſſes, without a ſtrong military power. Hence ſprung thoſe evils which long diſgraced the country, and diſturbed the peace of its inhabitants. Robbery or plunder, provided it was practiſed on another clan, was countenanced, and the robber protected: the repriſals of the other clan increaſed the feud, and the quarrel was often handed from one generation to another, through many ages. Thus, the genius of the people was greatly altered, and, inſtead of the heroes of Oſſian, celebrated for their exalted virtues, a lawleſs banditti made their appearance, diveſted of honour, of every characteriſtic of their anceſtors, except the feudal attachment and clanſhip, which gave too much ſcope and power to their predatory incurſions. But, ſince the abolition of the feudal ſyſtem, and the regular eſtabliſhment of the laws, by which ſafety and property is ſecured to the vaſſal, the genius of the people begins to ſhine forth in its genuine colours, decorated with the luſtre of their ancient virtues. Juſtice, hoſpitality, generoſity, honeſty, benevolence, and friendſhip, are no where more cultivated than in the Highlands of Scotland. The Caledonians have always been addicted to poetry and muſic; the poems of Oſſian, ſo generally known, and ſo highly eſteemed by every Highlander, are a ſtrong proof of the early proficiency in the poetical art. Even at this day, notwithſtanding the many diſadvantages they labour under, the moſt illiterate of either ſex diſcover frequently a genius for poetry, which often breaks forth in the moſt natural and ſimple ſtrains, when love, grief, joy, or any other ſubject of ſong demands it. When their work is over, and when the weather does not permit the uſual labours of the field, eſpecially in the long winter nights, they devote a portion of their time to the tale and the ſong: the former of theſe compoſitions is of the novel kind, compoſed by the bards of ancient ages, and handed down by tradition. It was the office of the bards of ancient times to ſing the tales of their own compoſition, and every chieftain had one of theſe to amuſe his leiſure hours. Since the extinction of that order, the Gaelic poems and tales are, in a great meaſure, loſt or adulterated. The genius and character of the Gaelic poetry is well known: tender, beautiful, ſublime, and wild as the ſcenes which it celebrated. The language of the Highlanders is ſtill the Gaelic, which has been ſecured to them by their mountains, and almoſt impenetrable faſtneſſes, amidſt the many revolutions which have agitated the reſt of the iſland, and produced the mixed, and varied language of the low country. The Gaelic was formerly highly attended to, and the cultivation of it in a particular manner belonged to the bards. To a ſtranger, the Gaelic is harſh and diſagreeable, from its numerous qui-

efcent conſonants, and the guttural pronunciation; but, when thoroughly underſtood, it is found to be highly expreſſive, containing a variety of inflexions; to be harmonious, and its genius ſtrong and maſculine; yet, well ſuited to tender expreſſions. In the times of Oſſian, the harp was the chief inſtrument of muſic; its ſimplicity ſuited the mildneſs of their manners, and its wild notes were well adapted to the poetical effuſions of the bards. In a later period, when the quarrels of the chieftains embroiled them in a ſtate of almoſt conſtant warfare, the harp yielded to the bagpipe, an inſtrument of the moſt warlike kind; which ſtill continues to be the favourite inſtrument. The greater part of the Highland muſic, eſpecially the oldeſt, as ſuited to the harp, is of the ſoft, tender, and elegiac caſt; chiefly expreſſive of the paſſions of love or grief: many of the latter pieces are ſprightly and cheerful, adapted to the region of fancy and of feſtivity: other pieces are of a martial nature, every note of which is expreſſive of rage or fury: there is alſo a mixed ſpecies of muſic, intended to commemorate ſome great battle or conteſt, where the elegiac, the martial, the mournful, and the joyful, are united: but, of all theſe, the favourite of the Highlanders is that ſpecies called *Strathſpey reels*, generally uſed in their dances. The dreſs of the Highlanders is different from that of the other parts of the country, bearing a great reſemblance to that of the ancient Romans, and is undoubtedly more picturesque and beautiful than the formal, ſtiff, cloſe habit of the Engliſh, and the Europeans in general. It conſiſts of a ſhort jacket or coat, of *tartan* or woollen cloth, woven in ſquares of various colours, in which red, green, blue, and black, are the chief. The *feil-beg* or kilt, is a ſhort petticoat of the ſame ſtuff, reaching to the knee; and the hoſe, or ſhort ſtockings, are wove in diamonds of red and white, tied under the knee with garters, which are often beautifully ornamented. They have generally a pouch, made of the ſkin of a badger, fox, or other animal, hanging before, to keep their tobacco and money; and this part of dreſs is generally ornamented with ſilver buttons and taſſels: their plaid is alſo of tartan, conſiſting of 12 or 13 yards of cloth wrapt round them in the moſt graceful manner; faſtened round the middle by a belt, falling to the knees behind, and faſtened by a broach or ſilver pin to the top of the left ſhoulder: this is often their only cover both within doors, and when obliged to repoſe in the fields. The *truis* or *trews*, which are a ſort of tartan pantaloons, were only worn by the gentry, inſtead of the *kilt*. Sir John Sinclair has endeavoured to prove, that the *trews* was the moſt ancient dreſs of the Highlanders, and that the *kilt* was of comparatively modern introduction; but his arguments are not ſatisfactory. They generally affected to have their dreſs of the colour of the heath on which they repoſed, probably from a principle of ſecurity in time of war, or that they might not be diſcovered while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game. Their ancient arms, were the broad ſword and target, *Lochaber axes*, (now only uſed by the town guard of Edinburgh,) and a dirk, (ſhort dagger,) to which, before the act of parliament for diſarming the Highlanders in 1748, the piſtol, ſtuck into the girdle, had been added. The amuſements of the Highlanders are of a manly nature, every game being gained by a feat of dexterity or ſtrength. They have many ſuperſtitions, which, however, are faſt wearing away with their ancient manners; of theſe, the belief of fairies is moſt general, and there are not wanting who point out the ſpots

" Where, ſtill 'tis ſaid the fairy people meet
Beneath each birken ſhade, or mead, or hill.
There each trim laſs that ſkims the milky ſtore
To the ſwart tribes their creamy bowl allots:
By night they ſip it round the cottage door,
While airy minſtrels warble jocund notes."

Collins's Ode on the Superſtitions of the Highlands.

In many places, the funeral dances are kept up, and certain feſtivals are regularly kept. The cottages are generally miſerable habitations: they are built of round ſtones, cemented with alternate layers of turf, thatched with ſods, and ſometimes with heath: theſe are ſometimes, but not always, divided by a wicker partition into two apart-

ments, in the ſmalleſt of which the cattle and poultry lodge, and the other ſerves as the ſitting and ſleeping room of the whole family: in the middle of this room is a fire, over which is ſuſpended a hook, to ſuſtain the pot for cooking their victuals. There is frequently a hole in the roof, to let out the ſmoke; but, as this is not directly over the fire, on account of the rain, very little of the ſmoke finds its way to that aperture, but ſpreads through the whole hut to the door. "At home," ſays Buchannan, "they lie on the ground, having under them fern or heath (covered with a ſheet or blanket); the latter laid with the roots undermoſt, ſo that it is almoſt equal to feathers for ſoftneſs, but far more healthful. They affect this hard way of ſleeping; and, if at any time, they come into other places of the country where there is better accommodation, they pull the coverings off their beds, and lie down upon them wrapped in their plaids, leſt they ſhould be ſpoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it." Their food is as ſimple as their manners, being chiefly oat meal, milk, &c. with a ſheep or ſhare of a *mart* at Chriſtmas, which the pooreſt cottager always endeavours to procure. Before the introduction of ſheep farming, the inhabitants were at no loſs for employment, but that practice which converted many ſmall farms into one extenſive ſheep-walk, threw many families out of their uſual line of life, and forced them to emigrate; in conſequence, many thouſands left their native homes, and diſpoſing of their all to procure a paſſage to America, left their native country never to return: under the article ARGYLLSHIRE we have already noticed the effects of that practice. Thoſe who remain, have, of late years, begun to apply themſelves to learning, agriculture, and eſpecially to commerce, for which their country, indented with arms of the ſea, and navigable lakes and rivers, is peculiarly favourable. Cattle is the chief ſtaple of the country; but it produces grain ſufficient for the inhabitants, even allowing for the immenſe quantity uſed in the manufacture of whiſky, of which ſpirit they are rather too fond; perhaps, it may in ſome meaſure be neceſſary to counteract the bad effects of a moiſt atmoſphere, and a low and poor diet. The *Highlanders* are only beginning to avail themſelves of their mines, their woods, their wool, and their fiſheries; and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that by continuing their exertions with due encouragement from government, the Highlands will ſoon become one of the moſt valuable diſtricts of the Britiſh iſles. The general character of the Highlanders is excellent: they are quick and penetrating, anxious after knowledge, and exceedingly docile: they are active, perſevering, induſtrious, and economical: they are remarkably bold and adventurous, and are eſteemed the beſt ſoldiers and ſailors in the Britiſh army and navy. They are generally of the middle ſize, muſcular, well made, and their joints are well knit. Their countenance is open, and, if we can ever truſt the ſcience of phyſiognomy, the virtues of their life are well delineated in their countenance. To this general character, no doubt, there are numerous exceptions; and many are to be found in the Highlands, without a ſingle lineament of the picture we have drawn.

HILTOWN; a village in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Fearn. It is ſituated on the coaſt of the Moray Frith, is a good fiſhing ſtation, and contains upwards of 100 inhabitants.

HIRTA, or ST. KILDA; one of the Hebrides. Vide KILDA (ST).

HOBKIRK; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh. It is nearly of a rectangular form, about 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; it is watered by the river *Rule*, on the banks of which the ſoil is a deep fertile clay, in ſome parts mixed with ſmall gravel, which, in floods, is brought down from the higher grounds, and depoſited on the overflowed land. At a diſtance from the river, the ſoil is thin and ſandy, on a cold till bottom, exceedingly unproductive and barren. Here the ſurface is mountainous, and the two hills of *Winbrough* and *Fanna* are of conſiderable elevation. The pariſh abounds with freeſtone, and contains 3 excellent limeſtone quarries. On the eſtate of Mr. Elliot of Harrot, *agates* of a beautiful appearance are found. At *Stobhall*, the ſeat of the Elliots of Stobs, in this pariſh, was born the immortal Elliot, Lord Heathfield, well known for his brave defence of the garriſon

of Gibraltar, againſt the united forces of Spain and France. Population in 1791, about 700.

HODDAM; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Annandale, Dumfrieſhire. Its extent in length is about 5 miles, and in breadth about 2½; it is compoſed of the united pariſhes of Hoddam, Line, and Ecclesfechan, in which laſt lies the village of the ſame name, noted for its well attended fairs. The ſurface conſiſts partly of high, and partly of low ground, and of extenſive holms or meadows on the banks of the *Annan*, the *Milk*, and the *Mein*, which water the diſtrict: except a few acres of marſhy ground, the whole is arable, and in a rapid ſtate of improvement, to which the great roads paſſing through the pariſh, from Edinburgh and Glaſgow to the S. have greatly contributed. The vale in which Hoddam lies, is one of the moſt delightful ſpots in Annandale. The banks of the *Annan* are covered with a large wood of oak, aſh, and birch trees, which renders the general appearance of the country exceedingly beautiful. On the hill of *Burnſwark*, are veſtiges of Roman military works on the ſides and ſummit, which command a moſt extenſive view of Annandale and the Engliſh border. Population in 1791, 1198.

HOLLODALE; a river which takes its riſe in the pariſh of *Kildonan*, in the county of Caithneſs; and taking a northerly direction, falls into the Pentland Frith 5 or 6 miles S. E. of Strathyhead. It forms the boundary for ſeveral miles, betwixt the counties of Sutherland and Caithneſs.

HOLM is a name applied to numerous iſlands of the Orkneys, Shetland, or Hebrides; generally implying an iſland of no great extent, ſurrounded with perpendicular rocks of vaſt height. The term is for the moſt part joined to ſome other word, and is generally the final ſyllable; as *Lambholm*, *Sheepholm*, *Granſeyholm*, &c.

HOLME; a pariſh on the S. E. coaſt of Pomona, in Orkney; extending 9 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, along the ſound to which it gives its name. The ſoil is a light thin loam, tolerably fertile, and producing more barley and oats than is ſufficient for the conſumpt of the inhabitants. The ſheep-farming is barbarous in the higheſt degree: "inſtead of ſhearing the fleece," ſays Mr. Aliſon in his ſtatiſtical report, "it is pulled off the very ſkin; and, to undergo this cruel operation, they are hunted with dogs." Population in 1793, 702.

HOLME SOUND; a beautiful frith in the Orkneys, lying oppoſite to the pariſh of Holme, leading from the German ocean to Stromneſs. It affords tolerable anchorage, further ſheltered by the *Lambholme*, a ſmall circular iſland in the middle, 3 miles in circumference. On the N. W. coaſt there is a ſmall pier, where veſſels of 50 tons may unload their cargoes.

HOLOMIN; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near the iſle of Mull.

HOLYWOOD; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, in the county of Dumfries. It occupies the middle of a long and ſpacious valley, extending about 10 miles in length, and on an average 1½ in breadth; it is bounded on the E. by the river *Nith*, and on the S. by the *Cluden*, which alſo interſects it in ſeveral places: the ſurface is in general level, with a few riſing grounds at the northern extremity: the ſoil is moſtly arable, and fertile; and the few eminences, which are not under culture, produce excellent paſture. There are the remains of a druidical temple, about 80 yards in diameter, which appears in former times to have been ſurrounded with a wood of oak, ſome of the roots of which ſtill remain: there are alſo in the church-yard, veſtiges of the old abbey of Holywood, ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed for the monks of the order of *Premonſtrè*, ſoon after the inſtitution of that order in the dioceſe of Leon, in France, about the year 1120; which was ſo named, becauſe, as the monks ſay, the place of the abbey was "*divina revelatione premonſtratum.*" John de Holywood, commonly called *Johannes de Sacro Boſco*, is ſaid to have been born in this pariſh. Population in 1793, 736.

HOUNA; a cape on the coaſt of Caithneſs, 2 miles W. from *Dungiſbaybead*; longitude 0° 25′ E. of Edinburgh, and latitude 58° 33′ N.

HOUNAM; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, of an oval form, about 9½ miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It borders on the S. with England, where the top of the *Hounam Fell*, a part of

the Cheviot hills, is the march. The surface is hilly and mountainous, but the pasture is excellent; and this parish is noted for a particular breed of sheep, called the *Kale-water breed*, from a stream of that name which runs through the middle of the district. The Roman road from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, towards the Lothians, can be distinctly traced in this parish for 5 miles: there are the remains of a rectangular encampment on the summit of *Hounam Law*, one of the highest of the border hills. Population in 1791, 365.

HOUSE; a small island in Shetland, united by a bridge to the island of *Barra*. It lies in the parish of Bressay, and contains nearly 150 inhabitants; it is 3 miles long, and about half a mile broad.

HOUSTON and KILLALLAN. These united parishes lie in the county of Renfrew, and extend about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is considerably broken with rocky eminences, which are scantily covered with a coarse benty grass, fit for sheep pasture: the low ground is in general fertile, being partly loam, and partly clay: an extensive moss of many hundred acres occupies the western district. There is a neat village called *New-Houston*, or *New's-town*, built near the site of the old village, of the same name. It contains about nearly 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. An extensive bleachfield is lately erected in the neighbourhood of the village. The mansion-houses of *Houston*, the property of Mr. Fleming; of *Barochan*, the seat of Mr. Boyd; and *Elderslie*, the seat of Mr. Spiers; are surrounded with considerable extent of wood, both natural and planted. There is abundance of limestone, and several quarries of excellent freestone. Besides the old castle of Houston, which is an ancient fortification, there are several remains of antiquity, particularly several sepulchral monuments adjoining the church; and in the neighbourhood are several cairns, which have been found to contain stone coffins enclosing human bones and ashes. Population in 1790, 1034.

HOWAN SOUND; a strait of the Orkneys, between the islands of *Eglisbay* and *Rousay*.

HOY; a considerable island of the Orkneys, lying S. of the Mainland, and W. from S. Ronaldshay. It is about 9 or 10 miles long, and, in general, is about 6 broad; its surface is very hilly, and the mountains are so encumbered with huge rocks, as to be almost inaccessible; and one of these is calculated to be about a mile of perpendicular height above the level of the sea. The arable land is ill calculated for cropping; and, indeed, the great employment of the inhabitants, is the breeding and rearing of sheep. The *dwarfic stone*, a remarkable relic of antiquity, is in this island; it measures 32 feet in length, 16½ in breadth, and 7½ in height, hollowed in the inside into several apartments. A very rich ore of lead was discovered here some time ago, and a portion of it assayed by Dr. Black of Edinburgh; and it appeared, that besides the lead, a ton of ore contained about 46 ozs. of silver. Population about 250.

HOY and GRÆMSAY; a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of HOY and GRÆMSAY. See these articles.

HUMBIE; a parish in the county of Haddington. It forms nearly a square of 6 miles, intersected in two places by the parishes of FALA and SOUTRA. The surface is uneven, and the high grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture: attempts have been made to raise crops upon those parts where the soil is naturally good; but, though skill and industry have occasionally succeeded, the expence, exposure, and climate, point out pasturage as the most proper and profitable system: in the low grounds the soil is various, and is generally cultivated with great attention and ability. About 300 acres are covered with oak and birch plantation, and the trees are in a very thriving condition. The parish is watered by several small rivulets, which contain a few trout, and are sufficient to drive considerable machinery. There is abundance of iron ore; and many places indicate the existence of coal: one of the springs contains iron, and is impregnated strongly with the aerial acid. On the S. W. border are the distinct vestiges of a Roman military station, many of the stones of which have been lately carried off to build the mansion-house

of *Whiteburgh*, the reſidence of one of the chief proprietors: near this camp were ſeveral *tumuli*, one of which contained human bones, and a gold coin of the Emperor Trajan. The ruins of *Keith-houſe*, a ſeat of the Earls Mariſchal, deſerve to be noticed, from the extent and elegance which they ſtill exhibit. Population in 1791, 676.

HUME; a village in the united pariſhes of Stitchel and Hume, in the county of Berwick, containing about 180 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is the ancient caſtle of *Hume*, formerly the chief ſeat of the Earls of that name; it was for many ages a place of great ſtrength and defence in the border wars, and frequently beſieged by the Engliſh; it was ſurrendered to the Duke of Somerſet in 1547, and retaken in 1549. It is reported that Oliver Cromwell, when at Haddington, ſent a ſummons to the governor, Sir William Waſtle, ordering him to ſurrender the caſtle: the governor returned for anſer, that "he, Willie Waſtle, ſtood firm in his caſtle: that all the dogs of his town, ſhould not drive Willie Waſtle down;" which ſeems to be the origin of the play amongſt children.

HUNTLY; a conſiderable town and pariſh in Aberdeenſhire. The town is ſituated on a dry and pleaſant ſituation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the *Bogie* with the *Deveron;* it is neatly built, having two principal ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles, and forming a ſpacious ſquare or market place, on one ſide of which were formerly a town-houſe and priſon, now demoliſhed. The town has increaſed much of late years, and a conſiderable manufacture of linen cloth has been carried on for ſome time; and it is likely to become one of the firſt towns in the North, both in point of population and trade. Near it, on the banks of the Deveron, is the elegant reſidence of *Huntly-lodge*, the ſeat of the Marquis of Huntly, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Gordon; and, nigh to the bridge of Deveron, ſtand the remains of *Huntly-caſtle*, a ruinous ſeat of that ancient and noble family. The pariſh of Huntly is about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, formed by the annexation of the pariſhes of *Dumbenan* and *Kinore*. The ſurface is exceedingly rough and rocky, containing, however, many acres of fine arable land; and many of the hills and eminences are covered with plantations of firs, oak, elm, birch, &c. giving it a beautiful appearance. It is watered by the *Bogie* and *Deveron*, the banks of which preſent many beautiful and romantic ſcenes. *St. Mungo's hill*, in the diſtrict of *Kinore*, has the appearance of a volcano: on the ſummit is a ſmall lake, which is ſeldom dry, ſuppoſed to reſemble the *crater;* and many pieces of hard and porous matter, ſimilar to *lava*, or the *ſcoriæ* of a ſmith's forge, are found about it: pieces of light ſpongy ſtone have alſo been found. Upon the banks of the *Deveron*, near its junction with the *Bogie*, an attempt was made to diſcover a lead mine; and, after a conſiderable ſearch, ſeveral pieces of excellent *plumbago* or *black lead*, were only diſcovered. There is a limeſtone quarry, ſome of the ſtones of which approach to the nature of marble, and take a very high poliſh. Population in 1793, eſtimated at upwards of 3600.

HUTTON; a pariſh in Berwickſhire; extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; its general appearance is level, with a deep loamy ſoil on the banks of the rivers, and with a more ſhallow loam in the reſt of the pariſh; it is bounded on the S. by the *Tweed*, and interſected by the *Whittadder*, both of which contain excellent trout and ſalmon. The pariſh, in 1790, contained about 920 inhabitants, of which 270 lived in the village of *Paxton*, and upwards of 280 in the village of Hutton. Population in 1801, 955.

HUTTON & CORRIE; an united pariſh in the county of Dumfries. It extends about 12 miles in length, and, on an average, about 3 in breadth, containing between 18,000 and 19,000 acres; it is watered by the *Milk*, the *Dryfe*, and the *Corrie* rivers; the banks of which exhibit various aſpects. Near the *Corrie* there are many fertile fields and meadows; while the other rivers run through a wild and mountainous tract, covered with heath, and interſperſed with moſs. Lying in ſuch a mountainous country, the chief object of the farmer is the ſheep paſturage, and the raiſing of green crops ſufficient for the ſupport of their flocks during the ſeverity of winter. The ancient tower of *Lun* has been a place of great

ſtrength in the border wars. Population in 1793, 583.

HY; one of the names of I-COLM-KILL. Vide I-COLM-KILL.

I

ICO ICO

I. Vide I-COLM-KILL.

JAMES' TOWN; a pleaſant village in the pariſh of Weſterkirk, in Dumfrieſſhire. It was built by the Mining Company in that diſtrict, on the banks of the river *Megget*, to accommodate the miners with comfortable habitations, at a moderate rent. There is a public library, containing ſome hundred volumes, for the uſe of the miners, and a ſchool, the maſter of which has a ſalary of 10l. ſterling from the company.

I-COLM-KILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL; one of the Hebrides, lying to the W. of the iſland of Mull, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of *I*. It is a ſmall, but celebrated iſland; "once the *luminary* of the Caledonian regions," as Dr. Johnſon expreſſes it: "whence ſavage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the bleſſings of religion." The venerable Bede, in his hiſtory, calls it Hii; but the proper name is *I*, ſounded like *ee* in Engliſh. *I* ſignifies an iſland; and this, by way of eminence, is called *the iſland*. By monkiſh writers it has been named IONA, which, if derived from the Gaelic, ſignifies "the iſland of waves," very characteriſtic of it in times of ſtorm: others think IONA derived from a Hebrew word, ſignifying "a dove," in alluſion to St. Columba, the founder of its monaſtery and its fame. The name of IONA is now quite loſt in the country, and it is always termed *I*, except when the ſpeaker wiſhes to put an emphaſis on the word, when it is termed I-COLUMB-KILL. The iſland, which belongs to the united pariſhes of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen, in Mull, is 3 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile broad. On the E. ſide it is flat; in the middle it riſes into ſmall hills; and on the W. ſide it is rugged and rocky; the whole forming a ſingular mixture of rocks and fertile ground. There is a ſmall mean village, containing about 60 houſes, near a ſmall bay called the bay of Martyrs, where the illuſtrious dead were landed for interment. This iſland furniſhes many valuable minerals, particularly a beautiful yellow ſerpentine; and the greater part of it lies upon limeſtone, which, in ſome places, appears in the form of beautiful white marble; in others, dove-coloured; and, in ſome, ſpotted with green and black ſpots, of a beautiful appearance. In the bay of *Port-na-currach*, where St. Columbus is ſaid to have landed, there are immenſe numbers of beautiful pebbles, chiefly ſerpentine, jaſper, granite, marble, *lapis nephriticis*, *nephritic aſbeſtos*, violet-coloured quartz, and porphyry. In the bay of Martyrs is found *horn blende*, green and red jaſper, with ſpecimens of zeolite. Mr. Raſpe found a ſmall vein of coal, and, amongſt ſome rocks, an efflorescence of copper, from which he conjectured that a mine of that metal might be diſcovered on the iſland. Near the iſland is a ſmall iſle called the "*Iſle of Nuns*," which is entirely compoſed of fine granite, with which all the buildings, afterwards mentioned, have been built. But the iſland of *I-colm-kill* is chiefly intereſting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient religious eſtabliſhments, which point out in ſtriking contraſt, the preſent ſtate and its condition, when it was the retreat of learning, while Weſtern Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity. When we look on theſe venerable remains of ancient piety, we muſt immediately call to mind the ſentiments ſo admirably expreſſed by the poet:

"I do love theſe ancient ruins;
We never tread upon them, but we ſet

Our foot upon ſome reverend hiſtory;
And, queſtionleſs, here in theſe open courts,
Which now lie naked to the injuries
Of ſtormy weather, ſome men lie interr'd,
Who lov'd the church ſo well, and gave ſo largely to't,
They thought it ſhould have canopied their bones
Till doomſday. But all things have an end.
Churches and cities, that have diſeaſes like to men,
Muſt have like death that we have."

The religious edifices, of which the ruins now only remain, were eſtabliſhed by St. Columba, about the year 565, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Chriſtianity to the Picts. He landed at *I*, which was called at that time *Iniſh Druiniſh*, the iſland of the Druids; and, having converted the Pictiſh monarch, received the property of the iſland, where he founded a cell for canons regular, who, till 716, differed from the church of Rome in the obſervance of Eaſter, and the tonſure. The Danes diſlodged the monks in 807, and the monaſtery became depopulated for many years; but, on the retreat of the Danes, the building received a new order, the Cluniacs, who continued there till the diſſolution of monaſtic eſtabliſhments, when the revennes were united to the ſee of Argyll; and, on the abolition of epiſcopacy, it became the property of the Duke. The ruins are much dilapidated; but the generous care of the family of Argyll has raiſed a ſtrong wall round the chief parts of the building, to ſecure it as much as poſſible from miſchievous viſiters, and to prevent cattle getting through the ruins. The cathedral is 38 yards in length, and 8 in breadth; and the length of the tranſept 24 yards. The eaſt window is a beautiful ſpecimen of Gothic workmanſhip; the pillars are all in different ſtyles of architecture, but their capitals are ornamented with ſcripture-pieces, of the moſt groteſque figures. In the middle of the cathedral riſes a tower 3 ſtoreys high, ſupported by 4 arches, and ornamented with *bas reliefs*. At the upper end of the chancel ſtood a large table or altar, of pure white marble; of which, however, there are now no remains. Near where this altar ſtood, on the N. ſide, is a tombſtone of black marble, on which is a fine recumbent figure of the Abbot Macfingone, as large as life, with this inſcription: + HIC + JACET + JOHANNES MACFINGONE + ABBAS DE Ii + *qui obiit, anno MD, cujus animo propicietur altiſſimus. Amen.* Juſt oppoſite to this tomb, on the other ſide, is the tombſtone of Abbot Kenneth, executed in the ſame manner: on the floor is the figure of an armed knight, with an animal ſprawling at his feet. On the right of the Cathedral, but contiguous to it, are the remains of the College, ſome of the cloiſters ſtill viſible, and the common hall entire, with ſtone ſeats for the diſputants. A little to the N. of the Cathedral, are the remains of the Biſhop's houſe, and on the S. is a ſmall chapel pretty entire, dedicated to St. Oran. In this are many tombſtones of marble, particularly of the great Lords of the Iſles. S. of the chapel is an encloſure, called *Reilia Ouran*, "the burying-place of Oran," containing a great number of tombs, but ſo overgrown with weeds, as to render few of the inſcriptions legible. In this encloſure lie the remains of 48 Scottiſh kings, 4 kings of Ireland, 8 Norwegian monarchs, and 1 king of France, who were ambitious of repoſing on this holy ground, where they would not mix with vulgar duſt: there was likewiſe another, and probably a greater inducement, to prefer this place as the receptacle of their remains, viz. a belief in the ancient Gaelic prophecy, thus tranſlated by Dr. Smith of Campbeltown:

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time ſhall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'erſweep
Hibernia's moſſy ſhore;
The green-clad *Iſla*, too, ſhall ſink,
While, with the great and good,
Columba's happy iſle will rear
Her towers above the flood."

The following is the deſcription of this encloſure, given by Donald Monro, High Dean of the Iſles, who viſited it in 1549. "Within this iſle of Columkill, there is ane ſanctuary alſo, or kirkzaird, and weill biggit about with ſtaine and lyme: into this ſanctuary there are 3 tombes of ſtaine, formit like little chapels, with ane braid gray marble or quhin ſtaine in the gavil of

ilk ane of the tombes. In the ſtaine of the ane tombe, there is wretten in Latin letters, *Tumulus regum Scotiæ*, that is, the tombe ore grave of the Scots kings. In this tombe, according to our Scotts and Eriſche cronickels, there layes 48 crowned Scotts kings, through the whilke this iſle has been richlie dotat by the Scotts kinges, as we have ſaide. The tombe on the ſouth ſyde forſaid, has this inſcription: *Tumulus regum Hyberniæ*, that is, the tombe of the Irland kinges: for, we have in our auld Eriſche cronickels, that ther is 4 Irland kinges eirdit in the ſayde tombe. Upon the northe ſyde of our Scotts tombe, the inſcription bears *Tumulus regum Norvegiæ*, that is, the tombe of the kings of Norroway: in the whilk tombe, as we find in our ancient Eriſche cronickels, ther layes 8 kinges of Norroway, &c. Within this ſanctuary alſo, layes the maiſt part of the Lords of the Iſles, with the lynage M'Kinnon, and M'Guare with their lynages, with ſundrie uthers, inhabitants of the hail iſles, becauſe this ſanctuary was wont to be the ſepulture of the beſt men of the iſles, and als of our kinges, as we have ſaid: becaus it wes the maiſt honorable and ancient place, that wes in Scotland in their days, as we reid."—S. from the cathedral, and St. Oran's chapels, are the ruins of the Nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire, being 58 feet by 20 on the floor, which is thickly covered with cow dung, except at the E. end, which Mr. Pennant cauſed to be cleared, and where the tomb of the laſt prioreſs is diſcernible, though conſiderably defaced. The figure is carved, praying to the Virgin Mary, with the addreſs under her feet: "*Sancta Maria, ora pro me*," and with this inſcription round the ledge, in old Britiſh characters: "*Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam prioreſſa de Iona, quæ obiit, anno mo. do. XImo cujus animam (altiſſimo) commendamus.*" There are ſome other monuments in the floor, but theſe are very much defaced. At the firſt eſtabliſhment of the monaſtery, the nuns reſided on a ſmall iſle near *I*, ſtill called the Iſle of Nuns. Columba, at length, relented ſo far, as to allow them this eſtabliſhment on the iſland, where they wore a white gown, and over it a rocket of white linen: they were of the St. Auguſtine order. Betwixt the Nunnery and the Cathedral, a broad paved way extends, called the *Main-ſtreet*, which is joined by two others, one from the bay of *Port-na-curracb*, and the other from the bay of Martyrs. In this way is an elegant croſs, called M'Lean's croſs, the only one remaining, according to Mr. Sackeverel, of 360 which were demoliſhed at the reformation: in the court of the cathedral alſo, are two elegant croſſes, dedicated to St. John and St. Martin. Very near the cathedral is a cell, ſaid to be the burial place of St. Columba. The college or monaſtery of *I* was formerly poſſeſſed of a valuable library, which has been deſtroyed or loſt. Boethius tells us, that Fergus II. who aſſiſted the Goths under Alaric, at the ſacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a cheſt of MSS. which he preſented to this monaſtery; and, in former times, the archives of Scotland, and valuable papers, were kept here. Of theſe, many, no doubt, were deſtroyed at the reformation; but many, it is ſaid, were carried to the Scots college of Douay, in France, and the Scots college at Rome; and, it is hoped, that ſome valuable papers may yet be diſcovered. Other ruins of monaſtic buildings and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba, the legends concerning which are believed by the common people, who ſtill follow many ſuperſtitious cuſtoms. We have been more particular in our deſcription of the venerable remains of antiquity in this iſland, from the fame it has acquired, as the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and as the ſeminary from whence iſſued thoſe pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Chriſtianity through many kingdoms of Europe. The population of this ſmall iſland, in 1798, was 336; being an increaſe of 13 from the year 1791, when the ſtatiſtical report was ſent to Sir John Sinclair. The iſland is the property of the Duke of Argyll. The pariſh miniſter of Kilviceuen viſits it once a quarter, and this is all the religious inſtruction the inhabitants receive; a

ſtrange reverſe, that divine ſervice ſhould be performed only 4 times in the year, in a place where it was formerly performed as many times in the day.

JED; a river in Roxburghſhire. It takes its riſe in Carter-hill, in the pariſh of Southdean, on the very borders of England; and, running by the royal borough of *Jedburgh*, unites with the *Teviot* and other rivers, and falls into the Tweed a few miles above Kelſo; it abounds with trout, particularly a ſpecies of red trout, of exquiſite flavour; its courſe, which is nearly 30 miles, is through the fineſt part of the country of Scotland, and its banks every where exhibit the moſt romantic ſcenery: in many places they are ſteep and rocky, with numerous artificial caves, which had been uſed as retreats from the incurſions of the Engliſh invaders.

JEDBURGH; a royal borough in the county of Roxburgh, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the river *Jed*, and ſurrounded on every ſide with hills of conſiderable height. It is a burgh of very ancient erection, and appears to have been a place of note previous to the year 1165, from a charter from William the Lion King of Scotland, when he founded the abbey and monaſtery of *Jedburgh*, or as it was then ſometimes called, *Jedwarth*. It continued a place of conſiderable trade; and, early in laſt century, was one of the moſt important towns on the Engliſh border: but, after the union of the two kingdoms, the trade of Jedburgh was in a great meaſure ruined, and the population and ſize of the town diminiſhed in conſequence: even at this time, although the woollen manufacture has conſiderably revived here, as well as in the neighbouring towns of *Kelſo*, *Hawick*, and *Galaſhiels*, there are the remains of many uninhabited houſes. The town is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, aſſiſted by a ſelect council of the principal citizens; it has ſeveral well attended fairs, and has a good weekly market for corn and cattle; it is the ſeat of the circuit court, and the ſeat of a preſbytery. The neighbourhood of the town is noted for its orchards; the average annual value of the pears alone being eſtimated at about 300l. The pariſh of JEDBURGH is of great extent, being about 13 miles long, and in ſome places not leſs than 6 or 7 broad: the greater part of the pariſh is hilly, and laid out in ſheep farms, which are dry, and covered with luxuriant paſture: the interjacent valleys, indeed, are ſwampy and wet; but theſe are of ſmall extent, and many of the marſhes have been drained: the arable land, which may be reckoned nearly a fifth part of the whole, lies on the banks of the *Jed* and *Teviot*, which water the pariſh, and unite a mile below the town of JEDBURGH. The arable ſoil is generally a light fertile loam, and, in a few places, a mixture of clay and gravel. Formerly there was a great quantity of wood in the pariſh, and a few of the old oaks, elms, &c. ſtill remain. A great extent of plantation has lately been laid out; and, on the banks of the *Jed* in particular, in the line of road from Jedburgh to Northumberland. The hill of *Dunian*, ſituated partly in this pariſh, and in that of Bedrule, is elevated 1024 feet above the level of the ſea. There are two chalybeate mineral ſprings, and a ſulphureous one, highly eſteemed in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes. The quarries afford abundance of excellent freeſtone, but no other mineral of value has been diſcovered: the whole neighbourhood experiences the want of coal, the neareſt pit being at *Ryecheſter*, diſtant 20 miles, on the Engliſh border. The ruins of the abbey of *Jedburgh* are ſituated on the point formed by the confluence of the *Jed* and *Teviot*; and part of the old abbey church is ſtill uſed as the pariſh place of worſhip. Population in 1793, 3288; of which number upwards of 2000 reſided in the town.

ILA, ILAY, ISLA, or ISLAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. W. of *Jura*, and in the county of Argyll. It is 28 miles long from N. to S. and 18 broad from E. to W. On the E. ſide the ſurface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the iſland is flat; and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green ſward. The coaſt is rugged and rocky, but indented by numerous bays and harbours, which are ſafe landing-places for ſmall veſſels; and at *Lochindale* is a harbour for ſhips of conſiderable burden, with a quay, oppoſite to the large village of *Bowmore*. There are ſeve-

ral lakes, and the iſland is well watered by numerous ſtreams and rivers, which abound with trout and ſalmon. In the center of the iſland is *Loch Finlagan*, about 3 miles in circuit, with the iſlet of the ſame name in the middle. There the M'Donalds, the great lords of the iſles, reſided in all the pomp of royalty; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Inſtead of a throne, the chieftains ſtood on a ſtone 7 feet ſquare, in which there was a hollow cut to receive their feet: here the chief was crowned, and anointed by the Biſhop of Argyll, and 7 inferior prieſts, in preſence of his chieftains. The ceremony (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vaſſals) was truly patriarchal: after putting on his armour, helmet, and ſword, he took an oath to rule as his anceſtors had done; that was, to govern as a father would his children: his people, in return, ſwore that they would obey him, as children pay obedience to the commands of a parent. In former times, the dominions of this potentate conſiſted of Iſla, Jura, Colonſay, Mull, Arran, &c. and the peninſula of Kintyre uſually ſhared the fate of the iſles; for we find, that in 1093, after one of the grants of the kings of Scotland, the lord of the iſles, to bring Kintyre within the compaſs of the grant, had his barge drawn under ſail over the iſthmus of *Tarbert;* after which, conſidering his power, not even the Scottiſh monarch was ſo hardy as to deny that Kintyre was an iſland. About 1586, his dominions conſiſted only of Iſla, Jura, Kintyre, and Knapdale; ſo reduced were they from their former power, during the reign of James III. Near the iſland of *Finlagan*, is another little iſle, called *Ilan-na-corlie*, "the iſland of Council," where 13 judges conſtantly ſat to decide differences amongſt the ſubjects of the Macdonalds, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the conteſted affair. In the firſt iſland were buried the wives and children of the lords of the iſles; but their own perſons were depoſited in the more ſacred ground of *Iona;* (vide I-COLM-KILL.) On the ſhores of *Loch Finlagan* are ſome marks of the quarters of his *Carnauch*, and *Gilli-glaſſes*, the military of the iſles; the firſt, ſignifying a ſtrong man, were light armed, and fought with ſwords, and ſometimes were armed as archers; the latter, which ſignifies a black, grim looking fellow, fought with ſharp hatchets, or Lochaber axes. Theſe are the troops alluded to by Shakſpeare, when he ſpeaks of a Donald, who

> "From the Weſtern Iſles,
> Of *Kernes* and *Gallow-glaſſes* was ſupplied."

Beſides the caſtle on the iſland, theſe powerful lords had a houſe and chapel at *Lagannon*, on the ſide of *Loch-in-dal;* a ſtrong caſtle, on a rock in the ſea, at *Dunowaick*, at the S. E. end of the iſland: for, after their expulſion from the iſle of Mann, in 1304, they made this iſland their place of reſidence; ſometimes living at *Dalreudhain* in Kintyre, where the modern burgh of Campbeltown is ſituated. There is a tradition, that even whilſt the iſle of Mann was part of the kingdom of the Iſles, the rents and feus were paid in *Ilay;* and this tradition is rendered more probable, from the names of two rocks which lie oppoſite to each other, at the bottom of a harbour on the S. ſide of the iſland: one rock is ſtill called *Craig-a-nēone*, or "the rock of the ſilver rent;" the other *Craig-a-nairgid*, "the rock of the rent in kind." In every part of the iſland are ſmall freſh water lakes, with fortified iſlets; and ſeveral caverns, which have occaſionally been uſed as places of ſtrength and defence. The iſland was formerly divided into four pariſhes, viz. KILCHONAN, KILDALTON, KILLARROW, and KILMENY; but the two laſt are now united. See the account of theſe pariſhes. The crops are principally bear and oats; but, though theſe are uncommonly abundant, upwards of 1000l. worth of grain are annually imported. This want is chiefly owing to the diſtillation of whiſky, which is much practiſed here; this diſtrict having the privilege of diſtilling without being ſubject to the Exciſe laws. Much flax is raiſed here, for which the moiſt ſoil ſeems peculiarly adapted: about 2000l. or 3000l. worth is annually exported in coarſe yarn. Agriculture is in its rudeſt ſtate, although the country is bleſt with the fineſt manures, poſſeſſing not only marl, ſea weed, coral, and ſhell ſand in abundance, but alſo an extent of 36 ſquare acres of excellent

limeſtone, which might be burnt to advantage with the peat and turf, with which the iſland abounds. Numbers of cattle are imported for feeding; but it often happens that the paſtures are overſtocked, and in a ſevere winter many die for want. Ale is frequently made in this iſland from the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, ſometimes adding hops. Boethius relates, that this liquor was much uſed by the Picts; but, when that kingdom was overthrown by the Scots, the ſecret of making it was loſt. The total population of the iſland, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical reports of the 3 pariſhes, in 1793, was 9500, and had increaſed 4156 ſince 1755. The climate is moiſt, and agues are pretty frequent; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably healthy, and there are many inſtances of longevity. The quadrupeds, enumerated by Mr. Pennant, beſides the domeſtic animals, are weaſels, otters, and hares; the latter dark-coloured, ſmall, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine falcons, muir-fowl, ptarmigans, red-breaſted gooſeanders, wild geeſe and ducks, herons, &c. The fiſh are plaiſe, ſmear-dab, large dabs, mullets, ballans, lumpfiſh, &c. and ſometimes is ſeen that rare fiſh, the *lepadogaſter* of M. Gouan. Vipers ſwarm in the heath; and the natives are ſaid to cure the wound by a poultice of *hemlock* and *henbane*. In this iſland ſeveral ancient diverſions and ſuperſtitions are ſtill preſerved: the laſt, indeed, are almoſt extinct, or only lurk amongſt the very meaneſt of the people. The *late-wakes*, or *funerals*, like thoſe of the Romans, were attended with ſports and dramatic entertainments, compoſed of many parts; and the actors often changed their dreſſes, ſuitable to their characters. The ſubject of the drama was hiſtorical, and preſerved by memory. "The power of faſcination," ſays a late celebrated traveller, "is as ſtrongly believed by the inhabitants of Ilay, as it was by the ſhepherds of Italy in times of old.

Neſcio quis teneros, oculis mihi faſcinat agnos?"

But, here, the power of the *evil eye* affects more the milch cows than the lambs. If any good houſewife perceives the effect of the malicious on any of her kine, ſhe takes as much milk as ſhe can drain from the enchanted herd (for the witch leaves very little), then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them flint and untempered ſteel; after which ſhe ſecures the door, and invokes the three ſacred perſons. This puts the witch into ſuch an agony, that ſhe comes *willing willing* to the houſe, begs to be admitted to obtain relief, by touching the powerful pot; the good woman then makes her terms; the witch reſtores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains. But, ſometimes, to ſave the trouble of thoſe charms (for it may happen that the diſorder may ariſe from ſome other cauſes than an *evil eye*), the trial is made by immerging in the milk a certain herb, and if the cows are ſupernaturally affected, it inſtantly diſtils blood!! The unſucceſsful lover revenges himſelf on his happy rival by charms potent, as thoſe of the ſhepherd *Alpheſibæus*, and exactly ſimilar:

Necte tribus nodis, ternos Amarylli colores:
Necte, Amarylli, modo.

Donald takes three threads, of different hues, and ties three knots on each, three times imprecating the moſt cruel diſappointments on the nuptial bed: but the bridegroom, to avert the harm, ſtands at the altar with an untied ſhoe, and puts a ſixpence beneath his foot. The inhabitants marry young, and are greatly connected by intermarriages, which muſt always be the caſe in inſular ſituations: this gives them a clanniſh diſtinction and attachment to their country, which, however, does not hinder them from being hoſpitable to ſtrangers and viſiters. The Gaelic is the common language of the common people; yet Engliſh is well underſtood, and taught in all the ſchools. The ſong and the dance are the chief amuſements: in the latter they exhibit an eaſe and gracefulneſs of motion, conjoined with great dexterity, peculiar to the iſland. The gentlemen once a year treat the ladies with a ball, where cheerfulneſs and propriety of conduct always preſide; and, more elegance of manners is now to be ſeen, than could well be expected in ſo remote a ſituation. The High-

land dress is very little worn. History affords few records of the ancient state, and of the revolutions of *Ilay*. Before it became the seat of government for the Lords of the Isles, it appears to have been under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, as there are many *duns* and castles, evidently of Danish origin: there are, besides, many places which have Danish names; as *Kennibus*, *Assibus*, *Torrisdale*, *Torrobolse*, and the like. It continued under the Lords of the Isles till the reign of James III.; and, when their powers were abolished, their descendents, the Macdonalds, were the proprietors, holding directly of the crown. In the year 1598, it was in the possession of a Sir James Macdonald, the same who gained the battle of *Traüdhruinard*, against the Macleans. His power gave umbrage to K. James VI. who directed the Laird of Macleod, Cameron of Lochneil, and Macneil of Barra, to support the Macleans in another invasion. The rival parties met, and, after a dreadful engagement, the Macdonalds were defeated, and almost entirely cut off. Sir James escaped to Spain, and, returning in 1620, received a pardon, and died at Glasgow. The king then resumed the grant to the Macdonalds, made by his predeceffors, and transferred the lands of Ilay, Jura, and Muckairn, in Argyllshire, to Sir John Campbell of Calder, then a great favourite at court, upon paying an annual feu-duty, of which the proportion was 500l. sterling for Ilay, which is paid to this day. Calder sold all these lands again to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, for 12,000l. which is now little more than the income from them; and they still continue in the same family. *Ilay* abounds with mines of lead and copper, which are very rich, and have been long wrought. There are also vast quantities of that ore of iron called *bog-ore*, of the concrete kind, and below it large strata of *vitriolic mundic*. Near the veins of lead are found specimens of *barytes*, and excellent *emery*. A small quantity of quicksilver has been found in the muirs, and it is probable, that a more attentive search would discover more of that valuable mineral. Limestone and marl are abundant; but of these, the inhabitants are scarcely acquainted with the value.

ILA SOUND; the narrow channel betwixt Ilay and Jura, the navigation of which is very dangerous.

ILA, or ISLA; a river in Forfarshire. Vide ISLA.

ILANMORE; a small island of the Hebrides, about 1 mile in circuit, and lying half a mile N. of Coll.

ILANROAN, and ILANTERACH; two of the Hebrides, lying to the S. and E. of the island of Oransay.

ILERAY; one of the Hebrides, about 3 miles long, and 1½ broad, lying to the westward of the island of *North Uist*. The soil is partly sandy, and partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle.

INCH, or INIS; the Gaelic name for a small island. Vide INIS.

INCH; a parish in the county of Wigton, occupying a great part of the isthmus formed by the approximation of the bays of *Luce* and *Ryan*. The southern part is flat and sandy; but, towards the E. and N.E. a beautiful range of hills extends the whole length of the parish: the sides of these are partly green pasture, and partly arable; and the tops, for some miles, are covered with heath as far as the water of *Luce*, which forms the eastern boundary. Except the sandy plain to the S. the soil is a good loam, which is very productive. The late Earl of Stair has been a great promoter of improvement in the parish of Inch: his estate was, in a great measure, barren and naked; but, in a few years, was enclosed and sheltered with large plantations of trees; and that which was capable of improvement, has been rendered fertile by the most judicious practice of agriculture. The pasture lands are of considerable extent; and it is calculated, that upwards of 2500 head of black cattle, and about 5000 sheep, are reared in the parish. There are about 15 or 16 fresh water lakes, of different extent. The two lakes of *Castle-Kennedy* lie parallel to one another; the one a mile, and the other a mile and an half in length, and both in some parts half a mile broad. There is a small island in each, one of which is about 600 yards in circumference; and vestiges of a religious edifice are still remaining upon it. The village of *Cairn* is finely situated for trade, on the S. of *Loch Ryan*, and has an excellent harbour, from 3 to 8 fathom deep, at

low water. There are ſeveral cairns; ſome of which, when demoliſhed, have been found to contain urns filled with human aſhes and bones. The ruin of *Caſtle-Kennedy* ſhews it to have been a ſtrong and maſſy building; part of the walls, ſtill ſtanding, are 70 feet in height. The Earl of Stair has an elegant caſtle in the pariſh, where he occaſionally reſides. There are ſeveral ſprings, containing both ſulphur and iron in ſolution. Population in 1793, 1450.

INCH-ABER; a ſmall iſland of Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Endrick*.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or INCH-BROYOCK; a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the *South Eſk*, in Forfarſhire, near Montroſe. It contains about 34 acres, and has lately been of great importance from its two bridges, on the turnpike road from Arbroath to Montroſe, which paſſes acroſs this iſle. One bridge of ſtone communicates with the pariſh of Craig; and another of wood with a draw-bridge, connects the iſland with Montroſe. Streets have been formed through the iſland, on which building is advancing rapidly; and a company have lately formed a large and convenient dry dock, for repairing and building of ſhips. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Craig, the burial-place of which is on the iſland.

INCH-CAILLOCH; "the iſland of old women;" an iſland of Loch Lomond. It is about a mile in length, elevated, and covered with trees; it is the property of the Duke of Montroſe, is inhabited, and produces good wheat and oats. On it was anciently a nunnery, the pariſh church of which was once the pariſh church of Buchannan; the burial ground of which is ſtill on the iſland.

INCH-CLEAR; a ſmall iſland of Loch Lomond, entirely covered with wood.

INCH-COLM, or COLUMBA; a ſmall iſland in the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the village of Aberdour in Fife, to which pariſh it is annexed. On it are the remains of a famous monaſtery of Auguſtines, founded in 1123 by Alexander I. in conſequence of a vow. It was richly endowed by the munificence of that prince; and, ſo famous was the place for its ſanctity, that Alan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, beſtowed half of the lands of Aberdour on the monks of the iſland, for the privilege of a family burial-place in their church. The wealth of the place proved ſo great a temptation to the ſoldiers and ſailors employed in the Scottiſh invaſion of Edward III. that they ravaged the monaſtery, without reſpect to the ſanctity of the place, or of its inhabitants; they even ſpared not the furniture, more immediately conſecrated to divine worſhip: but due vengeance overtook them; for, in a ſtorm which inſtantly followed, many of them periſhed; and thoſe who eſcaped, ſtruck with the juſtice of the judgment, vowed to make ample recompenſe to the injured Saint. The tempeſt ceaſed, and they made the promiſed atonement. It continued a place of great conſequence and ſanctity, until the reformation completed the ruin of thoſe religious houſes, which time had not before ſwept away. There are ſtill to be ſeen a ſquare tower, belonging to the church, the ruins of the church, and of ſeveral other buildings. There is a Daniſh monument on the S. E. ſide of the building, ſculptured with ſcale like figures, and with the repreſentation of ſeveral human heads. The iſland is the property of the Earl of Moray, who has alſo the title of Lord of St. Colme. Some years ago, an attempt was made to cover the iſland with trees, which would have increaſed its pictureſque appearance, but the attempt did not ſucceed. Its coaſts furniſh great quantities of ſea ware, from which a conſiderable quantity of kelp is annually made.

INCH-CRUIN; a ſmall iſland of Loch Lomond, on which is erected an aſylum for inſane perſons.

INCH-EFFRAY; an ancient abbey in the pariſh of Madderty, in Perthſhire, now in ruins, ſeated on an eminence, nearly ſurrounded by the *Powy* river, and belonging to the Earl of Kinnoul. It was endowed with many privileges by King David I. and Alexander III. and was eſteemed one of the richeſt abbacies in the kingdom. The property of the abbey, and 7 or 8 acres around it, ſecures to the noble owner the right of patronage of 12 pariſhes, which were formerly attached to it.

INCH-FAD; a small inhabited island in Loch Lomond, about half a mile in length, and very fertile.

INCH-GALBRAITH; an island of Loch Lomond, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, the residence of the family of Galbraith.

INCH-GARVIE; a small island in the Frith of Forth, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry. It was anciently fortified, and, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron, in the Frith in 1779, its fortifications were repaired, and 4 iron 24-pounders mounted upon them, and furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition each: one or two artillerymen reside on the island, to take care of the stores.

INCH-GRANGE; an island in Loch Lomond, about half a mile in length, and covered with oak wood.

INCH-INNAN; a parish in Renfrewshire. It extends somewhat in a triangular figure, about 3 miles in length, and 1½ miles in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and is particularly excellent on the banks of the rivers *White Cart*, *Gryfe*, and *Clyde*, which, in autumn, are liable to inundate the country, from their sudden risings. Although the surface is level, yet the ground rises into several beautiful eminences, which are arable to the top. The parish contains about 2400 acres, of which not more than 200 are uncultivated, and 100 of these are planted with firs. Improvements in agriculture have gone on rapidly, and almost the whole parish is regularly enclosed. The ancient castle of *Inch-innan*, one of the seats of the Dukes of Lennox, stood near the banks of the Clyde; but now there is not a vestige of it remaining. *North Barr*, a seat of Lord Sempill, is a fine old building, where his Lordship occasionally resides. The road from Glasgow to Greenock passes through the whole length of the parish, crossing the united streams of the *Gryfe* and *Cart*, by a handsome bridge of 10 arches. In 1793, the return of the population made to Sir John Sinclair, was 306.

INCH-KEITH; a small rocky island in the Frith of Forth, half way betwixt *Leith* and *Kinghorn*. It derives its name from the gallant *Keith*, who, in 1010, so greatly signalized himself at the battle of Barrie in Angus, against the Danes; after which he received the barony of Keith in East-Lothian, and this little isle. It was taken possession of, and fortified by the English in the reign of Edward VI. but these were obliged to evacuate it, after a very gallant defence. The fort was kept in repair by the Scots for some time, but was destroyed by act of parliament, to prevent its being of any use to the English. A considerable part of the walls of the *fortalice* or castle still remains. There is a spring of fine water on the top of the rock. In ancient times it was used as a place of banishment, as appears from the following order from the privy council to the magistrates of Edinburgh, in Sept. 1497, quoted from Mr. Arnot's History of Edinburgh: "That all manner of persons, within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the said contagious plague, called the *grangore*, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compeer on the sands of Leith at ten hours before noon; and they shall have, and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered to them by the officers of this burgh, ready furnished with victuals, to have them to the *Inch (Inch-keith)*, and there to remain till God provide for their health." The E. side of the island presents something like basaltic columns, chiefly of the nature of *porphyry*, minutely mixed with calcareous crystals: many stones exhibit the appearance of petrified wood, and take a fine polish: there is plenty of limestone, some of which is of the nature of marble, exhibiting, when polished, specimens of *madrepore* and *coral* in its texture: a beautiful white calcareous spar is found on the W. side of the island: some filaments of *asbestos* and *zeolite* are also found: *jasper*, of a greenish colour, is likewise to be met with; and, along the shores, *agates*, or Scots pebbles, are found in detached nodules. Some of the *schistic* strata are found to contain quantities of *asphaltum*, or rock pitch. Chrystals of *schoerl* abound in every part of the island. The most remarkable mineral is a stratum of *quartzy* matter, under a stratum of limestone: the flint seems once to have been in a liquid state; for, in many places, the

madrepores, *entrochi*, and other marine ſhells, even the delicate ſhell called the ſea egg, are found with their ſhapes entire in the body of the flint; themſelves converted into that mineral. This fact appears of conſequence in the great diſpute between the philoſophers, with regard to the igneous or aqueous theories of the earth: it would ſeem to militate againſt the *volcanic* theory: it is difficult to conceive how ſuch changes could be effected by means of heat, and ſuch delicate ſubſtances enabled to reſiſt it; for, in any experiments we can inſtitute, ſhells and other calcareous matters, are converted into a quick lime, at a far lower degree of heat than is neceſſary for the fuſion of flinty ſtones. This iſland was called *L'Iſle des Chevaux* by the French, from its ſoon fattening horſes. It is now occupied as a paſture ground, for the particular breeds of ſheep imported into this country by the Britiſh Wool Society.

INCH-KENNETH; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying between the iſlands of Mull and I-colm-kill. It was once a ſeminary of monks, dependent on the latter iſland; the veſtiges of a chapel ſtill remain. Here Dr. Samuel Johnſon was hoſpitably entertained by Sir Allan Maclean and his daughters, who had an elegant reſidence on this ſequeſtered ſpot.

INCH-LOANIG; an iſland of Loch Lomond, noted for its great number of yew trees, which were formerly of great value when bows and arrows were in uſe.

INCH-MARNOCH; a beautiful little iſland in the Frith of Clyde, a few miles S. W. of the iſle of Bute, to which county it is politically annexed. It is about a mile long; and, on the W. ſide, are vaſt ſtrata of coral and ſhells. The ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnoch, are ſtill to be ſeen.

INCH-MARTIN; a ſmall town in Perthſhire, ſeated betwixt the rivers Tay and Erne.

INCH-MICHAEL; a village in Perthſhire.

INCH-MICKERY; an iſlet in the Frith of Forth, near the iſle and village of Cramond; noted for the oyſter beds near it.

INCH-MOAN; a ſmall iſland of Loch Lomond, which is almoſt entirely an extenſive peat moſs.

INCH-MURRIN, or INCH-MARIN; the largeſt and moſt ſouthern iſland in Loch Lomond. It is about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; finely wooded, and affording excellent paſture; it is the property of the Duke of Montroſe, who has it as a deer park, containing 200 deer. At the W. end are the ruins of an old caſtle, once the reſidence of the Earls of Lennox; near which is a neat hunting-ſeat and offices, built by the Duke of Montroſe in 1793, and inhabited by a gamekeeper and his family.

INCH-TAVANACH; an iſland in Loch Lomond. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; containing 150 acres, chiefly covered with wood and heath, the latter growing to a great ſize; it is uninhabited, but appears to have formerly been a place of retirement for ſome contemplative hermit; it is the loftieſt iſland of the lake, and is chiefly compoſed of gray granite, with ſome rocks of micaceous *ſchiſtus*, and conſiderable quantities of *quartz*. Numbers of roe deer breed on the iſland, which is the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs.

INCH-TORR, or TORREMACH; a ſmall iſland in Loch Lomond, beautifully covered with oaks and lofty beech trees.

INCH-TURE, or INCH-TOWER; a pariſh in the Carſe of Gowrie, in Perthſhire, united in 1670 to the pariſh of ROSSIE. It extends about 3 miles in breadth along the banks of the Tay, and about 4 miles from S. to N. and contains about 3000 acres, the ſoil of which is exceedingly rich, and well improved, chiefly with lime, which ſuits beſt with a clay ſoil: the principal crops are wheat, peaſe, barley, and oats, of which the returns are generally very great. The village of *Inch-ture* is the ſole property of Lord Kinnaird, ſituated on the turnpike road from Perth to Dundee; from the former of which it is 9 miles diſtant; it contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Beſides *Inch-ture*, there are 5 other villages; one of which, *Polgavie*, has a pier and harbour on the *Tay*, where veſſels of 50 or 60 tons can unload, or take in a cargo. *Drimmie-houſe*, the ſeat of Lord Kinnaird, is ſituated in the

parish of Long-Forgan; but a great part of the pleasure grounds and plantations around it are in this parish. *Balindean*, the seat of Sir John Wedderburn, is delightfully situated at the foot of the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the N. *Moncur*, the ruin of an ancient castle, adjoins to Lord Kinnaird's park, and his Lordship has lately planted trees and shrubbery around it. There are several excellent quarries, the stones of which are of a reddish colour, and stand the weather well. In 1795, the population, as stated in the statistical report, was about 1000.

INHALLOW; a small, but pleasantly situated island of the Orkneys, situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Kirkwall* on the mainland, the county town. It lies in the parish of *Rousay* and *Egilsbay*, and contains about 25 inhabitants: the soil is good, but, like most of the lands in Orkney, unskilfully managed.

INIS, INISH, or INCH; the *Gaelic* and *Irish* name for islands, or for those places which have formerly been surrounded with water; and, accordingly, is the initial part of the names of many parts in Scotland.

INIS-CONNEL; an island in *Loch Ow*, in Argyllshire, on which are the majestic ruins of an ancient castle, overgrown with ivy, which, for several centuries, was the chief residence of the Argyll family.

INIS-FRAOCH, or FRAOCH-ELAIN; a small but beautiful island in *Loch Ow*, in Argyllshire, on which are the ruins of a castle, granted, along with the island in 1267, by Alexander III. to the chief of the clan of Macnaughton, on condition he should entertain the King whenever he should pass that way. This island was the *Hesperides* of the country; and the fatal attempt of *Fraoch* has been handed down from age to age, in a beautiful Celtic tale, after the manner of Ossian. "The fair Mego longed for the delicious fruit of the isle, guarded by a dreadful serpent: *Fraoch*, who had long loved the maid, goes to gather the fruit: by the rustling of the leaves the serpent was awaked from his sleep, and attacked the hero, who perished in the conflict. The monster also was destroyed, but *Mego* did not long survive the death of her lover.

INIS-HAIL; a beautiful picturesque island in *Loch Ow*, in Argyllshire; once the site of a small nunnery of the *Cistercian* order, the remains of which are still seen. In a ruinous chapel of that religious house, public worship was performed, until the annexation of the parish of *Inishail* to that of *Glenorchay*. Vide GLENORCHAY and INISHAIL.

INISH-ERAITH; a small island in *Loch Ow*, in Argyllshire, on which are the ruins of a chapel, with burying grounds. Dr. SMITH, author of the "*Authenticity of Ossian's Poems*," supposes this island to be the one to which the traitor *Eraith* beguiled *Duara*, as related in the "*Songs of Selma*."

INNER, or INVER; a Gaelic word, said to signify the mouth of a river, and forms a part of the names of parts in Scotland implying such a situation.

INNERARY. Vide INVERARAY.

INNERARITY. Vide INVERARITY.

INNERKEITHING. Vide INVERKEITHING.

INNERKEITHNIE. Vide INVERKEITHNY.

INNERKILLER. Vide INVERKEILOR.

INNERKIP; a parish in Renfrewshire, situated at the place where the small rivulet *Kip* empties itself into the Frith of Clyde. It extends along the shore of that Frith 7 miles in length from E. to W. and about 6 miles in breadth; but its extent formerly was much greater, comprehending the two parishes of Greenock, which were disjoined about 180 years ago from this parish. The coast is indented with several bays, of which the chief is at the village of *Gourock*, forming a safe harbour. From the shore towards the S. E. is a gradual and irregular ascent, beautifully varied with plains, gentle declivities, and eminences; interfected with small rivulets, which sometimes are lost in deep glens shaded with wood, and sometimes meandering through rich and fertile meadows. On the S. and E. the parish is surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with heath; on the other, the Frith of Clyde covered with vessels, and the port of Greenock, exhibit a delightful scene; the view of which is terminated by the towering summits of *Beinn-barran* and *Goatfield*, in the isle of *Arran*.

The ſoil on the ſhore is light, ſandy, and of quick vegetation; farther up it becomes wetter, and gravelly; and, towards the hills, it is moſſy, and unimprovable. The arable land, which is rather leſs than one half of the ſurface, is generally enclofed, and well cultivated. Beſides the ſmall *Kirktown* of Innerkip, there are two conſiderable villages, *Daff* and *Gourock*, each of which contains nearly 400 inhabitants. *Ardgowan*, the ſeat of Sir Michael Stewart, Bart. of Blackhall, is a large houſe, built at different periods, delightfully ſituated on the ſhore, and ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. Mr. Darroch of *Gourock* has alſo a pleaſant houſe near the village of Gourock. A vein of copper ore was wrought for ſome time; but, owing to the company who had the management, it did not anſwer the expectations. In 1792, the population of the whole pariſh, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 1280, being a decreaſe of 310 ſince 1755.

INNERLEITHEN; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, ſituated on the N. bank of the Tweed, and watered by the ſmall river *Leithen*, which falls into the former river about the middle of the pariſh. It nearly reſembles an equilateral triangle, each ſide of which extends 9½ miles, and contains, according to Armſtrong's map of the county, 22,270 Scots acres. The general appearance of the country is broken, rugged, and precipitous, riſing abruptly from the brinks of the two rivers to the height of 1000 feet, in ſome places ſcarcely leaving ſpace ſufficient for the breadth of a road, unleſs aſſiſted by embankments. The arable ſoil, which is not more than 1000 acres, is very thinly ſcattered over the different parts of the country: the craggy ſides of the glens, and the broken rugged ſurface, are better calculated for ſheep farming, and from their fine S. expoſure, are much eſteemed by the farmer, as affording healthy paſture. There are generally about 90 horſes, 200 head of black cattle, and 15,000 ſheep in the pariſh. The village of INNERLEITHEN, from which the pariſh receives its name, is pleaſantly ſituated at the mouth of the *Leithen*. In 1797, it contained 388 inhabitants. It is admirably ſituated for manufactures, in the center of a country whoſe ſtaple is wool, and on a river proper for erecting the moſt powerful machinery. In conſequence, a woollen manufacture to a great extent is carried on by Alexander Brodie, Eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, London, which has given employment to a number of hands, and increaſed the proſperity of the village. The caſtle or tower of *Horſburgh*, the property of Mr. Horſburgh, is an ancient building, on the banks of the *Tweed:* the proprietor has lately laid out extenſive plantations and encloſures, which, whilſt they add to the beauty of the country, have conſiderably increaſed his annual income. There is a ſulphureous mineral ſpring, ſimilar to Harrowgate, famous for its cures of various diſeaſes, particularly in caſes of ſcrophulous inflammations of the eyes, in the worſt caſes, approaching even to blindneſs. The rocks in the pariſh are moſtly whinſtone, and *ſchiſtic* ſtrata with ſtrata of freeſtone, fit for building. There are the ruins of fortified towers at the mouth of every defile; and, on a riſing ground near the village, are diſtinct veſtiges of a ſtrong encampment, with 3 lines of circumvallation: the area within is upwards of an Engliſh acre. In 1797, the population, as ſtated by the Rev. Mr. Walker, in his ſtatiſtical report, was 560.

INNERLOCHY. Vide INVERLOCHY.

INNERURY. Vide INVERURY.

INNERWELL; a ſea port and village in Wigtonſhire.

INNERWICK; a pariſh in the county of Haddington, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, eaſtward from Dunbar. The coaſt is rocky; but the face of the country is level, and the ſoil fertile: on the borders, indeed, fartheſt removed from the ſea, the land riſes into conſiderable eminences, which are partly covered with heath, but, even there, much has been improved, and converted into tillage: the greater part is well enclofed, and a few plantations. A great quantity of ſea ware is annually thrown aſhore, which is uſed for manure; and, in general, about 20 tons of kelp are prepared for the remainder. The excellent quality of the ſoil, and the vicinity to manure, renders the rent of the farmers very high; the late leaſes being from 2l. 10s. to 3l.

10s. *per acre*. There are the remains of a chapel near the coaſt; and ſeveral military encampments and *tumuli* are frequently met with in this quarter. There is plenty of limeſtone in ſeveral places, and ſome thin ſtrata of coal, though no pits of that mineral are wrought at preſent: freeſtone of excellent quality is abundant. Population in 1793, 960.

INSCH, or INCH; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Garioch, in Aberdeenſhire. It is of a pretty regular oblong form, 5 miles in length by 3 in breadth, containing nearly 7500 acres, of which only one third, or 2500 acres, are under cultivation. Towards the S. the ſoil is for the moſt part excellent, and produces rich and early crops; but on the N. towards the ſkirts of the hill of *Fondland*, the ſoil is not ſo fertile, and the crops are late and precarious: from the marks of the furrows, it would appear, that of what is now uncultivated and covered with heath, many hundred acres are arable, and were formerly under cultivation. Theſe are ſaid to have been deſerted by the farmers at the end of the 17th century, when the country was almoſt depopulated by the 7 years of famine. The hill of *Fondland*, which extends into ſeveral pariſhes of the Garioch, is elevated 800 feet above the level of the ſea: in the moſt elevated parts of this hill, within this pariſh, are extenſive quarries of fine blue ſlate, of which a conſiderable quantity is yearly dug, and manufactured for ſale. The hill of *Dundore*, or *Dun-o-deer*, affords excellent paſture for ſheep, though it does not now render their teeth of a golden colour, as the credulous Hector Boethius affirms it formerly did. The baſe of the hill is about 3000 yards in circumference, and riſes inſulated from the level plain of the Garioch, to the elevation of 300 feet: on the top of it are the ruins of an old caſtle, ſaid to have been built more than 900 years ago, by King Gregory the Great: a conſiderable part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and the materials with which they are built are of a ſingular kind, that by ſome it is ſuppoſed to be part of a vitrified fort, while others ſuppoſe them to be volcanic, dug out of the hill, which has much the appearance of an extinct volcano. The town of *Inſch*, which is ſituated near the church on the banks of a rivulet, is a burgh of barony, with a weekly market, and 3 annual fairs. It lies 26 miles from Aberdeen, from whence it has been propoſed to carry a canal; a work which, if executed, would be of vaſt benefit to the fertile diſtrict of Garioch: near it is the manſion-houſe of Mr. Gordon of Rothney. In 1795, the population given in to Sir John Sinclair, was 900.

INVER, or INNER; a Gaelic word, ſaid to ſignify entrance or mouth, which forms part of the names of many towns, villages, and pariſhes in Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, or the confluence of two rivers. Some writers, however, derive it from the Gaelic words *Ion*, deſerving of, and *Ar*, to till; and ſuppoſe it means *fit for*, or *deſerving of tillage*; a quality generally poſſeſſed by the grounds at the mouths of rivers. But the former appears the moſt probable derivation, as we find no place, however fertile, receives that appellation, unleſs in the ſituation implied in the former ſignification.

INVER, or INVAR; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, ſituated at the confluence of the *Bran* with the *Tay*. It has a good inn on the Highland road, and is the ferry over the river to the town of Dunkeld. NEIL GOW, the celebrated compoſer of Scots reels, is a native of this village.

INVERARAY, or INVERARY; in Gaelic, ION-AR-AO-REIDH; a royal borough, and county town of Argyllſhire. It is ſituated on a ſmall bay, at the head of Loch Fyne, where the river *Aray* or *Aoreidh* falls into that arm of the ſea; it is a ſmall town, conſiſting chiefly of one row of houſes facing the lake, built with great uniformity; and the houſes are commodious, well built, and covered with ſlate. The old town, which was a dirty ill-built village, ſituated on the N. ſide of the bay, on the lawn, before the caſtle of Inveraray was removed to its preſent ſituation, and the greater part rebuilt by the Duke of Argyll, who is proprietor of the whole town. It ſeems probable, that, prior to the beginning of the 14th century, Inveraray was little more than a place for fiſhermen, who lived by their

occupation, and erected their huts there. About that period, the family of Argyll fixed upon it as their place of reſidence; and as the hereditary juriſdictions of juſticiary and ſheriffſhip was veſted in that family, of conſequence, it became the ſeat of the courts, and the county town. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from Charles I. dated at Cariſbrook-caſtle, in the iſle of Wight, 28th Jan. 1648. It is governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, and a council, nominated by the Duke. Its only revenues ariſe from the petty cuſtoms, and the rent of a common, which, upon the firſt erection of the burgh, was beſtowed upon it by the family of Argyll: both theſe produce about 30l. ſterling annually. About 50 or 60 years ago, Archibald Duke of Argyll ſeeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occaſions of the burgh, added to it a perpetual annuity of 20l. ſecured on his eſtate. The inhabitants are employed in various manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and carpentry; but the chief ſupport of the place, is from the numerous ſhoals of herrings which annually viſit Loch Fyne. Its harbour was anciently called *Slochk Ichopper*, "the gullet where veſſels bought or bartered fiſh;" and the arms of the town repreſents a net with a herring, with the motto, "*ſemper tibi pendeat HALEC.*" It appears alſo, that the French merchants uſed to come and barter their wines for herrings; and a point of land, called the *Frenchman's Point*, is ſtated, by tradition, to have been the place where the merchants tranſacted their affairs. In the year 1754, a company from Lancaſhire erected a furnace not far from the town, for ſmelting iron ore by means of wood charcoal, and the eſtabliſhment has lately been increaſed. In 1793, the number of inhabitants in the town was 1063. The pariſh of INVERARAY extends about 18 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, ſomewhat in the form of a creſcent. Its appearance is hilly, and even mountainous, though interſperſed with ſeveral tracts of flat ground, particularly about the town and the vale of *Glenſhira*, which is nearly 5 miles in length. The whole of the flat ground is arable, with a rich deep ſoil; but the reſt is ſhallow, and not naturally fertile, though that part which has been under the immediate management of the Duke of Argyll, has been much improved by the uſe of lime as a manure, the high price of which unfortunately precludes the uſe of it, except by the rich and affluent. The moſt improved ſyſtem of agriculture is followed on many farms, particularly thoſe of the Duke, who has invented a kind of drying barns; a contrivance of the utmoſt conſequence in a late country, where the wet harveſts are apt to deſtroy a great part of the corn. The pariſh lies along the coaſt of Loch Fyne, and is watered by the rivers *Aray* and *Shira*, which fall into that arm of the ſea near the town: the latter, in its courſe, forms an expanſe of water, called *Loch Dubh*, "the black loch," from the darkneſs of its bottom, or the depth of its water. In high tides, the ſea flows as high as this lake; and, it is no uncommon circumſtance, that herrings and other ſalt water fiſh are caught in the ſame draught net with trouts and ſalmon, the native fiſh of the lake. Not far from the town is the caſtle of *Inveraray*, the principal ſeat of the Duke of Argyll. It is a ſquare building, with a round tower at each corner; and a high glazed pavilion, ſhooting up above the towers in the center, gives it, upon the whole, a heavy appearance; it is built of a coarſe *lapis ollaris*, brought from the other ſide of the lake, which is extremely ſoft, but will, in all probability, long ſtand the effects of the weather: this ſtone is of a gray colour, but its *ſombre* hue well harmonizes with the ſurrounding ſcenery. The hall is hung round with arms and other ornaments, ſuited to the grandeur of an Highland caſtle; but the reſt of the houſe is fitted up in a modern ſtyle, with exquiſite taſte. From the lawn, the ſcenery is grand beyond conception. The *Aray* with its beautiful caſcades; the expanded bay of *Loch Fyne*; the hill of *Dunicoich* (riſing in the form of a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to the ſummit with a thick wood of ornamental trees, and ſurmounted with a Gothic watch-tower, or obſervatory); the banks towards *Eſſachoſſan*, and the diſtant hills and mountains; form ſuch an aſſemblage of grand and beautiful objects, as are rarely to be

ſeen. The plantation in the pariſh is extenſive, and finely laid out; every unimprovable crevice, glen, and mountain, is covered with trees, of which the preſent value is immenſe: they were long ſince eſtimated at upwards of 100,000l. but, from the increaſe of growth, and the advanced price of timber, they are calculated to be worth thrice that ſum. "Some of the beech trees," ſays Mr. Knox, "are from 9 to 12 feet in circumference, and the pines from 6 to 9; but theſe being comparatively few, we ſhall ſtate the medium girth of 2,000,000 trees, planted within the laſt 100 years, at 3 feet, and the medium value at 4s. which produces 400,000l. and this for the moſt part on ground unfit for the plough, being moſtly compoſed of hill and rock." The thinning of the wood, to allow the remaining trees to grow, produces not leſs than 1500l. annually. The population in 1792, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 1832, being a decreaſe of 919 ſince 1755. This decreaſe, however, was only in appearance, the enumeration in 1755 having been made up while the caſtle was finiſhing, which required a great number of hands that became no longer neceſſary when it was completed.

INVERARITY; a pariſh in the county of Forfar, about 3 miles ſquare. The ſurface is uneven, and a great part of the ſoil muiry, and unimprovable. There is, however, a growing ſpirit for agriculture, but enclоſures are ſtill rare, and the old ſyſtem of inceſſant cropping is ſtill adhered to in many farms. The principal manure employed is marl, brought from the loch of Forfar, at the diſtance of 5 miles. There are few old trees, but, of late years, the chief proprietors have planted a conſiderable extent of the waſte lands, which are very thriving, and muſt eventually turn to good account. There are the remains of two rectangular camps in the pariſh, ſuppoſed to have been military ſtations of the Romans under Agricola, in his ſixth campaign, when he obtained his victory over the Caledonians under Galgacus, their chief. In 1793, the population, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of Mr. Webſter, amounted to 929.

INVERAVEN; a pariſh on the banks of the *Aven*, near the confluence of that river with the Spey. It is ſituated partly in Elginſhire, but the greater part is in the county of Banff; it is about 18 miles long, and 5 broad; and, beſides the *Aven* and *Spey*, is watered by the *Livet*, a ſtream which gives the name of *Glenlivet* to a conſiderable diſtrict of the pariſh. The ſurface is irregular, but cannot be called mountainous; the ſoil in the lower grounds is wet and moſſy; on the ſides of the hills light and dry, and, farther elevated, it becomes muiry: the diſtrict of *Glenlivet* is remarkably fertile, the ſoil being a light loam, on a bed of limeſtone rock. The ſides of the rivers abound with copſes of birch and alder, and on the banks of the *Spey* there is a conſiderable extent of oak wood: on the eſtate of General Grant there are lately laid out ſome extenſive plantations of different foreſt trees. *Ballendalloch*, the ſeat of General Grant, is an elegant houſe, ſituated at the confluence of the *Aven* with the *Spey*. There are 3 druidical temples. In 1799, the population was 2244.

INVERBERVIE, commonly called BERVIE; a royal borough in Kincardineſhire. Vide BERVIE.

INVERCHAOLAIN; a pariſh in the diſtrict of Cowal, in Argyllſhire; interſected for 8 miles by *Loch Streven*, an arm of the ſea, and watered by a ſmall rivulet, which joins the loch at this place. The ſurface is for the moſt part rugged; a ridge of mountains riſes with a ſteep aſcent all along the coaſt, which is about 3 miles in extent, on the N. ſide of the channel which ſeparates Cowal from the iſle of Bute. In ſome places there are ſmall flat fields nigh the ſhore; but, for the moſt part, the aſcent from the ſea is immediate; and, about half a mile inland, the ſoil is thin and ſandy, only adapted for paſturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich pile of graſs, ſince the introduction of ſheep. Thoſe fields which are capable of tillage, are managed in the old way of farming, except the farm of James Lamont, Eſq. of Knockdow, who, under many diſadvantages of climate and ſoil, raiſes crops equal to any in the W. of Scotland. There is a conſiderable extent of natural wood, which forms an ar-

ticle of importance to the proprietors: the only plantations are around *Southhall*, the ſeat of Mr. Campbell; and *Knockdow*, the ſeat of Mr. Lamont. Tradition mentions a bloody battle which took place in this pariſh, during the reign of Robert III. and many graves and cairns are ſaid to point out the places where the bodies of the fallen were interred. The ſmall iſland of *Eallan Heirrig*, ſituated at the mouth of *Loch Riden*, is in this pariſh, memorable in the annals of the 17th century; (vide EALLAN HEIRRIG.) In 1792, the pariſh contained 504 inhabitants.

INVERESK; a pariſh in Mid-Lothian, ſituated on a bay of the Frith of Forth, where the river *Eſk* pours its ſtreams into that arm of the ſea. It contains 2571 acres, the ſoil of which varies according to its diſtance from the ſea. Along the coaſt it is ſandy, but having been for ages in a high ſtate of cultivation for gardens and ſmall fields, in the neighbourhood of the villages, is abundantly fertile: on the banks of the river the ſoil is naturally fertile, and highly improved; towards the S. E. and S. W. the ſoil is more of a clayey nature, capable of raiſing great crops, eſpecially of wheat, under proper culture. Agriculture is, however, but little improved, though ſome of the farmers have adapted the new ſyſtem of farming. Some years ago, Drs. Carlyſle and Grieve, the miniſters of Inveresk and Dalkeith, having each a ſmall farm, introduced the uſe of the wheel plough, the employment of which has now become general. The ſituation of the pariſh is one of the moſt beautiful in Scotland: the low part of it is only a few feet above the level of the ſea; between which, and the towns of *Muſſelburgh* and *Fiſherrow*, lie the pleaſant plain called *Muſſelburgh Links*, which furniſh a field for playing the golf, the favourite amuſement of the inhabitants, and dry walks at all ſeaſons of the year. Behind this plain, which is half a mile in breadth, interſected by the windings of the *Eſk*, there is a riſing ground, which begins at the weſtern extremity of the pariſh, and extends in a ſwelling courſe to the hill of *Inveresk*, on which is ſituated the village of the ſame name, and the pariſh church. The beautiful proſpects which the village commands, and the ſalubrity of the climate, has obtained for it, of old, the name of the *Montpelier* of Scotland. The hill on which the village is ſituated, is nearly ſurrounded by the *Eſk*; and the ſloping gardens, belonging to the inhabitants, approach to the brink of the river. Of the occupations of the inhabitants, eſpecially of the women, Dr. Carlyſle, in his ſtatiſtical report, gives a very entertaining, and not unfavourable account, as well as of their peculiar character and manners. The *fiſhwives*, *kailwives*, and *ſaltwives*, who carry fiſh, vegetables, and ſalt, daily to the metropolis, are remarkable for their great ſtrength, activity, and maſculine character; but, for the particulars, the reader is referred to *Sir John Sinclair*'s Statiſtical Account of Scotland, vol. xvi. p. 15, 20. as the article is too long for inſertion: but we cannot help noticing one characteriſtical anecdote of the ſpirit and exertions of the fiſhwives, recorded by the Doctor. "When ſpeaking of a young woman reported to be on the point of marriage;" "*Hout*," ſay they, "*how can ſhe keep a man, who can hardly maintain herſell?*" There is plenty of freeſtone, and likewiſe of limeſtone; but the moſt valuable mineral is coal, which lies under the whole pariſh, and is wrought in many places. There are the remains of various Roman antiquities; and in the town of Muſſelburgh, is ſeen the houſe where Randolph Earl of Murray died, in July 1332. The field where the battle of *Pinkie*, ſo unfortunate to Queen Mary, was fought, and the no leſs fatal *Carberry-hill*, are in this pariſh. *Pinkie-houſe*, formerly a ſeat of the Earls of Dunfermline, deſerves to be noticed. Of the proprietors of the pariſh, which are 8 in number, only Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall, and Miſs Dalrymple of Hailes, are reſident; the former at the ſeat of *Monkton*, and the latter at the beautiful houſe of *New Hailes*. Beſides the towns of Muſſelburgh, and the villages of Inveresk and Fiſherrow, there are ſeveral other ſmall villages; (vide MUSSELBURGH and FISHERROW.) The population in 1792, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 5392, of which only 255 reſided in the village of Inveresk.

INVERKEILOR; a parish in Angusshire; of an oblong figure, extending about 6 miles in length from the sea westward, and about 2½ miles in breadth. The general appearance is level, except the N. bank of the river *Lunan*, which rises to a considerable height: almost the whole surface is arable, and the soil, which varies from clay to sandy or gravelly loam, is in general fertile. It is divided nearly its whole length by the river *Lunan*, and is watered by a small stream called *Keilor*, which falls into the sea about a mile and a half from the church. The sea coast towards the E. is flat and sandy, being part of that bay into which the *Lunan* discharges itself, and to which it gives its name; but, towards the W. the shore rises to the *Red Head*, a bold rocky promontory 230 feet perpendicular. There is a small fishing village called *Ethie-haven*, at the mouth of the Keilor, and a considerable assemblage of houses near the church, situated about the turnpike road, about half way betwixt Arbroath and Montrose. There are several mansions in the parish, particularly *Ethie-house*, the seat of the Earl of Northesk; *Annisston*, the seat of Mr. Rait; *Kinblythmont*, the seat of Mr. Lindsay-Carnegie; and *Lawton*, the seat of Mr. Henderson. Near the mouth of the *Lunan*, on an eminence, stands the venerable ruins of *Red-castle*, said to have been built by William the Lion, and used as a hunting-seat: there are also the remains of several religious houses, and vestiges of encampments, both on the estates of Lord Northesk, and Mr. Lindsay-Carnegie, which tradition ascribes to the Danes, and this idea is further corroborated by the names of the adjoining places. Every part of the parish abounds with excellent freestone of a reddish colour; and the rocks of the *Red Head* contain pebbles of a fine colour, which are found in the fragments which have fallen down. In 1793, the population, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 1747.

INVERKEITHING; a royal borough, and sea-port town in Fifeshire. It is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, at the head of the bay which bears its name; it consists of one street of considerable length, with by-lanes crossing it nearly at right angles: the houses have an ancient appearance, and almost every one has a piece of garden ground belonging to it. There is a neat town-house, built in 1770, containing a prison, rooms for the town-clerk and bailie courts, and for public meetings and entertainments. It is a very old borough, having received its first charter from William, surnamed the Lion; since which time several kings of Scotland granted charters at different periods; and King James VI. by a writ of *novodamus*, dated 4th May, 1598, ratified and confirmed them all, and declared "that their rights and privileges extend from the water of *Dovan* to that of *Leven*, and as far north as Kinross." It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, the dean of guild, and treasurer, annually elected by the counsellors and the deacons of the trades. The number of counsellors is so unlimited, that the whole burgess inhabitants might be made counsellors; and what is more singular, they continue in office during life and residence. The magistrates have a yearly revenue of upwards of 200l. sterling to lay out in improvements. Before the entrance of the harbour, is the bay of Inverkeithing, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any burden in all winds. Here the ships of war from Leith roads generally ride during the winter storms, and it is the place appointed for vessels to perform quarantine. The harbour is very commodious, having at spring tides from 13 to 15 feet, with excellent quays for the accommodation of the shipping. There is very little trade carried on, the exportation of coal being the chief employment of the vessels, 25,000 tons being shipped annually: the demand is greater than can be answered, and vessels are sometimes obliged to wait 5 or 6 weeks. There are several salt pans, that annually make from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. An iron foundery has also been established on a small plan. There were convents for the Franciscans and Dominicans in the town, but no vestiges of them now remain. In the time of David I. Inverkeithing became a royal residence: within these 50 years, plain vestiges of the house where the King resided were to be seen. It joins with Culross, Queens-

ferry, Stirling, and Dunfermline, in ſending a member to parliament, and lies 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. In 1793, it contained 1330 inhabitants. The pariſh of Inverkeithing extends in two branches about 3 miles W. and 3½ N. from the town, forming a right angle; and none of theſe arms are more than a mile in breadth. The ſurface, except the hills at the back of the *North Ferry*, called the *Ferry hills*, is either flat, or gently riſing ground; the greater part of which is a ſtrong rich clay ſoil, yielding plentiful crops: even part of the *Ferry hills* is arable, and produces good grain. Towards the northern extremity, the ſoil is cold and muiry. Huſbandry is much improved; and a Farmer Society has been lately eſtabliſhed, who have regular ploughing-matches, of which the ſucceſsful competitors receive premiums. In this pariſh are the harbours of *North Ferry* and *Brucehaven*; at the former of which is a village, containing nearly 300 inhabitants: this ferry is well known to travellers, as the port oppoſite to *Queensferry*, in croſſing the Frith of Forth: *Brucehaven* is a ſmall village of 10 or 12 houſes, near a ſmall harbour for taking in coals. The iſland of *Inchgarvie* is alſo in this pariſh; (vide INCHGARVIE.) On the top of *Lethen* hill, there are ſome upright ſtones, placed in a circular form, ſaid to have been a druidical temple: in the northern part of the pariſh is a ſtone 10 feet high, called the Standing Stone, on which are ſeveral rude figures of men and horſes. The caſtle of *Roſyth* is a ruinous edifice, built upon a rock, and ſurrounded by the ſea at full tide; it was one of the ſeats of the Stuart family, and is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. About 40 years ago, a lead mine was diſcovered in Lord Morton's grounds, but the ore, though very rich, was ſoon exhauſted. Admiral Greig, the commander in chief of the Ruſſian navy, was born in this pariſh. The population, as ſtated in Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical report, was 2210, being an increaſe of 516 ſince 1755.

INVERKEITHNY; a pariſh in Banffſhire, ſituated on the S. bank of the river *Deveron*, where the large burn of *Keithny* falls into that river. It is from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The ſoil is tolerable, and a conſiderable quantity of grain is raiſed in the pariſh. There is no village, if we except a few ſtraggling houſes near the church, which lies 12 miles S. W. from Banff. In 1793, the population, as ſtated by the miniſter in his ſtatiſtical report, was 460.

INVERLOCHY; an ancient burgh in Inverneſs, which, according to Boëthius, had been in former times a moſt opulent city, remarkable for the vaſt reſort of French and Spaniards; it was alſo the ſeat of royalty, for here (as is reported) King Achaius ſigned, in 790, the league offenſive and defenſive between himſelf and Charlemagne: in after times it was deſtroyed by the Danes, and never again reſtored; and of it there are now no remains, except ſome paved works in different places, which are ſuppoſed to have been the ſtreets: it is called by the old Scots writers, the emporium of the W. of Scotland. Near where it ſtood, is the ancient caſtle of *Inverlochy*, a ſhort diſtance from *Fort William*, which was at firſt named from it the *fort* and garriſon of *Inverlochy*, but changed to its preſent name in honour of King William. The caſtle of *Inverlochy* is adorned with large towers, which, by the mode of building, ſeem like the ſtructures raiſed by the Engliſh in the reign of Edward I. "The caſtle," ſays the rev. Mr. Roſs, in the ſtatiſtical account of Kilmanivaig, "has ſurvived the burgh, and now ſtands alone, in ancient magnificence, after having ſeen the river *Lochy*, that formerly filled its ditches, run in another courſe, and outlived all hiſtory, and all tradition of its own builder and age: it is a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, meaſuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are ſolidly built of ſtone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above; the towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high; the weſtern is the higheſt and largeſt, and does not ſeem to have been leſs than 50 feet when entire: the rampart between them, from 25 to 30: about 10 or 12 yards without the walls, the ditch begins, which ſurrounded the caſtle, from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1600 yards; and within the ditch are 700

yards, nearly an Engliſh acre and a half. The whole building would require from 500 to 600 men to defend it." From the name of the weſtern tower, and other circumſtances, it is probable this caſtle was occupied by the *Cummings*, in the time of Edward I. of England, when this clan was at its zenith of power; and, previous to that period, by the Thanes of Lochaber, particularly by BANCHO, or BANQUO, the predeceſſor of the royal family of Stuart. A little below the caſtle is a pleaſant walk, ſtill called Bancho's walk. Near this place were fought two famous battles; one in 1427, between Donald Balloch, brother of Alexander Lord of the Iſles, and the Earls of Caithneſs and Marr, in which the forces of the latter were defeated; the other battle was in February 1645, when the celebrated Marquis of Montroſe completely defeated the Campbells under the Marquis of Argyll.

INVERMAY; a place in the pariſh of Forteviot, in Perthſhire, where the ſmall river *May* falls into the *Erne*. It is famous for its *birks* (birch), celebrated in the beautiful Scots ſong, "*The birks of Invermay.*" Here is, in a moſt romantic ſituation, the manſion-houſe of Colonel Belches; an elegant modern building, finely contraſted with an ancient tower in its vicinity.

INVERNESS-SHIRE is one of the moſt extenſive counties in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Roſs-ſhire, and part of the Moray Frith; on the E. by the ſhires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the S. by Perth and Argyll; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. A ſmall inſulated diſtrict, between the ſhires of Banff and Moray, is annexed to it; and ſeveral of the Hebrides are politically attached to this county. It comprehends the diſtricts of *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and *Glenelg*, with ſeveral ſmaller diſtricts or glens; as, *Glengary*, *Glenmoriſon*, *Glenſhiel*, &c.; the iſlands which are annexed to it are, *Harris*, *North* and *South Uiſt*, *Benbecula*, *Skye*, *Barra*, *Eigg*, and the ſmaller iſlets which are ſituated on its coaſts. It is further ſubdivided into 31 parochial diſtricts. The mainland, excluding the iſles, extends in length from the point of *Ariſaig* on the W. to the point of *Arderſier* on the E. where *Fort George* is built, about 92 miles; and its greateſt breadth is nearly 50 miles. The broad vale, called *Glen-more-na-h'alabin*, extends through the very center of the county from E. to W. occupied by the large expanſes of *Loch Neſs*, *Loch Oich*, *Loch Lochy*, and that arm of the ſea called *Locheil*, communicating with *Loch Linnhé*, through which it has been propoſed to cut a navigable canal from the eaſtern to the weſtern oceans; (vide GLEN-MORE-NA-HALABIN;) beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other lakes, particularly *Loch Archaig*, *Loch Laggan*, *Loch Garry*, &c. with the northern extremity of *Loch Ericht*. On each ſide of this extenſive vale, the ſurface is wild, barren, and mountainous; *Benevis*, the higheſt mountain in Britain, raiſing its ſnow-clad head 4370 feet above the level of the ſea, and many other mountains approach to near that elevation. On the banks of the lakes, and in the valleys, there are many tracts of good arable land, and the country is every where interſected by numerous rapid currents, which, uniting, form ſeveral large rivers. The moſt noted of theſe are, the *Spey*, *Neſs*, *Lochy*, *Garry*, *Glaſs*, &c. which, with the lakes, abound with trout and ſalmon: the ſmall river of *Foyers*, noted for its tremendous cataract, is alſo in this county; (vide SPEY, NESS, FOYERS, &c.) The weſtern ſhore, particularly of the diſtricts of *Moidart*, *Ariſaig*, *Morror*, and *Knoydart*, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the ſea (called lochs), which might be rendered excellent fiſhing ſtations. On the confines of the county there are extenſive tracts of natural wood; evident remains of much larger foreſts. The fir woods of *Glenmore* and *Strathſpey*, the property of the Duke of Gordon and Sir James Grant, are ſuppoſed to be far more extenſive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together. Of late, the attention of the farmer has been called to the improvement of agriculture, and many have adopted the moſt approved modes of huſbandry; but, in a country ſo wild as the interior of Inverneſs-ſhire, the advances in huſbandry muſt be very ſlow. On the eaſtern coaſt, indeed, and in the neighbourhood of the navigable lakes, the uſe of lime as

a manure, has been generally followed, and the ſame advantage is open to thoſe in the interior, from the excellent limeſtone rocks which every where abound, and the immenſe foreſts which afford the means of burning it. Notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and ſheep, eſpecially the former; and numerous herds of goats are alſo to be found in every diſtrict. The mountains and foreſts are inhabited by immenſe herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in ſafety, in receſſes impenetrable to man: the alpine and common hare, and other game, are alſo abundant. Inverneſs contains only one royal borough, viz. INVERNESS, and ſeveral ſmall villages, which are too trifling to demand particular notice. The Gaelic is the language of the people in the northern, weſtern, and ſouthern borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverneſs, the better ſort uſe the Engliſh language, which they are ſaid to pronounce with as great propriety as in any part of Scotland. They were indebted for this, and the knowledge of many uſeful arts, to the ſoldiers of Cromwell, who were ſtationed here for a conſiderable time, and afterwards became ſettlers. When the feudal ſyſtem exiſted in the Highlands, and when any factious chief had it in his power to embroil the neighbourhood in war, it was neceſſary to erect ſome military ſtations to keep the Highlanders in ſubjection: accordingly, the tract of the great vale, or Glenmore, Fort George, Fort Auguſtus, and Fort William, were erected, commonly called the chain of forts acroſs the iſland. By means of Fort George on the E. all entrance up the Moray Frith to Inverneſs is prevented: Fort Auguſtus curbs the inhabitants midway; and Fort William is a check to any attempts on the W. Detachments are made from all theſe garriſons to Inverneſs, to Bernera barracks, oppoſite to the iſle of Skye, and to Caſtle-Douart in the iſle of Mull. Theſe forts were originally of conſequence in a military point of view: at preſent the chief ſervices derived from them, particularly Fort William and Fort Auguſtus, have been, preſerving the country from robberies; for this purpoſe, ſmall parties are ſcattered over the country. A dangerous banditti, not more than 18 years ago, infeſted Inverneſs-ſhire: the military from each fort purſued them among the caves and faſtneſſes of the mountains: they conſiſted of a ſet of thieves, deſerters, and murderers, leagued together, to the annoyance of the whole country. The ringleaders were at length taken; ſome were executed, and ſome tranſported. Since that period, the country has been perfectly quiet. Another material benefit, which has been derived from the forts, and the roads connected with them, has been the civilization of the Highlands. The Engliſh garriſons which have neceſſarily occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads have given acceſs, have undoubtedly induced the example of gentler and more poliſhed manners, and have aſſiſted in baniſhing thoſe excluſive privileges and partialities in favour of an individual ſuperior, and of every thing attached to him, which had acquired ſuch ferocity under the ſyſtem of clanſhip. The military roads in this county, made by the ſoldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the aſtoniſhment and gratitude of travellers: they are executed with the utmoſt induſtry and labour, over inacceſſible mountains, and through moſſes and moraſſes, which before were impaſſable to the lighteſt vehicle; (vide HIGHLANDS.) By the ſpirited exertions of the gentlemen of this populous county, the commerce and induſtry of the inhabitants have, of late, been greatly increaſed; and, to facilitate the communication with the moſt remote parts, application has been made to parliament, for leave to levy a tax on the proprietors of land, for improving the roads, and erecting bridges in this extenſive ſhire. The vitrified forts of *Craig-phatric* and *Knock-fallaric*, are ſeemingly the moſt ancient ſtructures; (vide CRAIG-PHATRIC and KNOCK-FALLARIC.) In the diſtrict of *Glenelg*, are ſeen the ruins of many of thoſe *circular towers*, which are ſeen in the Weſtern Iſles, and other parts, concerning the uſes of which antiquarians are not agreed. In their outward appearance, they are round and tapering, like glaſs-houſes; in the heart of the wall, which is perpendicular within, there are horizontal gal-

leries, going quite round, and connected by ſtairs: theſe aſcend quite to the top, which is open; but, beſides this opening and the door, there is no window outward; but, towards the ſtairs, there are openings to admit light to the galleries. In the diſtrict of *Glenroy*, or *King's Vale*, are ſeen the famous parallel roads, called by the common people *Fingalian roads*, and attributed to that hero: for a deſcription of them, vide KILMAINIVAIG, in which pariſh they are ſituated. The principal inhabitants are the clans of the Forbeſes, the Mackintoſhes, the Macphersons, the Frazers, the Grants, and the Macdonalds; and many of the proprietors poſſeſs elegant ſeats on the Moray Frith, the banks of the lakes, and near the weſtern coaſts. Limeſtone is found in every diſtrict of the county, in many places approaching to the nature of marble. Near the ferry of *Ballychelish*, in Lochaber, there is a fine rock, of an aſh-coloured marble, beautifully ſpeckled with veins of *copper pyrites*, and interſected with ſmall thready veins of lead ore, which is very rich in ſilver. In the pariſh of *Kilmalie*, near Fort William, in the bed of the river *Nevis*, is a ſingular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering, like needle-work, or rather reſembling the froſting upon a window, penetrating the whole vein. Moſt of the mountains are compoſed of a reddiſh granite, which, according to Williams the mineralogiſt, is the moſt beautiful of any in the world. In the pariſh of *Kingussie*, a rich vein of ſilver was diſcovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without ſucceſs; and, in other places, veins of lead, containing ſilver, have been diſcovered: iron ore has alſo been found, but not in ſufficient quantity as to render it an object of manufacture. In the iſle of Skye there are ſeveral valuable minerals; (vide SKYE.) The total population of Inverneſs-ſhire, in 1794, calculated from the ſtatiſtical returns by the different miniſters, to Sir John Sinclair, was in the continental part 48,701, and in the iſlands annexed to it 25,278; total 73,979. The valued rent, as ſtated in the county books, is 31881. 9s. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 70,530l. ſterling.

INVERNESS; a royal borough, and county town of Inverneſs-ſhire, ſituated on both ſides of the river *Neſs*, where it diſcharges its waters into the Moray Frith; it is a large and well built town, having many elegant houſes. On the High-ſtreet, nearly in the center of the town, ſtands the Court-houſe, connected with the Tolbooth; a handſome modern building, with a fine tower, terminated by a very elegant ſpire. The Academy is alſo a ſpacious and elegant building, erected in 1790; containing a large hall, and rooms for the rector and tutors. There is a fine ſtone bridge of 7 arches over the *Neſs*, uniting the two ſides of the town, of which the S. is by far the moſt populous and extenſive. It is a royal burgh of great antiquity, having received its firſt charter from Malcolm Canmore, which has been renewed by ſucceſſive ſovereigns, until James VI. when the conſtitution and *jett* of the burgh was finally ſettled; it is governed by a provoſt, 4 bailies, and a dean of guild, aſſiſted by 15 other counſellors, compoſing a town council of 21. The old council annually elect a new, and the new council immediately elect their office-bearers out of their number. There are 6 incorporated trades, 2 of whoſe deacons, and their convener, are members of the council. From the time of receiving their charter from James VI. to the revolution in 1698, the inhabitants of Inverneſs were induſtrious and enterpriſing; they carried on a conſiderable trade in corn and ſkins, particularly the former: the greater part of the town conſiſted of granaries, kilns, and malting barns; they exported grain to France, the northern countries, and Holland; and all the home conſumption of malt in the ſhires of Inverneſs, Roſs, Sutherland, and Caithneſs, in the Weſtern and the Orkney iſles, was ſupplied by the corn merchants of Inverneſs. After the revolution, from various cauſes, the town ſuffered a gradual decline; ſo that, at the period of the rebellion in 1745, it appeared little better than the ruins of what it formerly was. In the center of the town there were many ruinous uninhabited houſes; and in other parts of it, every ſecond ſpace exhibited the ruins of a kiln, a granary, or ſome other building. In the year 1746, the town began to revive;

and, from that period to the prefent, particularly for the laft 40 years, it has been in a rapid ftate of improvement: it is now almoft wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every fide. The principal manufactures are of hemp and flax; the cotton and woollen manufactures have alfo made their way here, and there are feveral tan-works, brick-works, and chandleries carried on. The harbour is fafe and commodious, allowing veffels of 200 tons to unload at the quay, and veffels of 500 tons can ride at fafety in the Frith, within a mile of the town. The fhips which belong to Invernefs, are employed chiefly in carrying to London the produce of the falmon fifhery of the *Nefs*, and the fkins of otters, roes, &c. caught in that neighbourhood. Thefe veffels bring back, in return, materials for ufe and luxury; particularly hardware and haberdafhery, to fupply that extenfive diftrict, of which Invernefs is the capital, the communication with which is facilitated by the excellent military roads which go in every direction from this point. Invernefs has a great air of elegance, and has more trade and money than could be expected in fo remote a part of the ifland; it has feveral good fchools; and the academy before mentioned, eftablifhed on the moft liberal plan, refembles an univerfity in every thing but the name. In 1798, the population was eftimated at not lefs than 8000. The parifh of Invernefs is 10 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. The general appearance is varied, part being flat, and part hilly, rocky, and mountainous; it is unequally divided into two parts by the lake and river *Nefs*: there is no natural wood, but there are feveral extenfive plantations: one proprietor had planted in 1793, 15,000 foreft trees of different kinds, and 4,000,000 of firs: many acres have been lately improved, and the greater part of the arable land is of a light loam, exceedingly fertile. Near the town, on the W. fide, is *Tomna-heurich*, "the hill of fairies," a beautiful infulated hill covered with trees; it is of a fingular fhape, nearly refembling a fhip with her keel uppermoft; its bafe is a parallelogram, the length of which is 1984, and the breadth 176 feet, from which it rifes to the height of 250 feet above the level of the river. Near this mount is the hill of *Craig-phatric*, celebrated for the remains of a vitrified fort; (vide CRAIG-PHATRIC.) Befides that remnant of antiquity, there are fome cairns, and a druidical temple. A few years ago, on the weftern extremity of a hill overlooking the town, were the ruins of one of Oliver Cromwell's forts, and of a caftle, fuppofed to have been built by Malcolm Canmore: but thefe have been razed to the foundations, and the ground cultivated. Of the caftles of Macbeth, and of the Cummings, which ftood in this diftrict, nothing but rubbifh now remains. *Culloden muir*, fo fatal to the hopes and projects of the Stuart family, lies a few miles S. E. of Invernefs; and near it is *Culloden-houfe*, the feat of the Forbeses of Culloden, where Charles lodged the evening before the engagement. For an account of the principal lake and river, vide NESS (LOCH and RIVER). In 1791, the population, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 10,527.

INVERSNAID; a place in the parifh of Buchannan, in Stirlingfhire, where barracks were erected, and foldiers ftationed about the beginning of the 17th century, to repref's the depredations of thofe freebooters, particularly the clan of Macgregors, who, at that time, infefted the country. The barracks are ftill in repair, and a guard is regularly mounted by a detached party of foldiers from Dumbarton-caftle.

INVERUGIE; a fmall village in the parifh of St. Fergus, Aberdeenfhire, feated on the *Ugie*, where that river difcharges itfelf into the ocean. There is a confiderable bleachfield for thread; and a porter and beer brewery has been for fome time carried on to a great extent. Near it are the ruins of *Inverugie-caftle*, where the celebrated Field-Marfhal KEITH was born.

INVERURY; an ancient royal burgh in Aberdeenfhire, feated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the *Don* and *Ury*. It is a fmall town, and its increafe and improvement have been much retarded by its fituation, being inacceffible on all fides but one, except with boats, and even that mode was often impracticable, from land floods: this obftacle is

now, however, in a great meaſure removed. By the ſpirited exertions of the Earl of Kintore and Provoſt Thom, ſubſcriptions have been promoted for a bridge upon the *Don*, and an elegant one was finiſhed in 1791, at the expence of 2000l. A bridge over the *Ury* would contribute ſtill further to the improvement of the place. Tradition reports, that it was erected into a royal borough by King Robert Bruce, on occaſion of a ſignal victory obtained by him in the neighbourhood over Comyn Earl of Buchan, the King of England's general in Scotland; which ſucceſs proved the beginning of that good fortune which attended him during the whole of his reign. The oldeſt charter is a *novodamus* by Queen Mary; the preamble of which ſtates, that "Inverury had been a royal borough time immemorial, but that the charter of its erection had been loſt during the civil wars." It is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treaſurer, and 13 counſellors, who have under their management the ſmall revenue collected from the cuſtoms of the burgh. Inverury does not appear ever to have been a place of trade: indeed, it is chiefly inhabited by ſuch mechanics as are employed in the neighbourhood; it is ſituated 14 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 51 N. N. W. of Dundee; it gives ſecond title of baron to the Earl of Kintore, who is ſuperior of moſt of the houſes in the town. In 1792, it contained 360 inhabitants. The pariſh of INVERURY contains about 4000 acres, extending W. from the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury, but of theſe ſcarcely 2000 are arable. The land near the rivers is generally a light dry mould, on a bed of ſand, very early, and producing excellent crops in light ſhowery ſummers: from this ground it riſes gradually to the ſkirts of the mountain of *Benochie*, which is ſituated about a mile W. from the boundary of the pariſh. The ſoil of this elevated ground is not ſo fertile as on the banks of the rivers, and is more adapted for ſheep paſture. Mr. Johnſton of Woodhill occupies an elegant ſeat and beautifully ornamented farm, on the banks of the *Don*, ſheltered from the N. by a thriving plantation of various kinds of foreſt trees. In 1792, the return of population was 712.

JOCK'S LODGE, or PIER'S-HILL; a place in Mid-Lothianſhire, about a mile S. E. from Edinburgh, where cavalry barracks have been lately erected in a moſt elegant ſtyle, and ſufficient to accommodate a whole regiment.

JOHN'S (ST.), or ST. JOHN'S CLAUCHAN; a conſiderable village in the pariſh of Dalry, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is the property of the Earl of Galloway, who has feued it on moſt advantageous terms to the feuer. In 1794, it was calculated to contain nearly 400 inhabitants, having increaſed nearly 300 in 9 years.

JOHN'S-HAVEN; a ſea port town in the pariſh of Benholme, in Kincardineſhire; about 9 miles N. from Montroſe, and 4 S. S. E. from Bervie. It was formerly one of the greateſt fiſhing towns on the coaſt; but, owing to ſeveral of their boats being caſt away and the men loſt, and the ſevere exactions demanded for the navy, beſides the impreſs ſervice, it has declined very much. It is now rather a manufacturing than a fiſhing village, a company from Dundee having eſtabliſhed an extenſive ſail-cloth manufactory, which ſome time ago employed a great number of hands. In 1793, it contained 1019 inhabitants.

JOHNSTON; a pariſh in the eaſtern diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire, called *Annandale*. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, except at one place, where it extends to 6 miles, watered on the E. by the river *Annan*: the ſoil is rich, and only requires proper culture to make it produce the moſt luxuriant crops: the diſtance from coal being 30 miles, and from lime being upwards of 18, is a great drawback to agricultural improvements; and, from this circumſtance, oats, barley, and a few acres of peaſe, are the only crops. The whole pariſh belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun, as heir of the Annandale family; and a conſiderable extent of waſte land has been lately planted by that nobleman. The weſtern diſtrict is hilly, and chiefly appropriated to the paſturage of ſheep and black cattle; of the former of which there are about 1500, and of

the latter nearly 750 fed in the parish. The ruinous castle of *Lochwood*, once the residence of the family of Annandale, is situated in the N. end of the parish; it is said to have been built in the 14th century, and appears to have been a place of great strength, having prodigious thick walls, and being surrounded with almost impassable bogs and marshes. Drs. Rogerson and Halliday, physicians to the late Empress of Russia, were natives of this parish. In 1793, the population was 565.

JOHNSTOWN (St.); an ancient name of Perth, now disused. Vide Perth.

IONA, or I-COLM-KILL; one of the Hebrides. Vide I-colm-kill.

IRONGRAY, or more properly KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY; a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. Vide Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

IRVINE, or IRWINE; a sea port town, and royal borough, in the bailiery of Cunningham, and county of Ayr. It stands on a rising ground, of a sandy soil, to the N. of the mouth of the river *Irvine*, the æstuary of which forms the harbour. The situation is dry and well aired, having a broad street running from S. E. to N. W. the whole length of the town: on the S. side of the river, but connected to the town by a handsome bridge, there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the harbour, on an uniform plan, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people: a number of the same kind of houses are built on the road leading to Ayr: none of these suburbs are within the royalty, but are locally situated in the parish of Dundonald. The church of Irvine is a great ornament to the place, being situated on a rising ground betwixt the town and the river, and surmounted by an elegant spire. It is uncertain when the town was erected into a royal borough; but a charter is extant, from Alexander II. confirming some grants from other sovereigns. The magistracy of *Irvine* had formerly a very extensive jurisdiction over the barony of Cunningham and Largs, but that is now completely abolished. They still have an ample revenue arising from the customs, and from a large tract of land which rents at 500l. *per annum*. The harbour is commodious, with 10 or 12 feet water on the bar at spring tides. To this port formerly belonged several busses employed in the herring fishery; at present they employ a number of brigs in the coal trade, of which about 24,000 tons are annually exported. *Irvine* has also a dock-yard for ship-building, a large tan-work, a rope-work, and a bleachfield; and a number of persons are engaged in the manufacture of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. which are exported in considerable quantities. The imports are iron, hemp, flax, wood, and grain, of which last 10,000 quarters have been imported in one year from Ireland alone, besides what has been brought coastways from Galloway. Irvine lies 15 miles E. from the isle of Arran, and 61 W. by S. from Edinburgh. In 1792, it contained about 3500 inhabitants. The parish of Irvine extends about 5 miles in length along the river of the same name, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald, and its greatest breadth is not more than 2 miles. In the coast, and the banks of the river, the surface is flat and sandy; about the town it is a light loam, in some places mixed with gravel, both of which soils are abundantly fertile; towards the N. eastern extremity, the situation is more elevated, and the soil is a strong clay. Besides the *Irvine* river, it is watered by the *Annock* and the *Garnock* streams, all of which abound with trout. *Boutree-hill*, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, is the only gentleman's residence in the parish: near to it is an old castle belonging to the Earl of Eglingtoun, whose seat is in the neighbouring parish of Kilwinning; the castle is said to be the remains of a nunnery, where there was a chapel, a church-yard, and a village; but, of these none but the castle walls remain. The face of the country is beautified by clumps and belts of planting, which are equally of benefit for shelter and for ornament. There was formerly in the town a convent belonging to the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded by the family of Fullarton; but of the buildings of that religious house, not the smallest vestiges remain. In this parish arose that religious sect, called from their founder, the *Buchannites*. In 1790, the population, as stated in the statistical

report of the rev. Mr. Richmond, was 4500.

IRVINE; a river in Ayrſhire, which takes its riſe in the E. ſide of Loudon-hill, in the pariſh of Loudon; and paſſing by *Derville*, *New-milns*, *Galſton*, and *Riccartown*, falls into the Frith of Clyde at the town of Irvine, where its mouth forms the harbour of that town. In great floods it brings down vaſt quantities of ſand, which forms a bar at the entrance, on which the depth of water at ſpring tides is generally from 9 to 11 feet; in high ſtorms, with a S. or S. W. wind, it is ſometimes 16 feet. This river forms the boundary betwixt the bailiwicks of Cunningham and Kyle, in the ſame way as the Ayr forms the boundary betwixt Kyle and Carrick.

ISLA, ISLAY, or ILA; one of the Hebrides. Vide ILAY.

ISLA, or ILA; a river in Forfarſhire. It has its ſource in the Grampian mountains, ſeveral miles northward of Mount-Blair: bathing the foot of that hill, it turns eaſtward, traverſes the long narrow vale of *Glenisla*, below which it forms a caſcade 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, called the *Reeky linn*: after paſſing the *linn*, it forms a deep pool of water, called *Corral*, famous for its trouts; it then divides into two branches, which, uniting again, form a pleaſant iſland, called the *Stanner Iſland*, of ſeveral acres; it afterwards proceeds weſtward through the valley of Strathmore, receiving the *Dean* at Glammiſs-caſtle, the *Melgam* at Airly-caſtle, and *Ericht* near Cupar: by theſe rivers its ſize is conſiderably increaſed, and now flowing with a ſmooth and gentle courſe, it falls into the Tay at *Kinclaven*. There are only 3 bridges over this river; one at or near *Airly-caſtle*, another near the church of Ruthven, and a third near Cupar. In rainy ſeaſons it proves very prejudicial to the adjacent fields; increaſed by many rapid torrents, it overflows its banks, and ſometimes, with reſiſtleſs force, ſweeps away whole harveſts, and deſtroys "the well-earned treaſures of the labouring year." Near its junction with the Tay, it poſſeſſes ſeveral valuabl. ſalmon fiſhings, but the fiſh are ſmaller, and inferior to thoſe of the Tay.

ISLA is alſo the name of a river in Banffſhire, which takes its riſe on the borders of Inverneſsſhire, and empties itſelf into the Deveron, after a ſhort and rapid courſe of about 12 miles, during which it receives many ſtreams from the mountains, which cauſe it frequently to overflow its banks after a fall of rain. It gives name to a diſtrict of Banffſhire, *Strathiſla*, contracted *Stry'la*.

JURA; one of the Hebrides, lying oppoſite to the diſtrict of Knapdale in Argyllſhire, to which county it is politically annexed. It extends fully 30 miles in length, and is on an average 7 broad; it is the moſt rugged of the Weſtern Iſles, being compoſed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmoſt diſorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The chief of theſe mountains extend in the form of a ridge, from S. to N. nearly in the middle of the iſland; they are 4 in number, which are termed the *Paps* of *Jura*, and are conſpicuous at a great diſtance, terminating the weſtern proſpect from the continent, and are often covered with clouds and darkneſs. The ſouthern one is termed *Beinn-achaolais*, "the mountain of the Sound," as being near to the Sound of Iſla; the next and higheſt, *Beinn-an-oir*, "the mountain of gold;" the third, *Beinn-ſheunta*, "the conſecrated mountain;" and, that to the north, *Corra-bhein*, "the ſteep mountain." Mr. Pennant aſcended *Beinn-an-oir* with much difficulty: it is compoſed of large ſtones, covered with moſſes near the baſe; but, all above were bare, and unconnected with each other: "the whole," ſays he, "ſeemed a vaſt cairn, erected by the ſons of Saturn." The grandeur of the proſpect from the top compenſated for the labour of aſcending the mountain. From the W. ſide of the hill ran a narrow ſtripe of rock into the ſea, called "*the ſlide of the old hag*." *Jura* itſelf diſplayed a ſtupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the moſt romantic appearance, and calculated to raiſe grand and ſublime emotions in the mind of the ſpectator. To the S. the iſland of Ilay lay almoſt under his feet, and, beyond that, the N. of Ireland; to the E. Gigha, Kintyre, Arran, and the Frith of Clyde, bounded by Ayrſhire, and an amazing tract of mountains as far as *Benlomond*, and

the mountains of Argyll Proper. Scarba finiſhed the northern view. Over the Weſtern ocean were ſeen Colonſay, Oranſay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and the neighbouring iſles; and, ſtill further, the long extended iſlands of Coll and Tyrie. Sir Joſeph Banks and his friends aſcended *Beinn-ſheunta*, and found it, by actual meaſurement, to be 2359 feet above the level of the ſea; but *Beinn-an-oir* is conſiderably higher, being elevated 2420 feet above the ſame level. The W. ſide of the iſland is not fit for cultivation; it is wild and rugged, interſected by many torrents, which come ruſhing down from the mountains; and has been deemed ſo inhoſpitable, that no perſon chooſes to fix his habitation in it. All the inhabitants live on the E. ſide of the iſland: here, along the margin of the ſea, the coaſt is pretty level; but, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, there is a gradual aſcent. The whole of this ſide forms a pleaſant ſcene; the coaſt, in ſeveral places, indented with bays and harbours; the arable and paſture grounds ſpread out on the declivity, and terminate at the baſe of theſe huge rocky mountains, which form a romantic and awful back-ground. The ſoil along the ſhore is thin and ſtony; higher up, it becomes muiry, with patches of improvable moſs; along the foot of the mountains there are numerous ſprings, which render the ground ſpouty, and unfit for cultivation. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the only manure is the ſea weed which is caſt aſhore; the uſe of lime for that purpoſe has not been introduced, nor the practice of ſowing artificial graſſes, or laying out the lands in fallow or regular rotation. There are two fine harbours on the E. coaſt of the iſland; that to the S. is called the harbour of *Small Iſles;* the other is the *Lowlandman's bay:* there are alſo ſome anchoring places on the W. coaſt. At the N. end of *Jura* are ſituated 3 inhabited iſlands, viz. *Scarba*, *Lunga*, and *Balnahuaigh;* (vide theſe articles.) Between Scarba and Jura, is that famous gulf, called *Coryvrekan*, from *Breacan*, ſon of a King of Denmark, who periſhed in it. There are ſeveral kinds of red deer traverſing the mountains: there are alſo plenty of groufe and black game. When Mr. Pennant viſited the iſland, the number of cattle was much greater than at preſent, the inhabitants having baniſhed theſe to make way for the numerous herds of ſheep and goats which have been introduced. Mr. Pennant mentions alſo a ſmall worm, a native of the iſland, that, though in a leſs pernicious degree, reſembled the *furria infernalis* of Linnæus; the *fillan*, or little worm of Jura, ſmall as a ſewing thread, and not more than an inch in length, inſinuates itſelf under the ſkin, cauſes a redneſs and great pain, and works its way from place to place: the cure uſed by the inhabitants is a poultice made of cheeſe and honey. Sloes are the only fruits of the iſland; and acid is made from the berries of the mountain aſh, and a kind of ſpirit is alſo diſtilled from them. Neceſſity has inſtructed the inhabitants in the uſe of native dyes: thus, the juice of the heath tops ſupplies a bright yellow; the roots of the *water lily* produces a dark brown; the aſtringent roots of the *yellow water iris* is one of the ingredients in ſtriking a black colour; and the *galium verum*, called *rhu* by the iſlanders, affords a fine red, ſcarcely inferior to the *rubia tinctorum*, or *madder*. There is only one ſmall village, called *Jura*, on the E. coaſt of the iſland, inhabited by a few fiſhers. There are ſeveral *barrows* and *caſtella* in the iſland; and on the coaſt, near the harbour of *Small Iſles*, are the remains of a very conſiderable encampment: it has a triple line of defence, with regular baſtions towards the land, and near the E. end is a pretty large mount, ſeemingly formed of the earth thrown out in forming the ditches. The ſtones, forming the mountains, are of white or red quartoze granite, ſome of which are *brecciated*, or filled with cryſtalline kernels of an amethyſtine colour; the other ſtones of the iſland are of a bluiſh-coloured ſlate, veined with red, ſo fine, as to be uſed as a whetſtone; a micaceous ſandſtone, and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganeze: on the ſhores of the W. coaſt, there is found great quantities of a fine kind of ſand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glaſs. The climate of Jura is very healthy, owing to its high

situation, fanned by breezes. It contained only about 750 inhabitants when visited by Mr. Pennant; but, in 1793, the numbers were 1387. The inhabitants, like the rest of the Highlanders, are addicted to superstition, and have their distinct clans. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. The proprietors are the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Macneil of Colonsay, and Mr. Campbell of Shawfield.

JURA and COLONSAY; a parish of Argyllshire, composed of 9 islands, of which the island of JURA is the largest; the islands of COLONSAY and ORANSAY, of SCARBA, LUNGA, BALNAHUAIGH, with 3 small uninhabited isles on the N. of *Jura*, form the rest of the district. The population had increased 1220 from 1755, notwithstanding the emigrations to America. In 1793, the numbers were thus:

Jura,	1387
Colonsay and Oransay,	718
Balnahuaigh,	132
Scarba and Lunga,	79
Total,	2316

erroneously stated in the Index of the 12th volume of the Statistical Account, at 1858.

K

KAM KEI

KAIL, or KALE; a river in Roxburghshire. It takes its rise in the parish of Oxnam, in the border hills, and runs meandering through a fine plain, in the parishes of Hounam and Morbattle, till it enters the parish of Eckford; then it becomes confined between rising banks, runs more rapidly, till it falls into the *Teviot* a little below *Eckford* kirk, about 17 miles from its source. It contains a delicious red trout; and, as the banks of the river are little encumbered with wood, the angler meets with no annoyance in the pursuit of his diversion. The vale through which it runs is noted for a particular breed of sheep, called the Kail-water breed, which is much admired.

KALLIGRAY, or CALLIGRAY; one of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris. Vide CALLIGRAY.

KAME of MATHERS; an ancient ruin in the parish of Ecclesgreig, in Kincardineshire, formerly a place of great strength, being erected on a perpendicular and peninsulated rock, 60 feet above the sea, at the mouth of a small rivulet. It was built in consequence of a murder committed in the reign of James I.; and the circumstance deserves to be recorded, as it affords a specimen of the barbarity of the times. Melville, sheriff of Kincardineshire, had, by a rigorous exercise of his authority, rendered himself so very obnoxious to the gentlemen of the county, that they had made repeated complaints to the king. On the last of these occasions, the king, in a fit of impatience, happened to say to Barclay of Mathers, "*Sorrow, gif he were sodden, and supped in brie.*" Barclay instantly withdrew, and reported to the other gentlemen the king's words, which they resolved literally to fulfil. Accordingly, the conspirators invited the unsuspecting Melvill to a hunting party, in the forest of Garvock, where, having a fire kindled, and a caldron of water boiling on it, they rushed to the spot, stripped the sheriff naked, and threw him headlong into the boiling vessel; after which, on pretence of fulfilling the royal mandate, each took a spoonful of the broth. After this *cannibal feast*, Barclay, to screen himself from the vengeance of the king, built this fortress, which, before the invention of gunpowder, must have been impregnable. Some of the conspirators were afterwards pardoned.

KEARN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of FORBES. Vide FORBES and KEARN.

KEIG; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a circular figure, from 3 to

4 miles in diameter, and containing 1704 arable acres, 431 in paſture, and 360 in natural wood, beſides a conſiderable extent of hills and muir. It is watered by the river *Don;* and the ſoil is various, and the ſurface unequal; the hills are moſtly covered with heath, and afford tolerable paſture for a few ſheep and black cattle. *Putachie*, the ſeat of the family of Forbes, is in this pariſh; it commands a fine view of the windings of the river Don for nearly 20 miles, and is ſurrounded with extenſive plantations, beſides a natural wood of conſiderable extent. In 1792, the population was 475.

KEIR; a pariſh in Dumfrieſſhire, 8 miles in length, and on an average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in breadth. The ſoil is in general light, dry, and fertile, eſpecially in ſhowery ſeaſons: and there are ſome fine meadows on the banks of the rivers *Nith* and *Searn*, conſiſting of a deep rich loam: more than one third of the ſurface is hilly, affording excellent ſheep paſture: there is a conſiderable extent of natural wood, chiefly of oak and aſh; and ſeveral extenſive plantations of firs have been lately made out. The farmers are beginning to adopt the improved ſyſtems of agriculture, and to practiſe ſummer fallowing and rotation of crops. Limeſtone abounds, particularly on the eſtate of *Barjarg*, where there is an inexhauſtible quarry of that mineral. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 520, being an increaſe of nearly 200 within the laſt 12 years.

KEITH; a pariſh in the county of Banff, of nearly a circular figure, with a diameter of 6 miles. It lies in the diſtrict of *Strathiſla*, contracted *Stry'la*, nearly in the center of the county; is watered by the Iſla, and contains a tract of as cloſe, extenſive, and fertile a field of arable ground, as is to be found in any pariſh in the North: the prevailing ſoil is loam and clay; the reſt of it is light. It is in general fertile, though the ſeaſons are late; and the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. The old mode of agriculture ſtill prevails, except among a few of the gentlemen who farm their own eſtates. There are 4 villages, viz. 1ſt, the Old town of KEITH, beſide the church, conſiderably decayed, containing in 1791, only 190 inhabitants; 2nd, the New town of KEITH, erected in 1750 on a barren muir, by the late Earl of Findlater; a neat and thriving manufacturing town, with weekly markets, and well attended annual fairs, and containing in 1791, 1075 inhabitants; 3d, the *New town* of *New-mill*, erected on the eſtate of Lord Fife, and containing 330 inhabitants; and 4th, the Old town, called *New-mill*, containing only 65 inhabitants. In theſe villages and the reſt of the pariſh, the principal manufactures are flax-dreſſing, ſpinning and weaving, and a bleachfield has been lately begun on an extenſive ſcale. There are alſo a tannery and a diſtillery, both carried on to good account. The pariſh ſchool of *Keith* has been long famous as an initiatory ſeminary for young lads intended for the univerſity, owing to the attention of the heritors in procuring able teachers to fill that important office. There are the remains of ſeveral druidical circles; and there are ſeveral chalybeate ſprings, no ways inferior to the mineral water of Peterhead. Near the old village of *Keith*, the *Iſla* precipitating itſelf over a pretty high rock, forms a fine caſcade, called the *Linn of Keith*. Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, the celebrated aſtronomer, well known for his mechanical and philoſophical genius, was a native of this pariſh. Population, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, 3057, being an increaſe of 374 ſince 1755.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL; an united pariſh in the diſtrict of Garioch, in Aberdeenſhire; extending about 6 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and containing nearly 11,000 acres. The diſtrict is hilly and mountainous, and the ſoil is partly fertile, and partly barren, and unproductive; which laſt is owing more to the expoſed ſituation, than to the poverty of the ſoil. The rivers *Don* and *Ury* water the pariſh; the former of which contains great quantities of ſalmon, the fiſhings of which belong to the Earl of Kintore. There are ſeveral extenſive moſſes, which ſupply the inhabitants with fuel; in one of theſe have been found ſeveral pieces of ancient armour. *Keith-hall*, the ſeat of the Earl of Kintore, and *Balbithan*, the ſeat of General Gordon, are fine manſions, ſurrounded with thriving plantations; but the reſt of the country is poorly ſheltered with wood, either natural or

planted. There are 3 druidical temples; and a multitude of ſmall cairns, on the muir of *Kinmuck*, are ſaid to point out the place of a dreadful engagement between the Scots and Danes. The hill of *Benochie*, one of the Grampian ridge, elevated nearly 200 feet above the level of the ſea, lies partly in this pariſh. JOHNSTONE, next to BUCHANNAN, the beſt modern Latin poet, was born at *Caſkiebean*, which he celebrates; the *Don*, the *Ury*, and the *Gadie*, the waters of the neighbourhood, are alſo celebrated in his poems. This pariſh diſputes with *Galſton* the honour of the birth of "*The Laſs of Peatie's Mill.*" Her maiden name is ſaid to have been Anderſon, and a number of her deſcendents ſtill reſide in the diſtrict. One of the ſuitors, in an attempt to carry her off, being roughly handled by her father, commonly called *Black John Anderſon*, in revenge wrote an ill-natured ſong, in which he ſays,

"Ye'll tell the gowk that gets her,
He gets but my auld ſheen."—

Scrimgeour, the high conſtable of Dundee, and many of the nobility who fell in the battle of Harlaw, are interred in the churchyard. In 1792, the population of the united pariſhes contained 838 inhabitants.

KELLS; a pariſh in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, and one of the four which form the diſtrict of *Glenkens*. It is nearly of the form of an iſoſceles triangle, the baſe of which, at the N. end, is about 6 miles, gradually diminiſhing for 15 miles, to the point where the rivers *Dee* and *Ken* unite. Theſe rivers bound it on the E. and W. ſides, and one of the ſtreams of the *Ken* is its boundary on the N. forming it into a ſort of peninſula. The ſurface is unequal and hilly: towards the S. there are large rocky hills covered with heath, and towards the N. the hills are elevated ſtill higher, termed KELLS RANGE, (ſee the next article.) The hills are interſperſed with patches of meadow ground, and, along the banks of the rivers, are many fertile fields, of which the ſoil is partly a rich clay, and partly dry and thin, but kindly, and producing good crops of oats, barley, &c. Huſbandry is much improved by the example and exertions of Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, in introducing marl and limeſtone as manures, and the practice of fallow and green cropping. Along the banks of *Loch Ken* there are about 200 acres of the richeſt land in Scotland, owing to the inundations of the loch, which lay this ground under water twice or thrice a year, leaving behind it, like the Nile, thoſe principles which cauſe fertility. Beſides *Loch Ken*, there are about 80 acres covered with lakes, and 500 under natural wood and plantations. The royal burgh of NEW GALLOWAY is ſituated in this pariſh, and near it the caſtle of *Kenmure*, the ſeat of Mr. Gordon, the repreſentative of the Viſcounts Kenmure. *Glenlee-Park*, the ſeat of Lady Miller, relict of the late Sir William Miller (Lord Glenlee), is alſo in this pariſh. There is a fine ſlate quarry in the N. end, which was formerly wrought, but has fallen into diſrepute from unſkilful management: there is a rich lead mine on the Glenlee eſtate, and within half a mile of it the appearance of a copper mine. Near *New Galloway*, 2 miles farther S. there is an appearance of *lead*, of which the vein is ſo rich, that pieces have been found on the very ſurface, almoſt of pure lead. In 1791, the population of the pariſh was 869.

KELLS RANGE, or RHYNS; a ridge of hills in the pariſh of Kells, extending in a N. and S. direction about 8 miles in length, reckoned the higheſt in Galloway, being part of that extenſive range in which the *Tweed*, the *Annan*, the *Clyde*, and the other large rivers of the S. of Scotland have their ſources. *Kells Range* is almoſt entirely compoſed of granite; but one of the hills contains great quantities of the fineſt iron ore, which cannot be wrought to advantage at ſo great a diſtance from fuel. On one of theſe hills is a *rocking ſtone* of 8 or 10 tons weight, and ſo poized on its center of gravity, that although movable by the preſſure of the finger, yet the force of many men would be requiſite to move it from its place. The rev. Mr. Gillespie reckons it "a great *natural curioſity*," and ſuppoſes it to have been "formed by nature juſt as we ſee it, and lying on a ſtratum of moſs two or three inches thick; and the rains have waſhed away this moſs, and left

the ſtone reſting on the two or three points:" but others are of opinion, that it is artificial, as a conſiderable number have been diſcovered in other parts of the kingdom: at *Stonehenge* in Wiltſhire, at Balvaird and Dron, near Perth, and another in Kirkmichael pariſh. It is ſuppoſed to have been of uſe in the myſteries of the druids; and, as ſuch, MASON in his *Caractacus*, has introduced it as an engine of ſuperſtition.

"Behold yon huge
And unhewn ſphere of living adamant,
Which poiz'd by magic reſts its central weight
On yonder pointed rock; firm as it ſeems,
Such is its ſtrange and virtuous property,
It moves obſequious to the gentleſt touch
Of him, whoſe breaſt is pure; but, to a traitor,
Tho' even a giant's proweſs nerv'd his arm,
It ſtands as fix'd as Snowdon."

KELSO; a conſiderable town in Roxburghſhire; pleaſantly ſituated at the confluence of the rivers *Teviot* and *Tweed*, on an extenſive plain, bounded on all ſides by riſing grounds, covered with plantations, forming a moſt beautiful amphitheatre. It is built in the manner of a Flemiſh town, with a large ſquare, and 6 ſtreets going off from it at regular diſtances. In the ſquare ſtands the Town-houſe, with the principal houſes and ſhops. The pariſh church and epiſcopal chapel, are elegant buildings, and add much to the beauty of the town. There was formerly a handſome bridge over the *Tweed*, which was carried away in 1798, but it has ſince been rebuilt. There is a Diſpenſary, with rooms for the reception of a few ſick; a public ſubſcription library was many years ago eſtabliſhed, and is now a moſt valuable collection. The Duke of Roxburgh, as proprietor of the lands, is lord of the manor of Kelſo. His Grace's anceſtor, Sir Robert Ker of Ceſsford, obtained the grant from James I. of England, in 1605, when the town was erected into a burgh of barony. It is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke, and 15 ſtent-maſters, of which the Duke nominates 7; the others are elected by the merchants, and the 5 corporations: theſe have the power of impoſing a ceſs upon the inhabitants, according to their circumſtances, to defray the neceſſary expences of the burgh. During the border wars, which long ſpread deſolation and miſery over the country, Kelſo was three times burnt down by the Engliſh; it was alſo totally deſtroyed in 1686, by an accidental fire, and nearly ſo about 60 years ago. The principal trade carried on is the manufacture of woollen cloth, the dreſſing of ſheep and lambs ſkins, of which they annually export from 70,000 to 80,000. The ſhoemakers are a numerous claſs, and make annually 30,000 pairs of ſhoes, and 400 pairs of boots for exportation. Kelſo is a place of great gaiety; it is often the ſeat of the Caledonian hunt, and has well attended races, which are run on a muir about 5 miles diſtant, in the pariſh of Eckford, called *Cavertown Edge*. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 3557. The pariſh, which formerly contained 3 pariſhes, viz. *Kelſo*, *Maxwell*, and *St. James*'s, is of an irregular triangular figure, each ſide of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The ſoil, for a conſiderable tract on the banks of the *Tweed* and *Teviot*, is a rich deep loam, upon a bottom of gravel, producing early and luxuriant crops. In the N. W. extremity, and in the S. the ſoil is clay, and the crops are conſiderably later. A conſiderable part is hilly, and though the greater part is arable, it is kept under ſheep paſture. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes; but any other crop ſucceeds well. A conſiderable part of the abbey of Kelſo, formerly an immenſe edifice, ſtill remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of the magnificence of ancient times. It was built by David King of Scotland: he had a predilection for the order of monks of the Tyronenſes, whom he firſt planted at Selkirk; afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and finally ſettled them at Kelſo, in 1128. The abbey was endowed with great revenues, and its privileges were very conſiderable. The abbot was allowed to wear a mitre, and other pontifical ornaments, and to be preſent at general councils. The remains of it have not, like moſt of the Gothic buildings, any minuteneſs of ornament; but, by its plainneſs and magnitude, inſpires the mind with the grand and ſublime, rather than the pleaſing and beautiful.

Roxburgh-caſtle is another ancient ruin, equally admired for its ſtrength as a fortreſs, as the abbey is for its extent and magnificence: it has been in a ruinous ſtate ſince the reign of James III. The Duke of Roxburgh reſides half of the year at his magnificent ſeat of *Fleurs*. Beſides his Grace, the following heritors alſo reſide in the pariſh: Sir George Douglas, Bart. of *Springwood-park;* Admiral Dickſon; Mr. Davidſon of *Pinnacle-hill;* Mr. Walker of *Wooden;* Mr. Proctor of *Sofilaw-tower;* Captain Scott of *Roſe-bank*, and many others of ſmaller property. "The variety of charming proſpects," ſays Dr. Douglas in his report to *Sir John Sinclair*," which this part of the country exhibits, renders it a difficult taſk to ſelect any of them. The views, however, preſented from the caſtle of *Roxburgh* and *Fleurs*, deſerve particular notice; but, to attempt an enumeration of their beauties, were to no purpoſe; for, to be in any degree conceived, they muſt be ſeen. The ſcene which appears from Kelſo bridge, and has often called forth the powers of the painter, partakes ſo much of the picturеſque and elegant, that it excites the admiration of every ſpectator. From this the town is ſeen, with the majeſtic ruins of the ancient abbey, and the handſome modern fabric of *Ednam-houſe;* at no great diſtance to the N. W. the lofty building of *Fleurs;* between the rivers, the remains of *Roxburgh-caſtle;* near to this *Springwood-park;* towards the E. *Pinnacle-hill* and *Wooden;* at the diſtance of a few miles, the *Eildon* hills, riſing in perſpective; as likewiſe the ruins of *Home-caſtle;* the hills of Stitchel and Mellerſtain; add to theſe, the winding courſe of the rivers before their junction, with an iſland in each; one of theſe and the banks of both rivers covered with wood; the ſteep precipices of *Maxwell* and *Chalk-heugh*, and a variety of other fine objects; all muſt induce every ſpectator of taſte to exclaim, with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure,

Hic gelidi fontes; hic mollia prata, Lycori;
Hic nemus; hic ipſo tecum conſumerer ævo."

Mr. Pennant ſays, "the environs of Kelſo are very fine; and the inhabitants have much reaſon to boaſt of their proſpects." In 1793, the population of the pariſh of Kelſo was 4324.

KELTIE; a river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the weſtern border of the pariſh of Monzie, and, taking a S. weſterly direction, falls into the *Teith* about a mile E. of the village of Callander.

KELTON; a pariſh in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, containing 9500 acres. It conſiſts of 3 united pariſhes, viz. *Kelton*, *Gelſton*, and *Kirkcormick*, containing, in 1793, 1600 inhabitants. It is bounded on the W. by the river Dee, which ſeparates it from the pariſhes of Tongland and Balmaghie. The ſoil of *Kelton* is generally thin, but in ſome places it is a fine loam; and in others a deep watery till, eſpecially on the ſmall hills, of a conical figure, with which the pariſh abounds: theſe hills are all arable, but they render the ſurface very uneven. The great attention is paid to the rearing of black cattle; but heavy crops, of various kinds of grain are raiſed, particularly on the banks of the river. Marl is found in great abundance in the *Carlinwark loch*, in the northern borders of the pariſh. The great road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick runs through the whole length of the pariſh, on which are ſituated the two villages of *Caſtle-Douglas*, and *Rhon-houſe*,' or, as it is often named, *Kelton-hill*. There are diſtinct veſtiges of a druidical temple; and, on two of the iſlands of the *Carlinwark loch*, are the remains of edifices, concerning which there is no tradition.

KELTON-HILL, or RHON-HOUSE; a village in the pariſh of Kelton. Vide RHON-HOUSE.

KELVIN; a river which takes its riſe in the pariſh of Kilſyth, in Stirlingſhire, and, after a circuitous courſe, falls into the Clyde at the village of Govan. Near its ſource, it formerly winded in a ſerpentine manner through a fine valley, which it often overflowed, and did much damage; but, it is now confined in a ſtraight artificial channel, with high embankments, originally planned by Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, in 1790, and ſince executed to the great benefit of the adjacent grounds. In paſſing through the pariſh of Eaſt Kilpatrick, it flows under

the aqueduct bridge of the Great Canal, which is 350 feet in length, 57 feet broad, and 57 feet from the top of the parapet to the furface of the water of the river; it ftands upon 4 arches, each 50 feet wide, and 37 high. This beautiful bridge was planned by Mr. Whitworth, and excuted by Mr. Gibb in 3 years, from June 1787 to June 1790. The *Kelvin* has numerous waterfalls, and drives a great deal of machinery, befides affording water to many large bleachfields. Its banks exhibit a variety of beautiful landfcapes, and, in fome places, are entirely covered with wood on both fides.

KEMBACK; a parifh in Fifefhire; extends in length about 4 miles, and its greateft breadth from N. to S. is about 1 mile. It contains 1850 acres, of which more than 1500 are arable; of the remainder fome part was planted feveral years ago, and the plantations are in a thriving ftate: all varieties of foil are found here; but they are generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the river *Eden*, which bounds it on the N. It is alfo watered by a fmall rivulet called *Ceres burn*, the banks of which are high, and covered with trees, prefenting to the eye the moft delightful and romantic fcenery. Freeftone, coal, and limeftone, abound in the parifh; and, on the eftate of *Blebo*, was difcovered a vein of very rich lead ore, which was wrought for fome time, but given up on account of the expence attending it: feveral fine fpecimens of fpars were found, particularly of *barytes*. Population in 1793, about 588.

KEMNAY; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth; the furface is hilly, having the ridge called the *Kembs* running through it from S. E. to N. W. The foil for the moft part is a light mould, very ftony, and lying upon a bed of fand: there are feveral haughs, of a fine rich loam, on the banks of the Don, which waters the parifh. There is a confiderable extent of mofs, fome of which has been drained and planted, and the trees are found to thrive remarkably; but, it may be neceffary to mention, that, in planting in mofs, it is requifite to throw into the pit that is dug for the reception of the plant, a certain quantity of good earth, either loam or mould, among which it takes root; and, in no inftance where this has been omitted, has a tree been obferved to vegetate above 2 or 3 years. Agriculture is but little attended to; for, though the farmers are fenfible of the advantages attending the ufe of lime as a manure, the expence is too great, and the diftance too far, to allow its being generally adopted. *Kemnay*, the feat of Mr. Burnet, is delightfully fituated on the banks of the Don, and furrounded with parks and pleafure grounds, laid out with great tafte. In 1793, it contained 611 inhabitants.

KEN; a confiderable river in Galloway. It takes its rife in the mountains of Kirkcudbrightfhire, which border with Carrick, and flows in a direction towards the royal borough of *New Galloway*, below which it expands into a fine lake, called *Loch Ken*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad. After this it joins the *Dee*, and their united ftreams fall into the Solway Frith at Kirkcudbright. The diftrict through which it runs is called the *Glenkens*, and is noted for the excellence of the fheep pafture which it affords.

KEN EDAR; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire. Vide KING EDWARD.

KENLOWIE; a fmall river in Fifefhire, which, after a courfe of about 6 miles from near Cupar, falls into St. Andrews bay. It abounds with excellent trout.

KENMORE; a parifh in Perthfhire, in Braidalbin, lying on both fides of *Loch Tay*. It is 8 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; but the vale of *Glenorchay* extends much farther, and fome places of it are no lefs than 28 miles from the church: *Glenquaich* alfo lies at a confiderable diftance, feparated from the main part of the parifh by a lofty mountain 5 miles over. The village of *Kenmore* is neatly built, and delightfully fituated on an ifthmus projecting into the eaftern extremity of *Loch Tay*, from which point is thrown over an elegant bridge of 5 arches. *Loch Tay* is 15 miles in length, and its banks prefent more picturefque fcenery than any of the other Scottifh lakes; vide TAY (LOCH.) The furface is mountainous; *Benlawers*, the third mountain in Scotland, rifing abruptly from the banks of the lake. The foil on the banks of Loch Tay is

a rich loam, and the arable parts of the hills are of a light moſſy nature, not unfriendly to vegetation. *Taymouth*, the principal ſeat of the Earl of Braidalbin, lies about 2 miles from the village of *Kenmore*. The middle part of the houſe is old, in the form of a caſtle, with turrets at the corners; but this being found inſufficient for accommodation, two new wings have been added. The pleaſure grounds around it are extenſive, and laid out with fine taſte, preſenting from the walks the moſt beautiful proſpect: the view from the top of an artifical mount has been much admired. To the left are ſeen the village of Kenmore, the bridge and lake, with its iſlands, ſurrounded with the lofty hills of *Benlawers*, *Benmore*, and *Drummond*; while, towards the right, the houſe and policies preſent themſelves to the view. BURNS gives the following beautiful deſcription of the ſcene:

" Th' outſtretching lake, unboſom'd 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meand'ring ſweet in infant pride;
The palace riſing on its verdant ſide;
The lawns wood-fring'd in Nature's native taſte;
The hillocks dropt in Nature's careleſs haſte;
The arches, ſtriding o'er the new-born ſtream;
The village glittering in the noon-tide beam," &c.

The houſe was originally called *Balloch-caſtle*, and was built by Sir Colin Campbell, 6th Knight of Loch Ow, who died in 1583. The rooms are ſmall, but well furniſhed; and the hall contains many valuable pictures, particularly portraits by *Jamieſon* and *Vandyke*: there is alſo a fine painting of *Scipio*, reſtoring the captive to her lover, by *Gavin Hamilton*. In 1794, the number of inhabitants in Kenmore pariſh was 3463.

KENNETHMONT; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, containing 6500 Scots acres; 3730 of which are arable, 980 paſturage, 340 plantation, 150 moſſes, and the remainder muiry, and covered with heath. The ſoil in general is a light loam, and, when properly cultivated, produces luxuriant crops. The ſurface is diverſified with hills and eminences; moſt of them planted with various kinds of trees. The pariſh is watered by ſeveral rivulets, but no ſtreams of great ſize run through it. There are 4 heritors, viz. the Duke of Gordon, General Hay of *Rannes*; Mr. Gordon of *Wardhouſe*; and Mr. Wemyſs of *Craighall*; the laſt 3 generally reſide. The old ſyſtem of agriculture is ſtill practiſed, and all the arable farms are divided into the outfield and infield. There were formerly 2 fairs; one at *Kirk-hill*, in October; and the other at *Chriſt's Kirk*, in May. The latter was held in the night, and is now quite neglected. " The name of this place," ſays the rev. Mr. George Donaldſon, in his ſtatiſtical report, " naturally enough brings to recollection the celebrated ballad of *Chriſt's kirk on the green*, commonly aſcribed to James I. King of Scotland. The ſcene of it never has been aſcertained with any degree of preciſion. *Chriſt's kirk*, in my apprehenſion, has no ſmall claim to that honour. It is well known that James viſited the moſt diſtant parts of his kingdom to hear complaints, and redreſs grievances; and it is not impoſſible, nor even very improbable, that, in his progreſs, he may have ſeen or heard of *Chriſt's kirk*. Now, what place more likely to ſtrike the fancy of this monarch, than one diſtinguiſhed by ſo ſingular a cuſtom. The circumſtance of the market at midnight, may be ſuppoſed to fall in with his humour, and give birth to ſuch ſcenes as he has deſcribed. Even the name of the performance is deſcriptive of the place; for the green ſtill encircles the ruins of the kirk, and is, beſides, the only one in Scotland that I am acquainted with, to which the name of the ballad is applicable." There are ſeveral barrows and druidical temples in the pariſh. On the lands of General Hay there is a marble quarry, and other quarries of good limeſtone. There are 2 mineral ſprings, both of which are chalybeate. In 1792, the number of inhabitants was 830.

KENNET-PANS; a village in the county and pariſh of Clackmannan, which formerly poſſeſſed a moſt extenſive diſtillery. Vide KILBAGIE.

KENNOWAY; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, about 3 miles in length, and 2

in breadth; and is ſituated on a bank riſing from the S. to the N. commanding a delightful proſpect of the Frith of Forth, its iſlands, and the Lothians; and from the N. extremity the proſpect is extended over the greater part of Fife, Angus, Perthſhires, and the Grampian mountains. The ſoil is all arable, and generally fertile, conſiſting on the S. of a light loam, which, towards the N. approaches to clay. The village of KENNOWAY is built at the top of a very beautiful and romantic den, the ſides of which are ſteep and rocky, and contain ſome caves, which have probably been uſed as hiding-places in ancient times. It was formerly a very large town, on the line of road from the ferry of Kinghorn to that of Dundee; but, when the line of road was altered, it fell into decay: of late, it has again revived; and, in 1793, contained nearly 600 inhabitants. The pariſh abounds with free-ſtone, but the quality is inferior. There are appearance of coal in ſeveral parts, and ſome pits have been wrought; but, as the quality was not very good, and there is great plenty in the neighbourhood, the mines were ſoon abandoned. Population in 1793, 1240.

KERERA, or KERRERA; an iſland of Argyllſhire, ſituated in the ſound of Mull, about 8 miles from the iſland of Mull, and 1 mile from the mainland of the diſtrict of Lorn; it is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is included in the pariſh of Kilbride. Its ſurface is very hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance; it is the property of Mr. Macdougal of *Dunolly*, excepting a ſmall farm which belongs to the Earl of Braidalbin; it poſſeſſes 2 good harbours, called the *Ardintraive* and *Horſe-ſhoe* bay. King Alexander II. when upon an expedition againſt the Danes, caught a fever, and died in this iſland, on the 8th of July, 1249. His ſhips were anchored in the *Horſe-ſhoe bay*, while he, for the benefit of his health, was on ſhore; and the place where his pavilion was erected, bears the name of *Dalree (i. e.* the *King's Place)* from that circumſtance.

KERNIBERG; two ſmall iſlands of the Hebrides, united at low water, lying betwixt the iſlands of *Coll* and *Tyrie*.

KERSHOPE; a ſmall river in Roxburghſhire, which takes its riſe in the pariſh of Caſtletown, and running W. forms for ſeveral miles the boundary betwixt Scotland and England. It pours its waters into the *Liddal*, and abounds with excellent trout.

KET; a ſmall river in Wigtonſhire, which runs paſt *Whithorn* into the ſea at *Port-Patrick*.

KETTERIN, or CATHERINE (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Callander, in Perthſhire. Vide CATHERINE.

KETTINS; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It lies on the N. ſide of the *Sidlaw* hills, and on a part of the valley of Strathmore. The greater part of the pariſh has a light thin ſoil, covered with heath and coarſe graſs; in many parts a rich clay ſoil prevails, which is tolerably fertile. There are 3 bleachfields, which annually lay down about 130,000 yards: there are 7 villages, of which *Kettins* is the largeſt; it is pleaſantly ſituated on a rivulet, which deſcends from the *Sidlaw* hills, and loſes itſelf in the *Iſla*, 5 miles below Cupar; it lies on the turnpike road from Dundee to Cupar, diſtant 12 miles E. by N. from Perth, and 14 N. W. from Dundee. *Lintroſe*, formerly *Todderance*, the ſeat of Mungo Murray, Eſq. is a mile W. from the village, and is environed with fertile fields and thriving plantations. *Haliburton-houſe*, formerly the reſidence of the family of Haliburton, is now the property of Lord Aboyne: in a detached part of the pariſh, 6 miles S. W. is the eſtate and houſe of *Bandirran*. There are 2 ancient caſtles; one at *Dores*, and the other at *Pitcur*. In 1793, the population was 1100; decreaſe 375 ſince 1755.

KETTLE, or KING'S KETTLE; a pariſh and village in Fifeſhire. The pariſh is of an oblong figure, about 8 miles in length, and it comprehends a ſurface of ſomewhat more than 9 ſquare miles. The greater part of the pariſh lies in the courſe of that ſtrath which extends from Kinroſs to St. Andrews, and towards the S. and S. E. part of the Lomond hills are included within its bounds. The banks of the *Eden*, here an inconſiderable rivulet, winding through the ſtrath, are of an excellent carſe ſoil, and the remainder of the pariſh is of a muiriſh or moſſy ſurface, on a black ſandy

bottom: even among the hills the ſoil is excellent, of a black loamy nature. The village of KETTLE is ſituated in the low and wet part of the ſtrath, liable to be overflowed by the *Eden* in floods. It is a thriving village, well adapted for the introduction of manufactures, from the vicinity of coal, lime, and ironſtone, and excellent water. *Lathriſk*, the reſidence of Mr. Johnſtone, is an elegant ſeat, ſurrounded with plantations, and ornamented with clumps and belts of planting. Freeſtone abounds; and, in the limeſtone quarries, are fine ſpecimens of petrified ſhells, &c. ſome of which are filled with calcareous cryſtallizations. On *Banden* hill are ſome remains of an extenſive circular encampment; and, on the *Down* hill, about half a mile eaſtward, is one of the ſame kind. There are ſeveral barrows, which have been found to contain human bones. *Clatto*, an ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the *Seaton* family, appears to have been a place of great ſtrength. In 1792, the pariſh of Kettle contained 1643 inhabitants, of which 516 lived in the village.

KILBAGIE; a village in the county and pariſh of Clackmannan, poſſeſſing a harbour on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It was famous for its extenſive whiſky diſtillery, which, with that of the neighbouring village of *Kennet-pans*, produced an immenſe revenue to government, beſides giving employment to 300 perſons, and feeding 7000 black cattle, and 2000 ſwine. The eſtabliſhment was completely cruſhed by the oppreſſive acts of parliament in favours of the London diſtilleries; and the utenſils, when expoſed to ſale, brought only 7000l. although they coſt upwards of 40,000l.

KILBARCHAN; a pariſh in Renfrewſhire, about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth; its whole ſurface may amount to 24 ſquare miles. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the *Black Cart* river, and watered by the *Gryfe*, and a ſmall ſtream called *Locher*, which fall into the Cart at the N. E. corner of the pariſh. The eaſtern diviſion is flat and loamy; the weſtern is rocky; the middle part is a deep rich clay. About 500 acres are covered with moſs, from 7 to 9 feet deep. Agriculture is well attended to, and encloſures are very general: of late, the proprietors have planted a conſiderable extent with various kinds of foreſt trees, which have a thriving appearance. The village of KILBARCHAN is ſituated on the N. W. ſide of *Loch Winnoch*. It is a manufacturing place, and has ſeveral extenſive bleachfields in its vicinity. In 1791, it contained 1584 inhabitants. It is built on a regular plan, of excellent freeſtone, brought from a quarry of great depth on the W. ſide of *Bar* hill: one remarkable circumſtance attending this quarry is, that the freeſtone has coal over it, and whinſtone above the coal. The N. ſide of the hill has perpendicular baſaltic columns incumbent upon coal. The rocks here are all of a baſaltic whin; and many of them exhibit irregular columnar pillars. The pariſh abounds with limeſtone, and 4 pits of excellent coal are wrought. About 2 miles W. of the village, on an elevated plain, is a huge whinſtone, 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 high, called *Cloch-o-drich*, ſuppoſed to be a corruption of the words *Cloch-o-druidh*, "the ſtone of the druids." It is of an oval figure, and appears to have been one of the rocking ſtones made uſe of by the druids in their religious ceremonies; (vide KELLS.) There are ſeveral remains of antiquity; as caſtles and encampments, both of a rectangular and circular form. Beſides the village of *Kilbarchan*, another village is riſing near Linwood mill, in the S. E. corner of the pariſh. In 1793, the pariſh contained 2506 inhabitants, and had increaſed 1021 ſince 1755.

KILBERRY; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to KILCALMONELL. Vide KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNY; a pariſh in Ayrſhire. The ſurface and ſoil are various; one third being hilly, muiry, and moſſy, fit only for ſheep and black cattle; another third declines gently to the S. with a rich and fertile ſoil, partly of clay, ſand, and loam; the remainder lies on the banks of the river *Garnock*, and is compoſed of ſome of the fineſt deep moulds of earth and clay, generally yielding from 8 to 10 bolls of oats per acre. On the borders of the pariſh is a fine loch, 2 miles in length, and nearly ½ mile in breadth, well ſtored with pike and perch. The town

or village of Kilbirny contains about 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the ſilk manufacture. The manſion-houſe of Kilbirny, an old caſtle, was built about 300 years ago by the Craufurd family, and received many additions about 100 years ago by the Viſcounts of Garnock. About 46 years ſince, it was repaired and adorned by the Earl of Craufurd, but, ſoon after, was unfortunately burnt; it is now unroofed, and ruinous; and the beautiful policies are faſt decaying. In 1793, the population of the pariſh was 700.

KILBRANDON; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to the pariſh of KILCHATTAN. They conſiſt of 5 farms on the mainland of Lorn, oppoſite the ſound of Mull, and 5 iſlands, viz. *Luing*, *Seil*, *Shuna*, *Forſa*, and *Eaſdale*; (ſee theſe articles.) The ſoil of the mainland is various, and the ſurface is hilly and mountainous. It is beſt adapted for paſture; but there are many arable fields which are fertile, and produce tolerable crops of barley and oats. The coaſts poſſeſs ſeveral excellent harbours, and abound with fiſh. The only buildings of antiquity, which deſerve notice, are ſeveral watch-towers, by which ſignals were conveyed to diſtant parts of the country of invaſion or hoſtile incurſions. Beſides the valuable ſlate quarries of *Eaſdale* and *Luing*, there are veins of ſilver and lead ore, and of iron, zinc, and copper, in this pariſh; but, it is alleged, that Mr. Raſpe the mineralogiſt, who diſcovered them, did not always communicate his diſcoveries with that liberality which became him. In 1793, the population of the united pariſh was 2060, being an increaſe of 568 ſince 1755.

KILBRIDE; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to KILMORE. Vide KILMORE.

KILBRIDE; a pariſh in the county of Bute and iſle of Arran, extending 14 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The ſoil is hard and ſtony; but, upon the whole, tolerably productive. There are two ſafe harbours, viz. *Loch Ranza* and *Lamlaſh*; the latter of which is a ſemicircle, defended at the mouth by *Holy Iſle*, with an iſlet at each ſide. In Goatfield, in this pariſh, are found topazes and other precious ſtones. There are ſeveral quarries of rock marl and limeſtone; and many places ſtrongly indicate coal. Freeſtone, ſlate, and blind coal, are found at the *Cock* or northern extremity of Arran. In 1793, the population was 2545.

KILBRIDE (EAST); a pariſh in Lanarkſhire. It is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. and from 2 to 5 in breadth; it conſiſts of the united pariſhes of Kilbride and Torrance, 4-fifths of which are arable, the reſt moſſes and muirs; the latter well adapted for paſture, and ſtocked with upwards of 110 ſcore of ſheep. The arable ſoil is chiefly a cold wet clay, lying on a bed of *ſchiſtus*, and the climate is cold and variable, preſenting great obſtacles to the improvement of agriculture. Oats are the chief crops, and produce conſiderably more than ſufficient for the conſumpt of the people. There is very little planting in the pariſh; but trees thrive well, and would much improve the climate by their ſhelter, if liberally planted. The village or Kirktown of Kilbride, is ſituated in the middle of the pariſh, and is a place of conſiderable importance from its cotton manufactures. Lime, ironſtone, and coal, are found in the greateſt plenty. Petrifactions are found in every part of the pariſh, both of the recent and ancient kinds: of the former are moſſes, petrified by water, containing calcareous particles; and of the latter petrified wood, ferns, &c. and varieties of ſhells, *entrochi*, fiſhes teeth, *coralloides*, &c. which have originally inhabited the antediluvian ocean. A minute account, with engravings, of theſe petrifactions, valuable to the lovers of natural hiſtory, may be found in a valuable work, entitled, "*The Hiſtory of the pariſhes of Rutherglen and Kilbride*," by the rev. Mr. D. Ure. The pariſh contains ſeveral ſubjects of antiquity; as old caſtles, ſepulchral *tumuli*, &c. This pariſh has given birth to two diſtinguiſhed characters, whoſe names will never be forgotten by the literary world. The celebrated Dr. William Hunter, and his no leſs celebrated brother, Mr. John Hunter the anatomiſt, are natives of Kilbride, and received the firſt rudiments of their education at the parochial ſchool of that pariſh. In 1792, the population was 2359.

KILBRIDE (WEST); a pariſh in

Ayrſhire, extending 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3½ in breadth; bounded on the W. by the Frith of Clyde, and comprehending the iſland of *Leſſer Cambray*. The ſurface of the pariſh is broken, riſing in many places into high hills, ſome of which are green to the ſummit, while others are bare rocks, ſcarcely covered with heath; the whole is interſperſed with numerous rivulets, running at the bottom of deep and romantic glens: of theſe the glen of *Southannan* perhaps ſurpaſſes the ſcenery of any other vale in Scotland, for the ſeries of waterfalls which pour down it from the tops of the hills to the ſea. The ſcenery is rendered more picturesque by the ruins of a ſmall chapel, and of the houſe of *Southannan*, formerly the reſidence of the family of Semple, and now the property of the Earl of Eglintoun; *Ardneel Bank* deſerves alſo to be mentioned, from the beautiful and ſequeſtered ſcenery which it affords. The ſoil, from the nature of the ſurface, is various; but, upon the whole, poor and thin. Huſbandry is but little attended to, and the old diviſion of infield and outfield is ſtill preſerved; the former of which is regularly manured, and as regularly cropped; while the latter receives no manure, and is allowed to reſt two, three, or four years betwixt each ploughing. Lime, however, is now beginning to be uſed; and, it is hoped, that, in a ſhort time, the improved modes of agriculture will be introduced. The high grounds afford excellent paſture; and, about 2000 ſheep and 630 black cattle, are annually fed for ſale. In former times, about 150 men uſed to be employed in the cod and white fiſheries, but now theſe branches of employment are totally neglected. There are ſeveral ancient caſtles and watch-towers, ſome of which have been ſtrongly fortified. In the *Auld hill*, one of the higheſt in the pariſh, is an inexhauſtible quarry, of a coarſe granite, famous for making millſtones: ſeveral of the hills exhibit volcanic appearance. Dr. Robert Simpson, late profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Glaſgow, author of the treatiſe on Conic Sections, and tranſlator of Euclid, was a native of this pariſh. In 1793, the population was 698.

KILBUCHO; a pariſh in the county of Peebles and diſtrict of Tweedale, though not more than a mile diſtant from the river Clyde. It is 4½ miles long from E. to W. and 3 broad from N. to S. It conſiſts of 2 parallel ridges of hills, covered with heath and graſs, and of the 2 valleys lying on the N. of each ridge: the higheſt point of the hills is elevated 1400 feet above the level of the ſea: the ſoil is tolerable, and might be conſiderably improved, if ſufficient attention was paid to huſbandry. There are ſeveral *tumuli*, and cairns, on which fires were wont to be lighted, as ſignals of invaſion. The field is pointed out where the Engliſh lay before the battle of Biggar. Population in 1792, 362.

KILCALMONELL; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, ſituated at the northern extremity of the peninſula of *Kintyre*, on the borders of E. and W. *Lochs Tarberts* and iſthmus formed by their approximation. It is united to the pariſh of Kilberry, and the length of both, along the coaſt of the Atlantic, is 16 miles, and its breadth varies from 3 to 5. The ſurface exhibits great variety of hill and vale, plains, woods, and lakes; and the ſoil is no leſs various in its qualities, conſiſting of ſand, clay, loam, moſs, and muir; which laſt occupies at leaſt one half of the pariſh. The arable ſoil is pretty fertile, but the climate is changeable, and liable to ſudden tranſitions from hot to cold, from dry to wet, and *vice verſa*. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. Capt. Campbell, ſon to Lord Stonefield, and the rev. Mr. Campbell, have introduced many agricultural improvements: the latter has practiſed an improved method of planting *potatoes*, which, from accurate and repeated experiments, in ſoil not ſuperior to the average of Great Britain, will, on a moderate computation, yield 24 ſtones per acre more than the method recommended by the moſt approved writers on farming. He has, with ſucceſs, applied peat duſt, and roots of kail and cabbage, as a manure to the potatoes; and he has contrived a harrow for the purpoſes of the horſe-hoeing huſbandry, by which the ſurface can be ſmoothed, and weeds deſtroyed, without levelling the rows. The pariſh abounds with

limeſtone and ſhell marl, and the coaſts furniſh ſea ware in abundance, both for manure, and for burning into kelp. There are ſeveral harbours with fiſhing villages, from which buſſes are ſent out to the herring fiſhery. The entrance to Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, one at each ſide of the iſthmus of *Tarbert*, and one in the center; one of which, the caſtle of *Tarbert*, is a fine old ruin: there are alſo the remains of ſeveral other fortifications, particularly one with vitrified walls, on the hill of *Dunſkeig*. The number of inhabitants in 1793, was 2448, and had decreaſed 412 within the laſt ten years, owing to emigration.

KILCHOMAN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of *Ilay*; ſo named from *St. Chomanus*, who was ſent hither by St. Columba, to preach the goſpel. It is 30 miles long, and 6 broad: around the coaſt the land is arable, producing good crops of corn, barley, flax, and potatoes. The ſoil is of different qualities; and the ſhell ſand and ſea weed, mixed with peat moſs, are found to be an excellent manure. There is one lake which covers 100 acres of land: on it is a ſmall iſland, ſtrongly fortified. In 1793, the population was 2300.

KILCHRENAN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to DALAVICH. It extends 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, comprehending about 6000 acres, lying on both ſides of *Loch Ozv*. Beſides this lake, it has 2 or 3 other expanſes of water, in which are iſlets with caſtles, noted as the ſcenes of many Fingalian exploits. The ſurface is much diverſified, and interſected by numerous ſtreams deſcending from the hills. Heath is the general covering; but, ſince the introduction of ſheep-farming, the paſture is more luxuriant, and the hills have aſſumed a greener hue: on the ſhores of the lakes there is excellent arable land, natural paſturage, and much valuable wood. Mr. Campbell of *Sonachan* reſides on his eſtate in this pariſh, near the banks of *Loch Ozv*. In 1792, the population, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of the rev. Mr. Campbell, was 1124.

KILCONQUHAR; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It extends about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The ſurface riſes gradually from the S. and the ſoil varies from ſand to clay, as we recede from the coaſt. The general crops are oats and barley; but every kind of grain ſucceeds, under proper management. There are a variety of beautiful ſeats in the pariſh; of which *Balcarras*, the ſeat of the Earl of Balcarras, is the moſt conſpicuous, ſeated on an eminence, and commanding an extenſive proſpect of the Frith of Forth, the city of Edinburgh, and the fertile country of the Lothians. The ſituations of the beautiful manſions of *Kilconquhar*, *Newton*, *Lathallan*, *Kincraig*, and *Grange*, are alſo highly admired: the caſtle of *Rires* deſerves alſo to be mentioned, although its ancient magnificence has greatly decayed. There are 4 villages or ſmall towns, viz. *Colinſburgh*, containing about 360 inhabitants; the ancient royal burgh of *Earl's-ferry*, containing 350; *Kilconquhar*, 258; and *Barnyards* about 200. On the W. of Earl's-ferry is Kincraig rock, remarkable for its caves, in which, it is ſaid, Macduff lay concealed, when obliged to fly from Macbeth, after the murder of King Duncan. Near the town of Kilconquhar is a fine lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, with two ſmall iſlands planted with ſhrubs. Coals of excellent quality are found in every part of the pariſh, and limeſtone is alſo abundant: in the rock of Kincraig are found ſpecimens of baſaltic ſtone, which takes a fine poliſh. Rubies of a good water are ſometimes found on the ſhore, near the harbour of Earl's-ferry. In 1795, the pariſh contained 2013 inhabitants; decreaſe 118 ſince 1755.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRTA; the moſt remote of the Scottiſh Weſtern Iſles, the neareſt land to it being *Harris*, from which it is diſtant 60 miles in a W. S. W. direction; and it is about 140 miles from the neareſt point of the mainland of Scotland. It is about 3 miles long from E. to W. 2 broad from N. to S. and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. The whole iſland is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place, lying towards the S. E. and even there the rocks are of great height; and the narrow paſſage

to the top of the rock is so steep, that a few men with stones, could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The bay is also difficult of access, as the tides and waves are so impetuous, that, unless in a calm, it is extremely dangerous of approach. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into 4 high mountains, and covered to the depth of 6 or 18 inches with a blackish loam, except on the tops of the hills, where is 3 feet depth of moss. The soil is well adapted for corn; but the natives prefer rearing of sheep, and killing of wild fowl, to the more toilsome business of husbandry, and raise only a small quantity of corn around the village. The soil, though naturally poor, is, however, rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields, so as to convert them into a sort of garden. All the instruments of agriculture they use, or indeed require, according to their system, is a spade, a mallet, and a rake or harrow. After turning up the ground with the spade, they rake it very carefully, removing every small stone, every noxious root, or growing weed that falls in their way, and with the mallet pound down every stiff clod to dust: they then manure it with a rich compost, prepared in the manner afterwards to be described. It is certain, that a small number of acres prepared in this manner, must yield a greater return, than a much greater number poorly cultivated, as in the other Western Isles. The inhabitants of St. Kilda sow and reap much earlier than others in the same latitude: the heat of the sun, reflected from the high hills upon the cultivated land towards the S. E. is very great, and the climate being rainy, the corn grows fast, and ripens early. The harvest is commonly over before September; and, if it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms, which in this island are attended with the most dreadful hurricanes and excessive rains. Barley and oats are only sown; and, of the former, about 50 bolls are generally brought every year to Harris, and the grain is of a very superior quality to that produced by the other Western Isles. Potatoes have been lately introduced; and cabbages and other garden plants are only begun to be used. There are several springs, which form a small burn that runs close by the village: this is situated about a quarter of a mile from the bay on the S. E. and all the inhabitants of the island live in it. The number of inhabitants, in 1764, was only 88: but, formerly, they were more numerous; and, under proper regulations, the island might easily support 300. Martin, who visited it in 1690, and who gives a very interesting account of its inhabitants, found at that time 180 persons; but, in 1730, one of the St. Kildans coming to Harris, was attacked with the small-pox, and died: unluckily, his clothes were carried to the island next year by one of his relations, and thus was the infection communicated, which made such havoc, that only 4 grown persons were left alive. Their houses are built in two pretty regular rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. These habitations are nearly flat in the roof, like those of the Oriental nations; for, as their island is peculiarly subject to hurricanes, if their houses were raised in the roof, the first winter storm would blow them down. The walls are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf: in the middle of the walls are the beds, formed also of stone, and overlaid with large flag stones, capable of containing three persons, and having a small opening towards the house. All their houses are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family; the other, nearest the door, receives the cattle during the winter season. The walls of their houses are raised to a greater height than the cottages of the other western islands: this is done to allow them to prepare the manure for their fields, which is done in the following manner: after having burnt a considerable quantity of dried turf, they spread the ashes with the greatest care over the apartment in which they eat and sleep: these ashes, so exactly laid out, they cover with a rich vegetable mould, or black earth; over this bed of earth, they scatter a proportionable quantity of peat dust: this done, they water, tread, and beat the compost into a hard floor, on which they im-

mediately kindle large fires, and never extinguiſh, till they have a ſufficient ſtock of new aſhes on hand. The ſame operations are punctually repeated, till they are ready to ſow their barley, by which time the walls of their houſes are ſunk down, or rather their floors have riſen about 4 or 5 feet. The manure thus produced is excellent, and, ſcattered every year over their fields, cauſes the land to yield large crops. They ſpeak highly in its praiſe, and term it a "*commodity ineſtimably precious.*" Though cleanlineſs is highly conducive to health and longevity, yet, in ſpite of the inſtance of indelicacy already given, and many more which might have been added, the St. Kildans are as long-lived as other men. Their total want of thoſe articles of luxury, which deſtroy and enervate the conſtitution, and their moderate exerciſes, keep the balance of life equal between them, and thoſe of a more civilized country. Beſides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or ſtorehouſes ſcattered over the whole iſland. Theſe are compoſed entirely of ſtones, and are from 12 to 18 feet in length, and little more than 7 in breadth and height. Every ſtone hangs above that immediately below it, not perpendicularly, but inclining towards the oppoſite ſide, ſo that the two upper courſes are near enough to be covered with a flat ſtone, giving the whole the appearance of an arch: to hinder the rain from penetrating the cell, the outward part is covered with turf, which continues green and verdant for a conſiderable time. In theſe the inhabitants ſecure their peats, eggs, and wild fowl, of which every St. Kildan has his ſhare, in proportion to the rent he pays, or the extent of land he poſſeſſes. In this, as well as their ancient cuſtoms, they regard with jealouſy any innovation. The St. Kilda method of catching wild fowl is very entertaining. The men are divided in fowling parties, each of which generally conſiſts of 4 perſons, diſtinguiſhed for their agility and ſkill. Each party muſt have at leaſt one rope, about 30 fathoms long, made out of a ſtrong raw cow hide, ſalted for the purpoſe, and cut circularly into 3 thongs of equal length; theſe thongs being cloſely twiſted together, form a threefold cord, able to ſuſtain a great weight, and durable enough to laſt two generations: to prevent its receiving injuries from the ſharp edges of the rocks, it is covered with ſheep ſkins, dreſſed in the ſame manner. This rope is the moſt valuable piece of furniture a St. Kilda man can be poſſeſſed of: it makes the firſt article in the teſtament of a father; and, if it fall to a daughter's ſhare, ſhe is eſteemed one of the beſt matches in the iſland. By the help of theſe ropes, the people of the greateſt proweſs examine the fronts of rocks of prodigious height. Linked together in couples, each having the end of the cord faſtened about his waiſt, they go down and aſcend the moſt dreadful precipices: when one is in motion, the other plants himſelf in a ſtrong ſhelf, and takes care to have ſo ſure footing, that, if his fellow-adventurer makes a falſe ſtep, and tumble over, he may be able to ſave him: when one has arrived at a ſafe landing-place, he ſeats himſelf firmly, while the other endeavours to follow. Mr. Macauly gives an inſtance of the dexterity of the inhabitants of St. Kilda in catching wild fowl, to which he was an eye-witneſs. One of them fixed himſelf on a craggy ſhelf; his companion deſcended about 60 feet below, and having darted himſelf away from the face of a moſt alarming precipice hanging over the ocean, he began to play his gambols: he ſung merrily, and laughed very heartily; at laſt, having afforded all the entertainment he could, he returned in triumph, full of his own merit, with a large ſtring of fowls about his neck, and a number of eggs in his boſom. They feed a conſiderable number of ſheep in their hills; and, in purſuing theſe, they exhibit no leſs agility, than ſtrength: they ſingle one out of the flock, and purſue it over the higheſt rocks, never leaving the purſuit till they have ſecured their prey. The Laird of Macleod is the proprietor, and the iſland is viſited annually by his ſteward, to collect the rents, which are paid in ſheep, butter, cheeſe, and wild fowl, particularly the *Solan* geeſe, which build here in innumerable multitudes. The iſland is ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmall inſulated rocks, which are covered with ſea fowl. Fluors, ſpars,

and rock cryſtal, are found on the N. ſide of the iſland; but mineralogiſts have never extended their reſearches to this remote corner.

KILDALTON; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of Ilay. It is ſituated on the S. E. end of the iſland, and extends above 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The ſoil is various, producing crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. There are ſeveral harbours, particularly *Loch Knock*, on which is ſituated the ſmall village of Kildalton, containing about 100 inhabitants. About 2 ſquare miles are covered with natural wood, from which almoſt the whole inhabitants of the iſland are ſupplied. There are the remains of ſeveral Daniſh encampments, and many of the places bear Daniſh names. In 1793, it contained about 1600 inhabitants.

KILDONAN; a pariſh in the county of Sutherland. It extends about 20 miles in length in the ſhape of a wedge, 8 miles at one end, and not half a mile at the other; it lies on each ſide of the river *Helmſdale*, and 3 ſmall rivulets which run into that river. The general appearance is mountainous, but in the haugh grounds the ſoil is light, fertile, and productive of tolerable crops. There are 6 principal mountains, and 10 ſmall lakes, which abound with trout. The diſtrict contains many Pictiſh caſtles or towers; and there are 3 ſubterranean paſſages under the *Helmſdale*, from fortifications on one ſide to fortifications on the oppoſite ſide of the river; it is ſubject to inundations, from the ſudden riſings of the river, and has been twice inundated by waterſpouts, one of which carried off a whole *ſhealing*, with the family and cattle. In 1792, the population was 1365.

KILDRUMMY; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, ſituated in a valley, from 2 to 3 miles ſquare; divided into 2 unequal parts by the river *Don*, about 20 miles from its ſource. The ſoil is a deep rich loam, exceedingly fertile, but the old diviſion of farms into outfield and infield is ſtill practiſed; and it is only in the latter that any agricultural improvements have been introduced. A conſiderable extent on the banks of the *Don* is covered with natural wood; and there are ſome ſmall plantations around the manſion-houſes of *Brux*, the ſeat of Mr. Forbes, and of *Clova*, the ſeat of Mr. Lumſden of Auchindoir. The caſtle of *Kildrummy*, anciently a ſeat of King Robert Bruce, is a ruin of great antiquity, and appears to have been ſtrongly fortified, having ſubterraneous paſſages and concealments. In 1795, the population was 568; increaſe 6 ſince 1755.

KILFINAN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the diſtrict of Cowal, 15 miles long, by 3, 4, 5, and in ſome places 6 broad; about 17 miles N. of the iſland of Arran. The ſurface and coaſt are very rugged, and the ſoil thin, and poorly cultivated. Some kelp is annually made, and about 20 or 22 boats are fitted out from the pariſh for the proſecution of the herring fiſhery. There are ſeveral ſmall lakes, which abound with trout; and the pariſh is beautified by a conſiderable extent of natural wood, of oak, birch, alder, &c. and particularly aſh, of which laſt there is a thriving plantation around the manſion-houſe of Mr. Campbell of *Otter*. Mr. Lamont of Lamont is the principal proprietor. In 1793, the population was 1417; decreaſe 376 ſince 1755.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN; a large united pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of Mull; now generally termed the pariſh of Ross, from a large diſtrict of it ſo named. It extends 22 miles in length, and its greateſt breadth is about 12. To it belong the iſlands of *Inch-Kenneth*, *Eorſa*, and the far-famed I-COLM-KILL, which are ſeparated from *Mull* by the ſound of *I*. The general appearance of the pariſh is barren, and the mountains, eſpecially *Bein-more*, are elevated to a great height: every part exhibits baſaltic columns, and other volcanic appearances. There are ſeveral quarries of excellent marble, and coals appear in different parts. There are many caves of very great extent. The rev. Mr. Campbell, in his ſtatiſtical report, noticing the number of great men who were natives of, or had reſided in this pariſh, mentions St. Columba, St. Aidan, St. Finan, St. Colman, St. Cuthbert, Adamnan, Campbell, and Veremond; and "many more," ſays Mr. Campbell, "whoſe very names would form a large cata-

logue." In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 3002, being an increaſe of 1317 ſince 1755.

KILLALLAN. Vide HOUSTON.

KILLARROW; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of Ilay, united to KILMENY, and frequently termed BOWMORE, from the name of the village in which the church is ſituated. It is about 18 miles long, and 8 broad; and the ſurface is partly low, and partly hilly, and covered with heath. BOWMORE is ſituated on the banks of an arm of the ſea called *Lochindaal*, into which the river *Killarrow* diſcharges itſelf: the pariſh is alſo watered by the river *Luggan*, which empties itſelf into a bay of the ſame name. In this pariſh is ſituated the elegant reſidence of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, the proprietor of the whole iſland. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 4500, of which 500 lived in the village of Bowmore.

KILLBRANDON & KILLCHATTAN. Vide KILBRANDON, &c.

KILLEAN and KILCHENZIE; an united pariſh in Argyllſhire, in Kintyre; about 18 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The ſoil along the coaſt is ſandy and ſharp, but, when well manured, produces good crops of barley, oats, and potatoes; higher up, the ſoil becomes moſſy, and in the hills there is little green paſture, being moſtly covered with heath. There are ſeveral Daniſh forts, ſome rude obeliſks, and the remains of a vitrified tower. One of the obeliſks meaſures 16 feet above ground, and is 4 feet broad, and 2½ thick, ſculptured with figures of men and Saxon letters. In 1794, the population was 1911, being a decreaſe of 480 ſince 1795, chiefly owing to emigration.

KILLEARN; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, in the weſtern extremity of Strathblane. It is 12 miles in length, and on an average 2½ in breadth. The ſoil is various, but generally fertile, and the ſurrounding ſcenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. It is watered by the *Blane* and *Endrick*, on the latter of which is the village of *Killearn*, containing about 230 inhabitants. The pariſh contains many ſeats, which, with their extenſive policies and pleaſure grounds, give it a rich and ornamented appearance. The *Place* of *Killearn*, the ſeat of the Lord chief Baron Montgomery; *Cray*, the ſeat of Mr. Richardſon; *Ballinkrain*, the ſeat of Mr. Dunmore; *Balquhain*, the ſeat of Mr. Buchannan, and *Carbeth*, the ſeat of Mr. John Buchannan, are elegant reſidences. The woods produce great numbers of indigenous plants, of which Mr. Ure, in his ſtatiſtical report, gives a liſt. There are ſome fine large yew trees, which are frequented by the *motacilla regulus*, or golden-creſted wren, the ſmalleſt bird in Europe. This pariſh afforded a ſafe retreat to the brave Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, when the power of Edward I. over-run Scotland: NAPIER of Merchiſton reſided in it, at Gartneſs, whilſt he made his logarithmical calculations; and it gave birth to GEORGE BUCHANNAN, the celebrated poet and hiſtorian; to whoſe memory a beautiful monument has been erected by voluntary ſubſcription: it is an obeliſk of white freeſtone, 19 feet ſquare at the baſe, and 103 feet high, tapering to a point, ſituated in the village of Killearn, from whence it is viſible to a great diſtance. The foundation was laid in 1788, and it was completed the year following. Population in 1793, 973.

KILLEARNAN; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, extending 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The ſoil is various, but in general favourable for cultivation. Agricultural improvements are very backward; the ſyſtem of alternate cropping of oats and barley greatly impoveriſh the ground, and, it is ſaid, that, except on the farms of the proprietors, Mr. Grant of *Redcaſtle*, and Mr. Mackenzie of *Kilcoy*, there is not a plough in the pariſh worth more than 6 or 7 ſhillings. There are numerous cairns and *tumuli*, ſome of which are of uncommon magnitude. The manſion-houſes of *Redcaſtle* and *Kilcoy* have evidently been built more for defence than for elegance, or comfortable accommodation. In 1793, the population was 1147.

KILLICRANKIE; a noted paſs in the Highlands of Athol, near the junction of the *Tummel* with the *Garry*. It is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which ruſhes below in a dark, deep, and rocky channel, overhung with the trees that grow out of the clefts of the rock, that the river is in moſt places invi-

ſible to the paſſenger, who only hears its deafening roar; and, where it is ſeen, the troubled water appears pouring over a precipice, into a deep pool, covered with foam, and forming a ſcene of awful magnificence. In the laſt century, this was a paſs of great difficulty and danger; a foot path, hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened deſtruction to the traveller from the leaſt falſe ſtep. At preſent, a fine road, formed by the ſoldiers, gives an eaſy acceſs to the Highlands, and, at the extremity of the defile, the oppoſite ſides of the river are united by a fine arch. Near the N. end of this paſs, in its open and natural ſtate, was fought the famous battle of Killicrankie, in 1689; in which the forces of King William, under General Mackay, were defeated by the Highland adherents of King James, under the brave Viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory; and in his fall periſhed the hopes of King James. Here alſo a body of Heſſians, in 1746, made a pauſe, refuſing to go further; it appeared to them the *ne plus ultra* of a habitable country.

KILLIGRAY. Vide CALLIGRAY.

KILLIN; a Highland pariſh of Perthſhire, in Braidalbin, 28 miles in length, and in moſt places from 6 to 8 in breadth. It comprehends Glendochart and Strathfillan, and part of Glenfalloch and Glenlochy. The ſurface is unequal, the bottoms of the valleys are moſtly level, and are arable, and capable of a high ſtate of cultivation. It lies along the S. bank of Loch Tay, and is watered by the rivers which give their names to the diſtricts before mentioned. *Benmore* is the higheſt mountain of the pariſh, and is leſs elevated than *Benlawers*; but, the inhabited part is perhaps as high as any inhabited diſtrict in Scotland; for, at the place where the *Fillan* takes its riſe, and runs eaſtward to the *Tay*, the *Falloch* alſo has its ſource, and runs weſtward to fall into Loch Lomond. The ſituation of the village of Killin, at the W. end of Loch Tay, is ſingularly pictureſque and pleaſant. Near it the *Dochart* and *Lochy* unite, and fall into the loch; and the romantic ſurrounding hills, ſkirted with wood, all increaſe the beauty of the ſcene. It was one of thoſe landſcapes with which Mr. Pennant was highly gratified, and made the ſubject of an engraving, given in his tour. He alſo gives a drawing of *Loch Dochart*, with the ruin of St. Fillan's chapel. Beſides Killin, which contains about 150 inhabitants, there is another village called *Clifton*, which contains nearly 200, chiefly employed in working the lead mine of Cairndrom. Limeſtone abounds, and, in many places, is of the nature of marble. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 2360.

KILMADAN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, 12 miles long, and not half a mile broad, being ſeated in a long narrow glen, ſurrounded by high hills, anciently named *Glenduiſk* and *Glenderruail*. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 3 miles, and the ſhore is flat and ſandy, with ſunk rocks. The ſoil is deep and fertile, excellently adapted for the culture of flax; but good crops of oats, barley, potatoes, &c. are alſo raiſed; the ſurrounding hills are covered with heath, and their ſides are occupied by ſmall copſes of natural wood. The celebrated mathematician Mr. Colin Maclaurin, late profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Edinburgh, was born at the manſe of this pariſh, of which his father was miniſter. In 1791, the population, ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of the rev. Mr. J. M'Kinnon, was 351.

KILMADOCK; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſometimes called DOUNE, from the town in which the church is ſituated; (vide DOUNE.) It comprehends a conſiderable portion of the ancient ſtewartry of Monteith, and is of an irregular figure, with an area of about 64 ſquare miles. The ſurface is diverſified, and the ſoil exhibits all varieties, from the richeſt carſe clay, to the pooreſt muir, producing nothing but heath. It is watered by the rivers *Forth*, *Teith*, and the *Ardoch*, *Keltie*, and *Annat*, which join them: all theſe preſent the moſt pictureſque ſcenery. From theſe rivers the ſurface riſes conſiderably; and, from almoſt every eminence in the pariſh, is ſeen a grand view of *Benlomond* and the neighbouring mountains, the caſtle of Stirling, and the fine country on the banks of the winding Forth; nor are the banks of the *Teith* deficient in romantic ſcenery, when it waſhes the ancient caſtle of Doune, or rolls along the pic-

turesque groves of Blair-Drummond; and the prospect is bounded by the lofty ridge of hills in Stirlingshire, extending from E. to W. for the space of 20 miles. Besides the town of *Doune*, there are 2 small villages, *Buchany* and *Burn* of *Cambus*, which are nearly united to the town of *Doune* The number of sheep is about 2000; of black cattle about 2300, and of horses 662. There are the remains of 6 small chapels, which were dependent on the monastery of *Kilmadock*, of which there are now no vestiges. In 1797, the population was 3209, being an increase of 479 since 1755.

KILMALCOLM; a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles square. It is watered by the rivers *Gryfe* and *Duthal*, and bounded on the N. by the *Clyde*. The surface is rocky, and diversified with frequent risings. The soil is shallow and muirish, but on the banks of the rivers there are many fertile meadows. Planting is scarce, but about the ancient castle of Duchal, and upon some other estates, there are thriving belts and clumps of oak, elm, &c. but the lime trees are particularly abundant, and some of them are of a great size. The roads are very indifferent, but there are 13 good stone bridges. The communion cups are very ancient, and made of the finest silver: they were originally used for candlesticks, and, perhaps, from the necessity of the time, converted to this pious purpose: their hollow bottom forms the cup, and the middle where the socket seems to be screwed out, forms the foot. The people hold them in great veneration, having been used by the celebrated JOHN KNOX, when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland. In 1791, the population of the parish was 951, of which 126 persons lived in the Kirktown or village of Kilmalcolm, which is situated nearly in the center of the parish.

KILMALIE; a very extensive parish in the counties of Argyll and Inverness; of an irregular figure, and intersected by three arms of the sea: its extreme points are at least 60 miles distant from each other, and its breadth is not less than 30 miles; comprehending 589 square miles, or nearly 376,960 acres, measured in straight lines; but, adding the surfaces of hills and valleys, the extent will be at least one third more. The greater part of the parish consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, and affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep: amongst these is *Benevis*, the highest mountain in Britain; (vide BENEVIS.) In the valleys, upon the banks of the *Lochy* and *Nevis*, and in several other places, there is a good deal of arable ground, of different qualities; but, in general, the soil is shallow and sandy; on the coast, which extends nearly 70 miles the soil is fertile and early: the climate is rainy and moist, but does not seem to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, many persons living to a great age. In several of the valleys lie extensive lakes, of which *Loch Archaig* and *Loch Lochy* are the chief. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon, and the creeks of the coast afford herring and other fish in the greatest abundance. In former times, the greater part of the parish was overrun with wood, and at present 14,000 acres are covered with valuable plantations. In 1792, according to the nearest calculation, there were in the parish 500 horses, 1000 goats, 6000 head of black cattle, and 60,000 sheep. FORT WILLIAM, and the adjoining village of MARYBURGH, are situated in this parish, at the E. end of an arm of the sea called *Locheil*; vide (WILLIAM FORT and MARYBURGH.) There are several extensive caves, particularly one 30 feet long, and 11 broad; which, in 1746, afforded a safe retreat to some Highlanders, who had been engaged in the rebellion. Just opposite to this cave, is a beautiful cascade, on a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Benevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half a mile, before it joins its waters to the *Nevis* in the valley. "The windings of this river," says the rev. Mr. Fraser, in his statistical report of Kilmalie,—"the verdure of the trees—the wildness of the rocks—the terrific aspect of the hills—the mist flying swiftly on their tops—the clouds rolling along with velocity—the lonely situation, remote from human eye,—every thing conspires to make this fall of water one of the grandest objects in nature. It even excels the famous *Fall* of *Foyers*, which cannot be beheld with so much complacency. It is, indeed, awful and

sublime, but has too much of the terrible in its appearance." Besides this cascade, there are many others, singularly beautiful and picturesque. Upon the banks of the river *Lochy*, on the top of a dreadful precipice, are the remains of an ancient castle, around which are the distinct traces of fortifications. On the summit of a green hill 1200 feet in height, are the remains of a vitrified castle, long forgotten in the annals of fame; and even tradition has preserved nothing but its name, *Dundhairdghall*. It appears to have been a fortification of great antiquity; even of greater than that of *Craig-phatric*, in the neighbourhood of Inverness. The fortifications of *Craig-phatric* are regular, but those of *Dundhairdghall* follow exactly the verge of the steep, so as to command every part completely. It is supposed to have been a sort of outwork for strengthening Inverlochy-castle, when that ancient edifice was a royal seat. There are several veins of lead ore, very rich in silver; one in particular in the mountain of *Benevis*. There are also quarries of marble, of beautiful colours; and limestone abounds in every part of the parish. Most of the mountains are composed of porphyry; and, according to Williams the mineralogist, the red granite of Benevis is the most beautiful of any in the world. There is an excellent slate quarry on the borders of *Locheil*, at the village of *Ballycheliſh*, partly in this parish, and partly in the district of *Appin*. Sir Ewen Cameron, well known for his firm attachment to the cause of Charles I. which could not be shaken by the threats or promises of Cromwell, was born in this parish, in 1629. It also gave birth to Mr. John Innes, well known to the medical student for his admirable "Treatise on the Muscles," and his "Anatomical Tables of the Human Body." In 1792, the population, as returned by the rev. Mr. Fraser to Sir John Sinclair, was 4225.

KILMANIVAIG; a parish in Inverness-shire, about 60 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 20; its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, interfected by extensive glens in different directions, and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the *Locky*, the common reservoir, which runns into *Loch Linnhé* at Fort William. Owing to the dampness of the climate, and the irregular surface, in all this extent of country very little corn is raised. The number of sheep is about 60,000; of black cattle 1500; and the number of horses may be computed at about 500. In this district is the ancient castle of *Inverlochy*, the only remnant of the ancient city of that name; (vide INVERLOCHY.) Another antiquity of which this parish can boast, is the famous *parallel roads*, one of the most stupendous monuments of human industry, which well deserve the attention of the antiquarian, and are thus described by the rev. Mr. Ross, in his statistical account of Kilmanivaig. "They are seen in the eastern part of the parish, on the declivities of steep and lofty mountains, which extend for 7 or 8 miles on each side of the water of *Roy*, in the direction of S. W. and N. E. and the opening betwixt which forms the valley of Glenroy. There were originally 3 lines of these roads on each side of the glen, each corresponding in height to the one opposite to it; the lowermost, however, is in some places effaced, particularly on the S. side. They all run parallel to each other, and in an horizontal direction, humouring the windings of the mountains. Their dimensions are various; in general, they are from 60 to 70 feet in breadth; and the distance betwixt two of them has been found to be about 180. Similar roads are likewise to be seen in two of the adjacent glens, but not in such perfection." As nothing is left upon record concerning the persons by whom, and the uses for which these were constructed, we can only mention, that, by the common people, they are ascribed to some of the monarchs who resided at *Inverlochy*, or to *Fingal*, as they are still known by the name of *Fingalian roads*. The purpose for which they were constructed, according to the general opinion, was to facilitate the exercise of hunting; for, when the valley was covered with wood, certain avenues were necessary to allow them to pursue the deer. Perhaps they were fenced about, and used as places where to confine the game, before they were driven out into the *Dal-na-fealg*, or "hunting

ing dale," where they were killed. In 1793, the number of inhabitants in the parish of Kilmanivaig, was about 2400.

KILMANY; a parish in Fifeshire, about 6 miles in length, and its greatest breadth about 4; lying in a fine valley, watered by the river *Motray*, which while it fertilizes the soil, renders the adjacent scenery truly picturesque. The sides of the hills are rugged, and in many places covered with beautiful and thriving plantations. The small village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the old road from Dundee to Cupar; about 5 miles from the latter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the harbour of Balmerino on the Tay. Population in 1796, 869.

KILMARNOCK; a town of Ayrshire, seated in a valley, on each side of a rivulet, which is a tributary stream of the *Irvine*. It is very irregularly built, few of the streets being laid out on a fixed plan; it is a burgh of barony, governed by 2 bailies, and a council of 12 of the merchants, and the deacons of the 5 incorporated trades. The first charter in its favour, was granted to Thomas Lord Boyd, in 1591, which was renewed and amplified by a charter to William Earl of Kilmarnock, in 1672, and ratified by act of parliament the same year. Upon the attainder of that family, the superiority of the burgh became vested in the crown. The town possesses great property and extensive commonties, through the munificence of the Boyd family. Kilmarnock is one of the principal manufacturing towns in Ayrshire, and carries on a considerable trade in making of carpets, serges, and other woollen cloths; and in saddlery, leather, &c. to the average annual amount of nearly 90,000l. In 1792, the town contained 5670 inhabitants. The parish of Kilmarnock extends about 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, along the banks of the river *Irvine*. The surface is level, having in general a gentle declivity towards the S.; the soil is deep, strong, and fertile, inclining to moss on the northern borders; along the banks of the *Irvine* are some fine rich holms: the greater part is enclosed, and highly cultivated. The Marchioness of Titchfield, Countess of Loudon, and Col. Crawford of *Crawfordland*, are the principal proprietors, of which the last resides at his beautiful seat near the town. *Dean-castle*, about half a mile N. E. from the town, is a very ancient edifice, formerly the residence of the noble and unfortunate family of Kilmarnock. In 1735, it was entirely destroyed by fire, and still remains in the same desolate condition; a monument of fallen grandeur and magnificence. In one of the areas of the town, stands a stone pillar of elegant workmanship, erected to the memory of an English Lord Soules, who was killed on the spot, in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Boyd. There is an extensive coal work about half a mile S. W. of the town; and, in other places, coal is to be found. In 1792, the parish contained 6776 inhabitants.

KILMARONOCK; a parish in Dumbartonshire, about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. It is watered by the river *Endrick*, the windings of which, through a beautiful plain of 3000 acres, with the house and extensive policies of *Buchannan*, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, on its banks, present to the traveller a most picturesque landscape, which is further increased by the view of *Loch Lomond*, its numerous islands, and the distant hills towering to the clouds. On the banks of the river, the soil is a deep rich loam, favourable either for pasture or tillage: on the rising ground it gradually degenerates into a muir or moss. There are the remains of 2 Romish chapels; and at *Catter*, the property of the Duke of Montrose, is a large artificial mound of earth, where, in ancient times, the baronial courts were held, near to which the Dukes of Lennox had a residence, of which there is not now the smallest vestige remaining. The castle of *Kilmaronock*, the property of Robert M'Goune, Esq. of *Mains*, and the castle of *Batturret*, the property of George Haldane, Esq. of *Gleneagles*, both in ruins, appear to have been formerly very magnificent edifices. In 1793, the population was 820.

KILMARTIN; a parish in Argyllshire, of an oblong figure, 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, lying on the W. coast of Argyllshire, and bounded on the E. for 6 miles by *Loch Ow*. In the S. W. corner, the surface is rather hilly than mountainous, with arable and pasture grounds

intermixed, and the soil is light and early. In the N. E. end the surface is more rugged, but in the valleys there are also extensive fields of arable land. Here the soil is deep, but the crops uncertain, owing to the elevated and exposed situation. The valley in which the church and village of Kilmartin are situated, is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands; the rocks, covered on each side with lofty trees to their summit, form a picturesque scene; and the luxuriance of the wood shews that planting of every kind thrives well. Through this vale is the line of road from Kintyre to Fort William, on which the village is a stage, with a commodious inn. *Loch Crinan* is the principal harbour, not only in this parish, but also on the western coast of Argyllshire: it was this circumstance which induced it to be preferred for the canal across the isthmus, though longer by 3 or 4 miles than the isthmus of Tarbert. That navigable canal, now fortunately completed, by opening a communication from Loch Fyne to the Atlantic, will be attended with the greatest advantage to this part of the kingdom; the western coasts will be supplied with coal from the ports of the Frith of Clyde, without subjecting the vessels to the long and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Kintyre, and it will invite the inhabitants to follow industrious pursuits, to which they have hitherto been strangers. There is a rich copper mine, which has been wrought for some years. Limestone is abundant, and there are many *schistic* rocks, which bear impressions of vegetable substances. In 1793, the population was 1537.

KILMAURS; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, interspersed with gentle eminences, which are generally covered with clumps of plantation, and, while they vary the appearance, render the scene highly picturesque. The soil is in most places a deep clay, and in many parts a rich loam, highly fertile, and every part is arable, and well enclosed. It is every where adorned with country seats; of which *Craig*, the seat of Mr. Morrice, and *Carmel Bank*, the seat of Mr. Cunningham, are the chief. *Busby-castle*, the property of the Marchioness of Titchfield, is now unroofed, and falling to ruin. The parish is watered by several rivulets, which are employed in working machinery. The town of Kilmaurs is a burgh of barony, erected by James V. at the instance of the Earl of Glencairn. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, having a S. exposure; and consists of one handsome street, with a small town-house, and spire in the middle; it is governed by 2 bailies, annually elected by the majority of portioners in the town; it formerly carried on a considerable trade in cutlery, there being at one time no fewer than 30 employed in that branch in the town. The knives were so much famed, that a *Kilmaur's whittle* became proverbial. Kilmaurs is only 2 miles distant from Kilmarnock, and gives title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Glencairn. The parish is well supplied with coal, of which there are several excellent pits in the neighbourhood of the town. In 1793, the parish contained 1147 inhabitants, of which 514 resided in the burgh.

KILMENY; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of *Ilay*, united to KILLARROW.

KILMORACK; a parish in Invernesshire, extending about 60 miles in length from E. to W. and from 10 to 30 miles in breadth; lying on the *Beaulie*, and exhibiting every variety of surface, scenery, and soil. There are many lakes; but one, in particular, deserves to be mentioned, as being the only one which exhibits the same phenomenon in Britain. "The name of this lake," says the rev. Mr. Fraser, in his statistical report, "is *Lochan Uain*, or the Green lake; it is upon the Chisholms' property, about 40 miles W. of the village of Beaulie, surrounded by mountains as high as any in Scotland; the most southerly of these, and the highest, is called *Maum-Shoudhil*. This lake is constantly, both in summer and winter, covered with ice; but, in the middle of June, when the sun is vertical, a very little of the ice in the center of the lake is dissolved." On the summits of many of the mountains are seen the ruins of watch-towers, and there are many druidical cairns and temples. The only ruin of consequence is the priory of Beaulie,

founded in 1230. In 1797, the population was 2318; decreaſe 512 ſince 1755.

KILMORE; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to KILBRIDE; both ſituated in the diſtrict of Lorn, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, comprehending the iſland of KERERA. The form of the continental part is nearly circular, about 6½ miles in diameter. The country is hilly, but the hills are low, and covered with heath; the valleys are almoſt all arable, but, like moſt parts of Argyllſhire, little is cultivated. There is a conſiderable lake in the pariſh, called *Lochnell*, from which a ſmall rivulet diſcharges itſelf into *Loch Feachan*, an arm of the ocean. The coaſt is of a ſemicircular figure, and including creeks and bays, is nearly 20 miles in extent. In general, it is high and rocky, poſſeſſing, however, two excellent harbours; one at the village of *Oban*, and another at *Dunſtaffnage*; beſides two in the iſland of *Kerera*. There are three ferries, viz. *Connel ferry*, over *Loch Etive*; *Port Kerera*, between the mainland and that iſland; and *Mull ferry*, between the latter and the iſland of Mull. There are ſeveral volcanic appearances on the coaſt, particularly the pudding-ſtone rocks near the village of Oban. There are ſeveral remarkable caves, one of which extends farther than any one has ventured to penetrate. In 1792, the population was 1886, being an increaſe of 686 ſince 1755.

KILMORICH; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to LOCH-GOIL-HEAD. Vide LOCH-GOIL-HEAD and KILMORICH.

KILMORY; a pariſh in the county of Bute and iſle of Arran; extending 30 miles in length, in a ſemicircular form. The ſea coaſt is rugged and bold, and the ſurface is uneven and hilly. *Beinnbharfhionn*, the higheſt hill, has its top covered with ſnow the greater part of the year. The ſoil is partly gravelliſh, clay, and moſſy; and produces only light crops of oats, barley, &c. and ſmall quantities of flax. *Loch Earſay* is a conſiderable lake, nearly in the center of the iſland. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 3259.

KILMUIR; a pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, ſituated at the northern extremity of the iſle of Sky. It extends 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The inhabited part of the country, along the coaſt, is flat, with gently riſing eminences, affording excellent paſture; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The ſoil is a deep fertile clay; but the reaping of the produce is rather uncertain, on account of the variableneſs of the climate. The extent of ſea coaſt is upwards of 30 miles, poſſeſſing many ſafe harbours. The ſhores are in general high and rocky, and, towards the N. point, terminate in a lofty promontory, called *Huniſh*, near which is a dangerous and rapid current. The harbour of *Duntulm* is the ſafeſt in the iſland, near which are the ruins of the ſuperb caſtle of the ſame name, the ancient reſidence of the Macdonald family. There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands on the coaſt, ſome of which are inhabited by a family to look after the ſheep which paſture on them: their names are *Tulm*, *Fladaawhein*, *Altivaig*, *Flada*, and *Froda*. In the mountains there is a ſingular concealed valley, ſurrounded on all ſides by high rocks, and acceſſible only in 3 or 4 places; the valley appears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houſes on account of invaſion, and is ſo capacious as to hold conveniently 4000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of water, called *Loch Shiant*, "the ſacred lake," long famed as a cure for many ailments; and, near the church, is a weak chalybeate. In 1793, the population was 2065.

KILMUIR EASTER; a pariſh ſituated partly in the county of Roſs, and partly in that of Cromarty; about 10 miles long, and on an average 4½ broad. It is delightfully ſituated on the Frith of Cromarty, commanding a finely variegated proſpect of the peninſula of Cromarty, enlivened by the veſſels which enter the bay. The ſhore is flat, and the ſoil ſandy, but, even in the drieſt ſummer, tolerably fertile; farther from the coaſt, the ſoil becomes black and moſſy; very retentive of moiſture, and rather unfavourable for vegetation; the back grounds extend into that barren muiry diſtrict, termed *Alirdneanach*, which extends through the middle of the peninſula. *Balnagown*, the ſeat of Sir Charles Roſs, is an elegant manſion, ſurround-

ed by extenſive plantations. *New Tarbat*, once the beautiful reſidence of the Earls of Cromarty, has fallen to ruin from neglect. *Delny*, once the ſeat of the Earls of Roſs, is alſo in ruins: near this laſt are the remains of a chapel, which, till lately, was uſed as a burial place. There is an extenſive bed of ſhells on the coaſt, of which a quick lime of excellent quality is prepared. Population in 1791, 1975.

KILMUIR WESTER and SUDDY; an united pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, now more generally termed KNOCK-BAIN. Vide KNOCK-BAIN.

KILNINIAN; a pariſh in Argyll-ſhire, in the iſland of Mull. It is in the form of a peninſula, lying in the N. W. extremity of the iſland, and extending 12 miles in length, and nearly of the ſame breadth, containing about 55,000 acres. To it belong the inhabited iſles of *Ulva*, *Gometra*, *Little Colonſay*, and *STAFFA*; and the ſmall uninhabited cluſter called the *Treiſnijh*, or *Treſhunijh* iſles. The general appearance is hilly; but the arable land, which lies on the coaſt, has a good ſoil, and is tolerably fertile. It has an excellent harbour at *Tobermory*, where a village of the ſame name has been lately erected by the Britiſh Society for improving the coaſts and encouraging the fiſheries. At *Aros*, on the ſound of Mull, there is alſo a harbour; and near it a large caſtle, which has been ſtrongly fortified, and is ſaid to have been for ſome time the reſidence of the Lords of the Iſles. In 1793, the pariſh contained 3281 inhabitants; increaſe 691 ſince 1755.

KILNINVER; a pariſh in Lorn, in Argyliſhire, united with the pariſh of KILMELFORT, forming together nearly a ſquare of 12 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the ſound of *Mull*, and has a conſiderable extent of ſea coaſt along *Loch Feachan* and *Loch Melfort*, two arms of the ſea which interſect it. The lower parts of the pariſh are ſmooth, with a gentle declivity to the ſea, and conſiſt of a light loamy ſoil, yielding, in favourable ſeaſons, good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The upper diſtrict is hilly and mountainous, covered with extenſive natural foreſts and plantations. In this hilly diſtrict lie two conſiderable lakes, *Loch Seammadale* and *Loch Traliz*, from whence iſſue the rivers *Euchar* and *Oude*, running through the pariſh to diſcharge themſelves into the ſound of Mull. In 1793, the number of inhabitants, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of the rev. Mr. P. Campbell, was 1178.

KILPATRICK (NEW, or EAST); a pariſh ſituated partly in the county of Stirling, and partly in that of Dumbarton; diſjoined from OLD KILPATRICK about the end of the 17th century. The river *Kelvin* runs through the pariſh, and the great canal is carried over that river by an aqueduct bridge of 4 arches, each 50 feet wide; (vide KELVIN.) The ſoil is clay, and difficult of culture; and the old ſyſtem of agriculture is generally followed: the principal crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and ſown graſſes. The only village is *Millguy*, which contains about 200 inhabitants. There are 6 bleachfields, 8 mills, 4 of which are for corn, 1 for ſnuff, and 1 for paper. There are ſeveral pits of coal, and an extenſive lime work, at which 3000 chalders are annually burnt. The population in 1793, was about 1700, being an increaſe of 310 ſince 1755.

KILPATRICK (OLD, or WEST); a pariſh in Dumbartonſhire, ſeated on the N. bank of the *Clyde*, 10 miles below Glaſgow. It is 8 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The ſurface is partly flat, and partly hilly and mountainous; in many places covered with heath and natural wood. The ſoil of the arable land is moſtly thin, ſandy, and gravelliſh; but it is in ſome places clay, on a tilly bottom. Beſides the crops uſual in other parts of the neighbourhood, the hilly grounds of Old Kilpatrick are remarkable for their property of fattening black cattle and ſheep. The local advantages of this pariſh; its waterfalls, its excellent roads, its vicinity to Glaſgow, render it a proper ſituation for manufactures; and ſeveral, on a very extenſive plan, have been eſtabliſhed in it. In 1791, there were 2 printfields, 1 bleachfield, 1 paper manufactory, 1 woollen ditto (the firſt of the kind in Scotland), and 1 iron work; which, together, employed 1043 perſons, beſides 280 from other pariſhes. The Roman wall built by Antoninus, terminated at *Dunglas*, in this pariſh, and the veſtiges of it are ſtill diſcernible in many parts; there are alſo ſeveral Roman camps,

particularly on the hill of *Duntocher*. Coal and limeſtone are abundant; and freeſtone, of the beſt quality, is found in many places. Many of the hills, in particular the *Promontory* of *Dunglas*, exhibit baſaltic columns. The caſtle of Dunglas, ſituated on that promontory, above the Clyde, was once a Roman ſtation, and in the days of Oliver Cromwell, a place of conſiderable ſtrength; from its ſituation, well calculated to command the entrance of the Clyde. It was blown up in the year 1640 by the treachery of an Engliſh boy, page to the Earl of Haddington, who, with many perſons of high rank, was deſtroyed; it is now in ruins, and forms a picturesque ſcene in the approach to Dumbarton. In 1791, the pariſh contained 2452 inhabitants.

KILRENNEY; a royal borough in Fifeſhire, on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Forth. It owes its charter of erection to King James VI. who had a particular regard for the ſmall fiſhing towns on the coaſt of Fife. The town has decreaſed very much ſince the Union, and more particularly ſo ſince the decay of the fiſhing on the coaſt; it is now a paltry village, ſtill poſſeſſing parliamentary repreſentation, under the influence of Sir John Anſtruther. The pariſh extends in a circular form, having a diameter of about 2 miles. The coaſt is one continued ridge of rocks, with 2 ſmall creeks, where veſſels are perfectly ſecure at the harbour of Kilrenney, and the port of *Cellardykes*, formerly a large fiſhing ſtation, but now reduced to a few houſes. Population in 1792, 1086.

KILSPINDIE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, lying partly in the Carſe of Gowrie, and partly amongſt the Stormont hills, about half way betwixt Perth and Dundee. It is of an oblong form, about 5 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. The hills are barren, and covered with heath; but the hollows or glens are pleaſant, and fertile in a high degree: towards the low ground the land is exceedingly well cultivated; and the carſe lands, like the reſt of that fertile diſtrict, produces luxuriant crops. In the village of RAIT is the *half-way* houſe, on the old road from Perth to Dundee. In 1791, the population, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 718; decreaſe 110 ſince 1755.

KILSYTH; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, lying in the ſouthern extremity of the county; about 7 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. The general appearance is bleak, rugged, and elevated, commanding a proſpect of 16 counties in an extent of 1200 ſquare miles. The *Carron* and *Kelvin* are the principal rivers; and one of the reſervoirs for the great canal is in this pariſh, which covers above 70 acres: there are ſeveral copious ſprings, one of which is impregnated with ſulphureous hydrogen gaz, ſimilar to St. Bernard's well near Edinburgh. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, and yields excellent crops of oats, barley, beans, and potatoes. By a well atteſted experiment, made by Robert Graham, Eſq. of *Tamrawer*, in 1762, 1 peck of potatoes produced 264 pecks. The village of *Kilſyth* is a conſiderable manufacturing place, on the old road from Glaſgow to Edinburgh; lying equidiſtant 15 miles from Glaſgow, Falkirk, Hamilton, and Stirling, which makes it a convenient ſtage from all theſe towns; it has lately increaſed greatly, owing to the advantageous terms of feu held out by the proprietor Sir Archibard Edmonſtone, Bart. of Duntreath, under whoſe ſuperiority it is a burgh of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market, and 4 annual fairs; it formerly gave title of Viſcount to the unfortunate family of Livingſtone, attainted in 1715 for attachment to the houſe of Stuart. In the burial-place of this family are the bodies of the laſt Lady Kilſyth, and her infant ſon, embalmed, and in a ſtate of perfect preſervation. "The mineralogy of this pariſh," ſays the rev. Mr. Rennie, in his ſtatiſtical report, "would fill a volume, and might engage the attention of the natural hiſtorian for a life-time." Coal abounds, and ironſtone is found in every part of the pariſh: of the latter, the moſt remarkable are the iron balls, *geodes* or *ſeptaria*, found on beds of ſoft *ſchiſtus*, lying in ſeemingly regular ſtrata, but at unequal and irregular depths. The balls of each ſtratum are generally the ſame ſize, but thoſe of the upper ſtratum are ſmaller than thoſe immediately below: they afford a great quantity of iron. There are other mines of iron, from which the Carron Company are furniſhed with

upwards of 5000 tons in the year. Immediately under the lower ſtratum of the bank, in which the collection of *ſeptaria* is lodged, is a fine ſtratum of limeſtone, in which ſhells, *entrochi*, &c. in great variety, can be diſtinctly ſeen. About 80 years ago, a vein of copper was wrought near *Corri*, by orders of the York Building Company, but was afterwards given up. Mr. Raſpe the mineralogiſt examined the drift, and found veins of cawk, or amorphous ſulphat of *barytes*; in ſome places thinly ſcattered with grains of copper ore: he was of opinion, that the vein might be wrought to great advantage. Not far from this mine, he found ſpecimens of red and yellow jaſper, and nodules of porphyry and agates, which received a high poliſh, and were extremely beautiful, and fit for the lapidary. A hill, near the middle of the pariſh, exhibits a fine ſpecimen of baſaltic columns. In *Garrel* glen is a quarry of the fineſt white freeſtone, lying upon a bed of coal: many of the coal ſtalks penetrate the freeſtone, and leave on it ſpecimens of impreſſions of delicate parts of vegetables, of a beautiful appearance. In 1795, the population, as ſtated by the rev. Mr. Rennie, in his report to Sir John Sinclair, was 2450; increaſe 1055 ſince 1755.

KILTARLITY; a mountainous pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, formed by the union of the pariſhes of *Kiltarlity* and *Conveth*. It is 30 miles in length, and about 6 broad, containing 180 ſquare miles, or 91,638 Scots acres; of which 3000 are arable, the ſame extent under meadow graſs, and the remainder under wood and heath. There are 3 principal lakes, viz. *Loch Bruiach*, *Loch Gorm*, and *Loch Neattie*; and it is watered by the river *Beaulie*, and the 3 ſtreams which form it. On theſe are erected various kinds of machinery; and they all contain ſalmon. The fiſhing of the *Beaulie* is let to a company in Perth, at 631l. ſterling *per annum*. There are ſeveral elegant manſion-houſes, of which *Beaufort*, the ſeat of the Hon. Alexander Frazer of Lovat, and *Belladrom*, the ſeat of Colonel Frazer, are the moſt remarkable. A few druidical temples, an ancient watch-tower and a vitrified fort, are to be ſeen here. In 1793, the population was 2494; increaſe 531 ſince 1755.

KILTEARN; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, on the N. ſide of the Frith of Cromarty, extending 6 miles in length; its breadth is various, but the cultivated land extends 2 miles from the ſea, while the mountainous and Highland diſtrict lies 5, 10, or even 15 miles farther N. This laſt diſtrict is, for the moſt part, wild and uncultivated, conſiſting of high mountains, with rapid rivulets running in the glens, and interſperſed with extenſive tracts of muir and moſſy ground. The river *Skiack* waters this part, upon the banks of which are upwards of 200 acres of arable and meadow ground. Along the coaſt the pariſh is arable, and exhibits a rich and beautiful appearance: the fields are regularly enclоſed, and ſeveral large and elegant gentlemens ſeats are ſeen, ſurrounded with thriving plantations, of all kinds of trees. About 5-ſixths of the pariſh belongs to the family of Munro of Fowlis, a family long diſtinguiſhed for the military characters it has produced. Sir Henry Munro, who died in 1781, was ſaid to have been the 22d Baron of Fowlis, who had enjoyed the eſtate of Kiltearn by regular lineal deſcent. *Benuaiſh*, the moſt lofty mountain in the pariſh, is conſtantly covered with ſnow; and the *redendo* from the family of Fowlis for the tenure of the foreſt of *Uaiſh*, is the payment of a ſnow-ball to his Majeſty on any day of the year, if required; and, it is ſaid, that a quantity of ſnow was actually ſent to the Duke of Cumberland in the ſummer of 1746, when at Inverneſs, to cool his wine. Beſides the river *Skiack*, there are ſeveral other rivers, which take their riſe from lakes amongſt the mountains, and deſcend to the ſea with aſtoniſhing rapidity, forming ſeveral remarkable caſcades. There are very flattering indications of coal in the diſtrict; but, though ſeveral attempts have been made, no vein of conſequence has been diſcovered. Several of the hills contain lead ore; and ſhell marl, of a rich quality, is abundant. Near the houſe of *Clyne* is a remarkable piece of antiquity, which plainly appears to have been uſed by the druids as a place of worſhip; it is of an oval figure, formed with large ſtones ſet upright, ſimilar, though on a ſmaller ſcale, to the celebrated temple of *Stonehenge*

in Wiltſhire. There are ſeveral circular cairns and *tumuli*, and the remains of 5 or 6 ancient chapels. Population in 1791, 1616.

KILVICEUEN; a pariſh in the iſland of Mull, united to KILFINICHEN. Vide KILFINICHEN.

KILWINNING; a conſiderable town and pariſh in Ayrſhire. The town is ſituated 5 miles N. N. W. of Irvine, and contains 1260 inhabitants. It is noted for the ſeat of the firſt maſon lodge in Scotland, from whence all the other lodges have taken their riſe: this was eſtabliſhed about the middle of the 12th century, by the architect and maſons who came over from the Continent, to aſſiſt in the building of the famous monaſtery which was erected here. Archery was alſo early eſtabliſhed at Kilwinning, and a prize is ſtill ſhot for annually, by the burgeſſes of the town. The pariſh of Kilwinning is 9 miles in length, and, in many places, of the ſame breadth. The ſurface riſes gently from the S. and W. to the N. and E. and is beautifully diverſified with many riſing grounds; the tops of which, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, are covered with plantations. The whole is encloſed with hedges and ditches, and agriculture is much attended to. The pariſh is watered by the *Garnoch* river, and the *Lugton*, one of its tributary ſtreams. *Eglintoun-caſtle*, the ſeat of the family of Eglintoun for upwards of 400 years, is in this pariſh; it is ſurrounded with plantations and pleaſure grounds, containing 2000 Scots acres, laid out in the fineſt ſtyle. The ruins of the monaſtery of Kilwinning is ſituated about a mile from the town; it was founded in 1140 by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Cunningham, for monks of the Tyronenſian order, and dedicated to *St. Winning*; it was deſtroyed at the reformation, and the only entire remains of this ancient and magnificent monaſtery are a ſteeple and gable of the church, which were lately repaired at a conſiderable expence by the Earl of Eglintoun. Freeſtone and limeſtone are found in great abundance, and of the fineſt quality; and no pariſh in Scotland is better ſupplied with coal. In 1793, it contained 2360 inhabitants; a decreaſe of 181 ſince 1755.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the county of MEARNS, is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenſhire; on the E. by the ocean; and on the S. and W. by the county of Angus. Its form is triangular, having the point towards the S. E.; its length along the coaſt is about 30 miles, and its greateſt breadth is nearly 20. It is ſaid to have received the name of *Mearns* from a brother of Kenneth II. called *Mernia*, at the ſame time that *Æneas* gave the name of *Angus* to the ſouthern diſtrict of the province of *Horeſtia*. But Camden is inclined to ſuppoſe, that it retains the name of the old inhabitants, the *Kernicones* of Ptolemy; it being common for the Britiſh to change the V into M, in forming the name of a country. The name of Kincardine is derived from a ſmall village in the pariſh of Fordoun, which was anciently the county town; but the courts were removed to *Stonehaven*, by an act paſſed in the reign of James VI. and they ſtill remain in that town. The ſea coaſt is partly flat, and partly rocky, riſing inwards to a fine level country, about 100 or 150 feet above the level of the ſea, and interſected by numerous ſtreams, the *Bervie*, *Cowie*, *Carron*, and divided from Angus by the *North Eſk*. A part of the Grampian ridge runs through the county, forming the N. ſide of the *How*, or *Hollow* of the *Mearns*, the N. eaſtern extremity of *Strathmore*, that great vale, which extends from Stonehaven in the N. E. to the diſtrict of Cowal in Argyllſhire on the S. W. directly acroſs the kingdom. S. of the Grampians, the ſurface is in general fertile; and, ſince the late improvements in agriculture have been introduced into this diſtrict, the appearance has been greatly improved. The N. W. part of the ſhire is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for paſture. Kincardineſhire contains only one royal borough, viz. INVERBERVIE or BERVIE; but there are ſeveral populous towns and villages, of which *Stonehaven*, *John's-haven*, and *Laurence-kirk*, are the chief; the latter, from an inconſiderable village, has by the judicious and liberal exertions of the late Lord Gardenſtone, become a handſome little town, with conſiderable manufactures. There are many fine manſions in the county, particularly at *Burn*, built by the late

Lord Adam Gordon; *Arbuthnot*, the ſeat of Viſcount Arbuthnot; *Urie*, the ſeat of Mr. Barclay, the birth-place of the famous apologiſt for the Quakers; *Criggie*, the ſeat of Mr. Scott; *Benholme-caſtle*, the ſeat of Mr. Robertſon Scott; *Lauriſton*, the ſeat of Mr. Brand, &c. and it poſſeſſes ſeveral veſtiges of antiquity at *Dunottar-caſtle*, *Fenella's-caſtle*, the *Kame* of *Mathers*, &c. In many places there are fine quarries of limeſtone, particularly in the pariſh of Eccleſgreig and Laurence-kirk. In the pariſh of Arbuthnot, and on the ſhore near *St. Cyrus*, pebbles and fine jaſpers are found. The county is divided into 19 parochial diſtricts which, by the returns made to Sir John Sinclair in 1790-8, contained 26,799 inhabitants, being an increaſe of 2453 ſince 1755. The valued rent is 74,921l. 1s. 4d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 38,500l. ſterling.

KINCARDINE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated in the ſtrath of Monteith. It is of a triangular figure, 10 miles in length, from the confluence of the rivers *Forth* and *Teith*, to its S. weſtern extremity; from thence to the N. W. extremity, 12 miles; and its weſtern border meaſures 7 miles. It is ſurrounded on all ſides, except the S. by lofty mountains; on the N. and W. by the Grampians: on the E. are the Ochils, towering with their lofty ſummits amongſt the clouds. It contains ſomewhat more than 6000 acres, of which 4000 are *carſe* lands, lying along the *Forth*, and the remainder *dry field*, along the *Teith*. Of the former, only one half is arable; the other half being covered by the moſs of Kincardine. The appearance of this diſtrict is a dead flat, with a rich blue clay ſoil, beyond any depth that has been examined, and intermixed with numerous thin beds of ſhells, particularly of oyſters. The dry field riſes gently from the carſe on one hand, and from the *Teith* on the other; the ſoil is a light loam, on a tilly bottom, but much encumbered with large nodules of whin or puddingſtone. Beſides the *Teith* and *Forth*, the pariſh is watered by the ſmall river *Goody*, which runs through its whole length. Agriculture has been much attended to of late years, and enclоſures are become very general; but the greateſt exertions that have been made in the way of improvement, has been the clearing the *moſs* of *Kincardine*, on the eſtate of Blair-Drummond. This moſs (as before mentioned) originally covered 2000 acres, in the upper parts of which there are from 6 to 12 feet of moſs; in the lower parts about 3. It lies upon a bed of clay, ſimilar to the reſt of the carſe, and the great object of the late Lord Kames, and his ſon Mr. Drummond Home, the preſent proprietor, was to waſh or float away the moſs from the ſurface of the clay, which has been done to a very conſiderable extent, by raiſing the waters of the *Teith* by a large water wheel (on the principle of the Perſian wheel), of which a particular account is given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This water, flowing in the trenches dug through the moſs, conveys to the *Forth* the moſs thrown into it by the labourers, abſolutely blackening the ſtream with the rich vegetable mould thus carried off. In this way, upwards of 400 acres have been cleared, and ſettled by a number of families of induſtrious Highlanders; and the ground, which had lain waſte and unprofitable for ages, contained in 1796, 102 houſes, 764 perſons, 201 cows, and 54 horſes and carts. This Herculean labour (for ſo it may well be termed), in the opinion of many might have been ſpared, and the rich mould, as well as the dung of the Augean ſtable, converted to a much better uſe, than by ſending a river through it to waſh it off the ground. It would be foreign to our purpoſe to enter minutely into the means of improving moſs lands; but we refer to a treatiſe on that ſubject, by a Mr. Smith of *Swindrig-muir*, near Beath, in Ayrſhire, who has found by experiments, that nothing more is neceſſary, than to cut ſmall drains in the moſs, and afterwards to mix the upper ſurface with a quantity of quick lime, which not only conſolidates it in a ſurpriſing manner, but will produce the firſt year almoſt any crop; and the ſoil thus formed is almoſt inexhauſtible, from the quantity of vegetable matter which it contains, convertible by the freſh application of lime into the food of plants. Such is the effect of lime in conſolidating moſs, aided by draining, that, though

in ſome of Mr. Smith's experiments, before theſe operations, it would not bear a dog; often after the ſecond, and always after the third year, it can be ploughed and harrowed by horſes, and the crops taken off by carts; and, at the end of 5 or 6 years, if it be laid out in graſs, cattle may paſture, without breaking or poaching it. The potatoes raiſed on moſs lands are ſaid to be more free from blemiſh than any other, and are always preferred for planting again, to thoſe grown on other ſoils. There are two villages in the pariſh of Kincardine, viz. *Norrieſtown*, and *Thorn-hill*, now nearly united, and containing, in 1792, 626 inhabitants. *Blair-Drummond*, the ſeat of Mr. Drummond Home, is an elegant houſe, ſurrounded with extenſive plantations of various kinds of trees, of which the *larix* has throve particularly well. In 1792, the population, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of the rev. Mr. Tait, was 2068, being an increaſe of 818 ſince 1755.

KINCARDINE; a hilly pariſh in the counties of Roſs and Cromarty, above 30 miles in length: at its E. end it is very narrow, but it gradually widens, till at the weſtern extremity, where the great foreſt of Balnagown is ſituated, it is 20 miles in breadth. It conſiſts of ſtraths or glens, in which run ſeveral ſmall rivulets, and of mountains of great extent, covered with fine ſoft heath, and affording excellent ſheep walks. The coaſt of the Frith of Dornoch, which bounds the pariſh on the N. and E. is flat and ſandy, affording ſafe harbours for ſmall veſſels. There are ſeveral ſalmon fiſhings on the Frith, and on the waters of the *Oigeal* and *Carron*, belonging to Sir Hector Munro, Sir Charles Roſs, and Mr. Roſs of *Invercarron*. Seals are abundant in the Frith; wild deer, roes, otters, badgers, and a variety of wild fowl, abound in the hills. The village of Kincardine is ſituated on the coaſt, with a ſmall harbour, about 14 miles W. of Tain; is excellently adapted for manufactures, being near two great corn countries, and having the advantage of water carriage. *Janet M'Leod*, the celebrated faſting woman, mentioned by Mr. Pennant, was alive in 1791, when, according to Mr. Gallie, "ſhe was 60 years of age, and took no nouriſhment, but a little of the thinneſt gruel, or ſome ſuch light aliment, which was received through the aperture made by breaking two of her fore teeth, for the purpoſe of feeding her." In this pariſh is ſituated the mountain of *Craigchonichan*, where the gallant Marquis of Montroſe fought his laſt battle, and was defeated by Colonel Strachan. *Knockbirny*, a hill which divides this pariſh from *Affint*, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and, on *Cairnchuichnaig*, topazes, ſimilar to thoſe of *Cairngorm*, have been found. In 1791, the population was 1600.

KINCARDINE; a conſiderable town in the pariſh of Tulliallan, in Perthſhire, though almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the county of Clackmannan. It is built upon the banks of the Forth, about 4 miles W. from Alloa, and 22 S. from Perth; it was originally named *Weſt Pans*, from the number of ſalt pans which were wrought in it, amounting in 1780 to 15, though now reduced in number to 2 or 3. The houſes are well built, and the ſtreets regular; and, being built upon the pan aſhes, it has a dry and healthy ſituation. It has a poſt-office, 2 weekly markets, and ſeveral well attended fairs. There is a valuable ſalmon fiſhing in the Forth at this place, by means of cruives. The harbour is commodious; and oppoſite to the town is an excellent roadſtead, where 100 veſſels of any burden may ride in ſafety. Ship-building is carried on to a conſiderable extent, and 9 or 10 veſſels have ſometimes been on the ſtocks at one time, ſome of which were from 200 to 300 tons burden: there were in 1792, 75 veſſels belonging to the town, navigated by 300 ſailors, which are employed in importing wood, iron, flax, &c. from the Baltic; barley from England, and other places; and in exporting coals from the Frith, to Norway, Sweden, and different parts of Europe; and ſome of the veſſels are employed in the Mediterranean and Levant trade, and one is in government ſervice. It is a creek belonging to the Port of *Alloa*. In 1793, it contained about 900 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE; a decayed village in the pariſh of Fordown, in Kincardineſhire; anciently the capital of the county to which it gives its name,

till King James VI. removed the courts to *Stonehaven*, which is now the county town. In 1792, it contained only 73 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, or O'NEAL; a parish in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles long, and 5 broad; containing 5560 acres of arable ground, of which 4600 were under oats; 800 under barley; 560 under potatoes, turnips, and sown grass, valued in all at 9607l. sterling. The hamlet which surrounds the church, is finely situated on the banks of Dee, and commands an extensive prospect up that river towards the Grampian mountains. It is much resorted to as a place of summer retirement for invalids. Mr. Grant of Kincardine has built a neat and commodious mansion-house near the village, which he has sheltered by planting upwards of 300 acres with different kinds of forest trees; there are, besides, about 200 acres more in the parish, covered with plantation. In 1791, the population, by the report to Sir John Sinclair, was 2075.

KINCHARDINE; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to ABERNETHY. Vide ABERNETHY and KINCHARDINE.

KINCLAVEN; a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Stormont, lying upon the S. and W. banks of the river Tay. The soil is mostly thin and sharp, containing great quantities of stones; in the higher muir-lands the soil has a mixture of moss; and round the small village of *Arntully*, it is a rich black loam. The surface is diversified with a few rising grounds, all of which are accessible to the plough. Agriculture is carried on with great propriety. It is ornamented with several coppices of natural woods, of oak, birch, &c. and there are some plantations of firs and other forest trees, generally in a thriving state. The *Tay* has carried away many acres of the finest land, particularly on the estate of Mr. Drummond of *Logie-Almond*: there are several valuable salmon fishings on the same river, within the bounds of the parish. The ruins of *Kinclaven-castle*, on the banks of the *Tay*, shew it to have been formerly a place of considerable strength. Population in 1794, 1150.

KINFAUNS; a parish in Perthshire, at the eastern extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, extending in an irregular figure 5 miles in length, and 2¼ in breadth, and containing 3780 Scots acres, of which 2520 are arable; the remainder, which takes in a part of the hill of Kinnoul, is mostly planted. The soil is various, but in general strong and fertile. The salmon fishings on the Tay, in this parish, are rented at upwards of 3000l. *per annum*. The castle of *Kinfauns*, the seat of Lord Gray, stands on an elevated situation, overlooking the Carse and the *Tay*, which washes that fertile district on the S. In this castle is preserved a large old sword, 5 feet 9 inches long, and 2¼ broad, said to have belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, the friend of Sir William Wallace. In 1793, the population was 628.

KINGARTH; a parish in the county and island of Bute, 7 miles long, and 2 broad, lying in the S. extremity of the island. The soil is light and sandy, but, when properly cultivated, exceedingly fertile. *Mount-Stewart*, the seat of the Earl of Bute, is in this parish, surrounded with beautiful and extensive plantations. Population in 1791, 727; decrease 252 since 1755.

KING EDWARD; anciently called KEN EDAR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending 12 miles in length, and varying from 2 to 5 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the *Deveron*. The surface is flat, but diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is in general dry and gravelly; all the higher grounds are covered with heath, and, except where the soil is exceedingly poor, retain marks of former cultivation. Of 14,000 Scots acres which it contains, 6482 are under culture; 4402 muir and pasture; 1982 moss; and the remainder covered with plantations. The village of *Newbyth* was begun to be feued in 1764, and contained in 1793, about 200 inhabitants. The parish is the property of the Earl of Fife, Mr. Urquhart of *Craigston*, Mr. Urquhart of *Byth*, Mr. Gordon of *Iden*, and Mr. Russel and Mr. Taylor of *Balmad*, all of which, except Lord Fife and Mr. Gordon, reside in the parish. On the post road from Turreff to Banff, stands the ruin of the *castle* of *King Edward*, the ancient seat of the once powerful Cumyn Earl of Buchan; it is of great strength, forti-

fied on all ſides, and ſurrounded with deep ditches. In 1793, the pariſh contained 1577 inhabitants.

KINGHORN; a royal borough in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, nearly oppoſite to Leith, between which towns there are regular paſſage boats. It is impoſſible to determine at what time this town became of conſequence; it is not improbable, that the *Aborigines* of the country would ſettle here for the convenience of fiſhing; and, when Edinburgh became the capital, and the general place of reſort, fiſhermen and ſailors would be induced to take up their reſidence, to ſerve the paſſengers in their way to and from the metropolis. It was inveſted with the privileges of a royal burgh, by King David I. and about that time is ſaid to have been a royal reſidence; and, not many years ago, were to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, which was one of the uſual ſeats of our ancient Scottiſh kings. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill fronting the Forth, and conſiſts of one main ſtreet, interſected by bye-lanes. An ancient building, called *St. Leonard's tower*, in the middle of the town, is uſed as a court-houſe and priſon. The trade is inconſiderable; it has long been famous for thread ſtockings; and, within theſe few years, has been eſtabliſhed a machinery for ſpinning cotton and flax, which promiſes to be ſucceſsful. In 1793, it contained 1118 inhabitants. The pariſh of Kinghorn is about 4 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth, and the iſland of *Inch-Keith* is generally conſidered as belonging to it. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified, and exhibits that variety and gently riſing hills, which form the picturesque and fanciful ſcene which imagination can paint. The ſoil, where capable of culture, is a rich black mould, exceedingly fertile. The coaſt is about 3 miles in extent, and has 2 harbours; one below the town, and the other about half a mile W. at *Pettycur*, for the convenience of the paſſage boats. About half way betwixt the town of *Kinghorn* and *Pettycur*, is a baſaltic rock, running into the ſea, which merits the attention of naturaliſts. There is alſo a mineral ſpring, called *Kinghorn Spaw*, the waters of which were much celebrated by Dr. Anderſon, phyſician to Charles I. who wrote a treatiſe on their nature and properties. Kinghorn gives ſecond title of Earl to the Earl of Strathmore. Population in 1793, 1768; decreaſe 621 ſince 1755.

KINGLASSIE; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, of the form of a parallelogram, 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the river *Leven*, and watered by two of its tributary ſtreams, the *Lochty* and the *Ore*. On the banks of theſe rivulets the ſurface is flat, riſing with a gentle aſcent, and forming two ſmall ridges. The whole of it is arable, but only one third of it is under tillage. The ſoil is partly a deep clay, and partly a light loam, with ſome rich paſture meadows. The village is ſituated on the banks of the Leven, and, in 1791, contained 250 inhabitants. There are many freeſtone quarries; and the coal which is raiſed in this pariſh, is eſteemed the beſt burning coal in Fife. The population in 1771, was 1200; and in 1791, the number of inhabitants was nearly the ſame.

KINGOLDRUM; a pariſh in the county of Forfar, ſituated at the baſe of the Grampian ridge, and comprehending ſeveral of theſe mountains within its limits. It is 7 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth: the ſoil is in general a deep black mould, and on the arable land, which may amount to 3700 acres, excellent crops of oats and barley are often raiſed; and wheat, peaſe, &c. are alſo cultivated with ſucceſs: on the ſummit of the hill called *Schurroch*, there are the veſtiges of a druidical temple; and, on the top of *Catlaw*, elevated 2264 feet above the ſea level, is a large cairn, with marks of fire upon it. The caſtle of *Balfour* is a very ancient Gothic building, belonging to Colonel Fotheringham of Powrie, who is the chief proprietor of the pariſh. In 1793, the population, as ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report of the rev. Mr. Badenach, was about 600; in 1801, the number was 577.

KINGOODIE; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Longforgan, built on the eſtate of Mr. Mylne of Mylnefield, to accommodate the labourers in the quarry of *Kingoodie*. The ſtone of this quarry is of a gray colour, of the kind of freeſtone termed *grainſtone* by mineralogiſts; it is dif-

ficult to work, but is hard and durable to an uncommon degree; ſo much ſo, that the ſteeple or old tower of Dundee, built of this ſtone in 1189, ſcarcely ſhews any appearance of decay; and the houſe of *Caſtle-Huntly*, built in 1452, has ſcarcely a ſtone affected by the weather. It is certainly the beſt ſtone for building in Scotland; and, as it produces ſtones of any ſize, even 50 feet in length by 16 in breadth, and 3 thick; it is much on demand, and carried to a conſiderable diſtance. The number of workmen is about 50 or 60, and, with their families, amount to about 120.

KING'SBARNS; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, about 4 miles ſquare. The ſoil is partly thin and ſandy, and partly a deep, ſtrong, black loam, generally producing good crops. The village of King'sbarns lies 6 miles S. E. of St. Andrews, and contained, in 1791, 467 inhabitants, who are moſtly weavers of oſnaburgs, ſhirtings, &c. for the Dundee market. It is ſaid to have received its name from ſome royal ſtore-houſes, which were erected on the ſpot by King John, when he reſided at a caſtle near half a mile diſtant, the foundations of which were evident ſome years ago. There is a very copious mineral ſpring, containing iron diſſolved by fixed air. Limeſtone abounds in the pariſh; and an excellent quarry has been opened on the eſtate of the Hon. H. Erſkine. In 1791, the population of the pariſh of King'sbarns, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 871.

KING'S-KETTLE: the pariſh of Kettle, in Fifeſhire; ſo called becauſe it formerly belonged to the crown. Vide KETTLE.

KING'S-MUIR; an extenſive tract of wild uncultivated ground, in Fifeſhire, locally ſituated in DENINO pariſh, but acknowledged by no pariſh, *quo ad ſacra*. It contains about 1000 acres, and was originally the property of the crown but given by Charles II. after the Reſtoration, to Col. Borthwick, who had attended him in his exile. It is now entailed on the family of Hanno. A coal work has been wrought for ſome years to great advantage. Within this diſtrict there were in 1791, 153 inhabitants.

KING'S-SEAT; a hill in Perthſhire, on the borders of the pariſhes of Abernyte and Alyth, about a mile E. from Dunſinane hill. Its height has been accurately meaſured by Profeſſor Playfair, and found to be 1238 feet above the level of the ſea at low water.

KINGUSSIE and INCH; an united pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the diſtrict of Badenoch; about 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is moſtly allotted for ſheep paſture, and is, perhaps, more elevated above the ſea, and farther diſtant from the coaſt in every direction, than any pariſh in the kingdom. From this high ſituation, it is cold and damp; it is interſected by the *Spey*, which winds in a number of beautiful curves through a beautiful meadow, interſperſed with alder and birch trees. The meadow is bounded by an elevated ſlope, alſo covered with trees, and behind the ſhaggy and abrupt rocks and mountains, forms a ſcene truly picturesque. There are ſeveral other ſtreams, which ariſe from ſmall lakes in the pariſh, and empty themſelves into the *Spey*. The largeſt lake is *Loch Inch*, from which one of the diſtricts takes its name. The ſoil is a light ſandy loam, in the lower ground mixed with the ſlime depoſited from the river, when it overflows its banks: the whole would be abundantly fertile, if the climate was more mild, and leſs ſubject to ſtorms. It feeds about 7000 ſheep, and a great number of black cattle. There are ſeveral druidical circles, and the appearance of a rectangular encampment, aſcribed to the Romans: a tripod and urn were lately found, which ſeem to favour the idea that that nation had carried their arms far beyond the wall of Antoninus. A mine was opened ſome years ago, and ſome ſpecimens of ore, very rich in ſilver, was dug up; but the work was ſoon diſcontinued, and has never been reſumed. In 1792, the population returned to Sir John Sinclair was 1983.

KINLOCH; a pariſh in Perthſhire, about 9 miles long, and 2½ broad; lying to the weſtward of Blairgowrie. The ſurface is finely diverſified with hill and dale, lakes, rivers, and woods, with gentlemens ſeats; all uniting to render the ſcenery highly beautiful. The lakes are called *Drumelie*, *Rae*, and *Fenzies*, which are the property of Mr. Farquharſon of *Invercauld*, and yield plenty of excellent marl. The

ſoil is in general good, and the crops are barley, oats, artificial graſſes, and potatoes. There is a druidical temple, and an old caſtle, called *Glaſſclure*, the property of Colonel Campbell of *Achalader*. In a muir in the pariſh, are a vaſt number of *tumuli*, called the *Heer Cairns*, ſaid to point out the place of the engagement between Agricola the Roman general, and Galgacus general of the Caledonians. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 372.

KINLOSS; a pariſh in the county of Elgin, ſituated at the head of the bay of Findhorn. It is of a ſquare form, about 3½ miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. The ſurface is exceedingly level, and the ſoil, though various, is tolerably fertile. *Findhorn*, the village at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, is in this pariſh. Population in 1790, 1031.

KINLOSS; a ſmall river in Argyllſhire, which runs into *Loch Ow*, near the mountain of *Cruachan*.

KINNAIRD; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, lately ſuppreſſed, and divided between the pariſhes of *Fernell* and *Brechin*.

KINNAIRD; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated in the Carſe braes of Gowrie, about midway between Perth and Dundee. It extends about 2 miles E. and W. and 3 N. and S. comprehending part of the waſte and uninhabited hilly lands on the N. ſide of the fertile plain. Near the village, around the church, is the old caſtle of *Kinnaird*, the barony lands of which belonged to the noble family of that name, by a grant from one of the Kings of Scotland: from theſe they derived the name and title, though no part is now in their poſſeſſion. Population in 1790, 404.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD; a promontory in Aberdeenſhire, about a mile N. of the town of Frazerburgh; ſuppoſed to be *Promontorium Taixalium* of Ptolomy, being the turning point of the *Æſtuarium Vararis*, or Moray Frith. On the top of it is the caſtle of Kinnaird's Head, built about the year 1600, four ſtories high, and ſtill entire, and in good repair. On the top of this caſtle, a few years ago, a light-houſe was erected, containing 20 lamps with reflectors, which will be of great ſervice in preventing ſhipwrecks on the coaſt; Kinnaird's Head being generally the firſt land made by ſhips coming from the North ſea to the E. coaſt of Scotland, and from the Baltic to the Moray and Pentland Friths. It is alſo taken as a point of departure. The light is ſeen from a great diſtance, by which veſſels are enabled to haul their wind in time, and avoid the danger of a lee-ſhore.

KINNEFF; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine, extending from the mouth of the river *Bervie*, northward, along the coaſt, about 5 miles, and containing 6408 acres, of which two-thirds are arable. The ſurface is interſperſed with riſing grounds, moſtly covered with heath; the ſoil, particularly along the coaſt, is a fine rich loam, mixed with clay, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, barley, beans, peaſe, and ſown graſſes, eſpecially when improved in the modern way by fallow, draining, and lime. The coaſt is bold and rocky, poſſeſſing only two ſmall creeks for boats, at *Caterline* and *Gap-hill*, where two ſmall rivulets diſcharge themſelves into the ocean. The rocks, like the reſt of this part of the coaſt, are of the plumpudding kind, ſome of them aſſuming the appearance of *lava*. There are 3 old caſtles on the coaſt, which have been ſtrongly fortified, both by nature and art. Population in 1790, about 1000.

KINNELL; a pariſh in Angusſhire, containing nearly 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable. The ſoil is various, one part being clay and wet, the other ſandy, and both tolerably fertile. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, flax, turnip, and ſown graſſes. There are ſeveral *tumuli*; and tradition points out the field of a battle fought between the rival clans of Lindſay and Ogilvie, in 1443. The church is diſtant about 6 miles from Aberbrothock, the neareſt town. In 1792, the population, as ſtated by the rev. Mr. Chaplin, in his report to Sir John Sinclair, was 830; increaſe 69 ſince 1755.

KINNELL; a river in Dumfrieſſhire, which falls into the *Annan* near the royal burgh of Lochmaben.

KINNELLAR; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, containing about 4000 acres, and conſiſting of an irregular aſſemblage of hills, which are of inconſiderable elevation, and are either wholly cultivated, or ſuſceptible of cultivation. The ſummits are generally co-

vered with a ſmall plantation of firs, which give beauty to the ſcene, while they afford ſhelter to the country. Agriculture is in a ſtate of tolerable perfection, and the farmers very generally follow the ſyſtems of ſummer fallow and green crops. There are 5 or 6 heritors, of whom only Mr. Leys of *Glaſgow-foreſt*, and Mr. Hog of *Auchronie*, are reſident. Several cairns are ſeen here, and upright ſtones, arranged in an elliptical form, ſuppoſed to have been part of a druidical edifice. Population in 1792, 342.

KINNETTLES; a pariſh in the county of Forfar, nearly a ſquare of 4 miles. The ſoil is clay, variouſly mixed with loam and ſand: the greater part is encloſed and well cultivated, yielding good crops of oats, barley, with ſome wheat and flax. The manſion-houſes of Major Douglas of *Bridgton*, of Mr. Bower of *Kincaldrum*, and of Mr. Simpſon of *Inverighty*, with the pleaſure grounds, give the whole pariſh a delightful appearance. In 1801, the population was 567, being a decreaſe of 53 ſince 1793, when the return was made to Sir John Sinclair.

KINNOUL; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated on the E. ſide of the river Tay, nearly oppoſite to the town of Perth; about 1½ or 2 miles ſquare, containing 3000 acres, of which 700 are covered with plantations. The ſurface is irregular, riſing from the banks of the river to the ſummit of the hill of *Kinnoul*, the elevation of which is 632 feet above the level of the Tay. There is an extenſive and thriving nurſery belonging to the company of Dickſon and Brown, which contains all kinds of fruit trees, &c. which are naturalized to the climate. The village of KINNOUL, commonly called *Bridge-end*, from its local ſituation, at the end of the bridge of PERTH, is a burgh of barony, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul, the ſuperior, and entitled to hold a weekly market, and 4 fairs. Many of the greateſt ornaments and improvements, which have been lately made in the vicinity of Perth, are in this pariſh: numerous gentlemen have erected beautiful ſeats on the ſides of the hill, and the banks of the river; of which *Belle-wood*, the ſeat of Mr. John Young, and *Woodend*, the ſeat of Mr. Moncrieff, are the moſt conſpicuous. The ſalmon fiſhings on the Tay, within this pariſh, are rented by Mr Richardſon of Perth, at 520l. ſterling *per annum*. The ruins of the ancient caſtle of *Kinnoul*, from whence the noble family of Hay take the title of Earl, are ſtill to be ſeen; and, at *Balthayock*, are the remains of an old caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the family of Blair. In the hill of *Kinnoul* is a deep cave, called the *Dragon's hole*, in which, it is ſaid, the celebrated Sir WILLIAM WALLACE was long ſecreted. The hill of Kinnoul is a great mineralogical curioſity, and has been particularly examined by all the touriſts, who have made that ſcience an object of their ſtudy. The greater part of it is compoſed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident: ſome of it is compact, but it is generally full of cells, reſembling the ſlag of an iron foundery; it is very fuſible, and eaſily converted into a glaſs of a blackiſh purple colour: there are many different kinds of the lava, owing to different admixtures; of which Monſ. Faujas de St. Fond enumerates 20. In ſome of the currents of lava are found veins of ſulphat of *barytes*, and there are many large pieces of the ſame mineral in the appearance of what is called cawk: there are many ſpecimens of *zeolite*, and of rock cryſtal; ſome of the latter encruſted with *chalcedony*. Calcareous ſpars are alſo found, and fine ſpecimens of a greeniſh *ſteatites*; but this hill is particularly famous for the fine agates, both of the ribbon and fortification kinds, which are found in great quantities amongſt the rubbiſh, at the foot of the mountain. To the botaniſt alſo, the hill of Kinnoul is not deſtitute of attractions; it abounds with many rare plants; in particular, the *cynoglossum officinale*, or "greater hound's tongue," which, in great abundance, raiſes its mulberry-coloured flowers amongſt the broken pieces of lava on the ſides and at the foot of the hill; the *allium vineale*, or "crow garlic," the *aſplenium ceterach*, or "ſpleenwort," are alſo ſeen in great abundance. In 1795, the population of the pariſh of Kinnoul was 1465; increaſe 302 ſince 1755.

KINPURNIE; a hill in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Meigle, with a fine tower on its ſummit, fitted up as an obſervatory. It is ſituated about 2

miles S. E. of *Belmont-caſtle;* and its height, by accurate barometrical meaſurement, has been found to be 1151 feet above the level of the ſea.

KINROSS-SHIRE is bounded on the N. E., E. and S. by Fifeſhire; and on the other ſides by the county of Perth. It is almoſt circular, and about 30 miles in circumference. The middle part is occupied by the beautiful expanſe of water, *Loch Leven*, and from its banks the ground riſes towards the N. with a gentle declivity; but towards the S. the riſe is more abrupt and rugged. The face of the country has a rich and delightful appearance, and on the ſides of the lake are ſeveral ſeats; of which *Kinroſs-houſe*, the ſeat of Mr. Graham, and *Maryburgh*, the ſeat of Mr. Adam, are the chief. It contains only one town, viz. KINROSS, which is the county town, and is divided into 4 pariſhes, the population of which, in 1791-8, was 5302, being an increaſe of 413 ſince 1755. Kinroſs-ſhire alternately divides with Clackmannanſhire the right of ſending a member to parliament. In the different diſtricts, are abundance of limeſtone and coal; ironſtone is alſo met with. The hills are moſtly compoſed of a coarſe whinſtone, in ſome of the fiſſures of which are ſmall veins of lead ore. The valued rent of the county is 20,192l. 11s. 2d. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at 12,710l. ſterling.

KINROSS, capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, is a ſmall ſtraggling town, pleaſantly ſituated on a plain, at the W. end of *Loch Leven*, upon the great road from Queensferry to Perth, from each of which it is diſtant 15 miles. It was formerly famed for its cutlery manufacture: about 30 years ago that branch employed 30 or 40 hands, but it has declined ſince that time, and is now little known. The preſent manufacture is the coarſe linens, called *fileſias*, of which there is ſtamped on an average, to the value of 118,434l. annually. There are alſo ſome branches of the cotton manufacture, lately introduced. In 1791, it contained 1437 inhabitants. The pariſh of Kinroſs extends about 3 miles in every direction round the town, except towards the E. where *Loch Leven* forms the boundary. The ſurface is flat, and the ſoil partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackiſh loam, on a gravelly bottom. It is watered by 3 ſmall ſtreams, viz. the *North* and *South Quiech*, and the *Gairney*, which pour their ſtreams into the lake. The ſmall iſland, on which ſtands *Loch Leven-caſtle*, is alſo in this pariſh; (vide LOCH LEVEN.) *Kinroſs-houſe*, the property of Mr. Graham, is a large elegant ſtructure, built in 1685, by the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce, for his own reſidence: the old houſe, for many generations the reſidence of the Earls of Morton, was taken down in 1723, but ſome veſtiges of its foundations are ſtill diſcernible. Population, as returned to Sir John Sinclair in 1791, 1839.

KINTAIL; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, is 13 miles long, and in general 6 broad, comprehending 3 diſtricts, viz. the ſide of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glaſletter. The whole is interſected by the arms of the ſea, *Loch Long* and *Loch Duich*, and is wild and mountainous: the chief production is black cattle, of which there are upwards of 1200 in the pariſh. It is the property of Lord Seaforth, and Mr. Chiſholm of *Chiſholm*, and is moſtly inhabited by the clan of M'Rae. The hill of *Tullochard* is elevated to a great height, and is ſeen at a diſtance; (vide TULLOCHARD.) The caſcade of *Glommach*, in *Glenelchaig*, is a remarkable waterfall, rendered more awful from the darkneſs of the impending hills and woods. The caſtle of St. Donan was built in the reign of Alexander II. and demoliſhed in 1791, after the battle of Glenſhiel. In 1792, the population of two of the diſtricts was 840, and the other diſtrict was calculated to make the total inhabitants about 1000.

KINTAIL; a peninſula in the pariſh of Kintail, formed by the arms of the ſea, *Loch Garron* and *Loch Long*. It is the S. W. corner of Roſs-ſhire.

KINTORE; a ſmall borough in Aberdeenſhire, ſeated on the *Don*, about 15 miles W. of the county town. It is a burgh of great antiquity, ſaid to have received its charter from Kenneth Macalpin, about the beginning of the 9th century; but none of its records are extant, of a later date than a charter of confirmation by James V. It is governed by a pro-

voſt, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and a treaſurer; aſſiſted by a council of 8 other of the burgeſſes. The office-bearers are not obliged to be changed; and, accordingly, the Earls of Kintore have been provoſts for about a century paſt. The revenue is ſaid to have been once conſiderable, but is now much diminiſhed. The town is ſmall, but is pretty well built, and has a neat town-houſe and priſon. It contains only about 230 inhabitants, and unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in ſending a member to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the ancient family of Keith. The pariſh of Kintore is nearly 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, gradually riſing from the banks of the *Don* to the hills on its borders; the ſoil alſo gradually becomes of a worſe quality, as it is more removed from the river. The crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. The gentleman's ſeat is *Thainſtone*, the reſidence of Forbes Mitchell, Eſq. There are numerous cairns and *tumuli*, which are ſaid to point out the place where Robert Bruce overtook and deſtroyed the army of Edward I. after the defeat of Cumyn Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. In 1794, the population of the pariſh was 862.

KINTYRE, or CANTYRE; the S. diviſion of Argyllſhire. It is a peninſula lying between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to *Knapdale* at the narrow iſthmus of *Tarbert*; it extends about 35 miles from N. to S. and 7 in breadth, conſiſting partly of low, and partly of high lands; it is chiefly inhabited by the Highlanders, but many of the Low-country men have been invited to ſettle there for the cultivation of the lands; it contains ſeveral villages, but the only town of conſequence is the royal burgh of CAMPBELLTOWN. In former times, when the Lords of the Iſles ruled in all the pomp of royalty, *Kintyre* was reckoned part of their dominions; and we find that, in 1093, to bring it within the compaſs of a royal grant to that powerful chief, he had his barge drawn under ſail acroſs the iſthmus, which unites it to the continent. In 1493, King James IV. offended at the independent, ambitious, and rebellious conduct of the Macdonalds, held a parliament in Kintyre, where he emancipated part of the vaſſals of Macdonald in Argyll, and granted them, *de novo*, charters holding directly of the crown; and, in 1536, to curb more effectually the licenſe, and to ſubdue the haughty ſpirit of the chieftain and his vaſſals, James V. found it neceſſary to make a voyage to the Iſles. During this expedition, the King built, or rather fortified the caſtle of Kilkerran near Campbelltown, and left in it a garriſon, to overawe Macdonald in Kintyre, whoſe caſtle of *Duniveg* ſtood within half a mile of the king's: but the daring chieftain and his followers were not to be thus intimidated. Before the King had got clear of the harbour, they added inſult to rebellion, took the caſtle, and hung the governor on the wall, as a ſignal of their conqueſt. As the troubles of the times, and the weakneſs of government allowed the Macdonalds to commit theſe outrages with impunity, they continued in the ſame courſe, deſpiſing the authority of their ſovereign, till, at length, the laſt miſerable expedient of a weak government was adopted, that of commiſſioning one tribe to chaſtiſe and ſubdue another; with that view, the lordſhip of Kintyre, then in the poſſeſſion of Sir James Macdonald, was granted to the family of Argyll, who, after many a ſtruggle, at length ſucceeded in bringing the Macdonalds to order; and, in the beginning of the 17th century, the grant was ratified by parliament, confirming to that family the perpetual poſſeſſion of Kintyre. The inhabitants are moſtly of the ſirname of Macdonald, Maclachern, Maclean, Mackeay, Macmath, and Campbell; which laſt has been introduced of late years.

KINTYRE (MAOIL, or MULL of); the S. point of the peninſula of Kintyre. It has a light-houſe 235 feet above the ſea at high water, ſituated on the rocks called the *Merchants*; the ſound of Ilay bearing by the compaſs, N. by W. diſtant 27 miles; the S. end of Ilay N. N. W. diſtant 24 miles; the N. end of Rathlin iſland N. W. by W. ½ W.; the Maiden Rocks, S. by W. ½ W. diſtant 14 miles; Copland Light, S. by W. ½ W. diſtant 31 miles.

KIPPEN; a pariſh lying on the S.

bank of the Frith of Forth, but ſituated partly in Perthſhire, and partly in the county of Stirling. It is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. The ſoil is naturally divided into *carſe* and *dry field;* the former lying on the banks of the river, and interſperſed with extenſive moſſes, and the latter occupying the higher grounds. The ſurface of the country preſents a variegated and extenſive proſpect. At the head of the ſtrath ſtands the houſe of *Gartmore*, the ſeat of Mr. Graham; a few miles below, the houſe and policy of *Cardroſs*, the ſeat of Mr. Erſkine, greatly enliven the landſcape; the carſe exhibits a rich and well cultivated country, embelliſhed with numerous farms and gentlemens ſeats; while, in particular places, the ſpots of black moſs, pleaſe, by contraſting the appearance of rude, with cultivated land. Towards the E. the caſtle of Stirling, and the rocks of Craigforth, are diſtinctly ſeen: the hills of Monteith riſe on the N. like an amphitheatre, while the rugged range of Grampians, from *Benlomond* to *Bencleugh*, encompaſſes the whole. It contains 2 villages, viz. *Kippen*, containing 76 families, and *Bucklyvie*, containing 102 families, in 1795. Both have weekly markets, and each has five fairs within the year. Freeſtone and limeſtone are found in the pariſh, but there is no coal within 12 or 15 miles. In 1795, the population was 1777; decreaſe 25 ſince 1755.

KIRKALDY; a royal borough and ſea port in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles E. from Kinghorn. It ſtretches along the foot of a bank, and is properly but one ſtreet, about a mile in length, with a few narrow lanes opening at each ſide: the ſtreet is narrow, ill paved, and exceedingly dirty; and, except a few houſes which have been lately erected, the buildings are mean, awkwardly placed, and conſtructed without regard to uniformity. The town-houſe is a plain building, with a tower and ſpire, ſituated nearly in the middle of the town; and the church, which is in the Gothic ſtyle of architecture, ſtands on an eminence, at the back of the town. The harbour is ſafe, having been conſtructed at a conſiderable expence, and from 30 to 40 veſſels of different ſizes belong to the port. The town is in a thriving ſtate, and, notwithſtanding its unpromiſing appearance, there are few towns of its ſize in Scotland, where a more wealthy and reſpectable ſociety is to be met with. The proſperity of the place is owing to the late introduction of manufactures, particularly of checks and ticking, of which there are annually ſold to the amount of 30,000l. ſterling. Cotton and leather manufactures are alſo carried on to a conſiderable extent; and, on an average, there are built from 2 to 3 veſſels, from 150 to 300 tons each in the year. It is not known at what particular period the town became of any conſiderable ſize, nor are there any traces of its hiſtory prior to 1334, when it was made over by David II. to the abbots of Dunfermline as a burgh of regality. In their poſſeſſion it continued till 1450, "when the commendator and convent diſponed to the bailies of Kirkaldy, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the burgh and harbour, with all the cuſtoms, immunities, and privileges." It was ſoon after created a royal burgh, and its privileges were ſpecially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; and the burgh was erected, *de novo*, into a free royal burgh and free port, with new and larger immunities. At this time, it is ſaid to have been a more populous town than it is at preſent, and had 100 veſſels belonging to its port. The civil war which immediately followed, in which the town of Kirkaldy took an active hand on the part of the parliament, nearly ruined the town; and in 1673, the number of veſſels belonging to the port had decreaſed to 25, and, in 1682, its diſtreſs was ſo great, that we find it petitioning the convention of royal burghs to grant it relief. The trade again revived after the revolution; but the union with England, and numerous reſtrictions with which the trade of Scotland was fettered, cauſed it again to fall into decay, and it was not till 1763, that the trade revived. The magiſtrates are, a provoſt, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and treaſurer, with a council of 21 members. The revenues of the burgh do not exceed 300l. ſterling. It joins with Kinghorn, Dyſart, and Burntiſland, in electing a repreſenta-

tive to the Imperial parliament. The parish of KIRKALDY is of an irregular oblong figure, between 2 and 3 miles in length, and about 1 in breadth, rising gradually from the coast to the northern extremity. On the N. side the surface is level, and the soil is mostly a fine black loam, ornamented with the beautiful mansion of *Dunniekier*, the seat of Mr. Oswald, and pleasure grounds, surrounding it and the seat of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. The prospect from the high ground is magnificent, and enlivened by the constant succession of vessels on the Frith. The parish contains freestone, ironstone, and coal; but none of the two last are wrought at present. Kirkaldy has produced many eminent men; amongst others, we may name MICHAEL SCOT, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century: and in the last century, it gave birth to three of the most celebrated Scotsmen, viz. Dr. J. DRYSDALE, the well known patriot and statesman; the late Mr. OSWALD of Dunniekier; and the justly celebrated Dr. ADAM SMITH, author of the "Wealth of Nations," the "Theory of Moral Sentiments," and other valuable works. In 1797, the parish of Kirkaldy contained 2673 inhabitants, of which 2607 resided in the burgh.

KIRKBEAN; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, occupying a promontory in the S. E. corner of Galloway. The surface rises into the ridge of hills called the *Criffel*, with a fine slope towards the shore, and the whole is in a high state of cultivation, surrounded and sheltered with belts and clumps of planting. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of almost every kind of grain. Agriculture is much improved, chiefly by the exertions and example of William Clark, Esq. of *Arbigland*, who resides at his beautiful seat in the parish. There are 3 small villages, viz. *Kirkbean*, *Preston*, and *Saltcoats*; the latter of which has a good harbour and bay. The late Admiral JOHN CAMPBELL was a native of this parish; and it also gave birth to the *famous* JOHN PAUL, alias PAUL JONES, well known for his conduct to his native country during the American war. Population in 1793, 660.

KIRKBOST; an island of the Hebrides, about a mile long, and very narrow; lying on the W. coast of *North Uist*.

KIRKCHRIST; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to the parish of TWYNEHOLME. Vide TWYNEHOLME.

KIRKCOLM; a parish in Wigtonshire. It is a sort of peninsula, formed by the bay of Lochryan and the Atlantic ocean, and bounded on the S. by the parish of Leswalt. It extends about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, with a level surface, which is almost entirely under tillage. The soil is various, the interior being a rich fertile loam, while the shores are thin, sandy, and gravelly. The coast affords several safe places of anchorage, particularly at the *Wig*, a small land-locked bay, where small vessels may ride in almost any storm. The ruins of a very ancient and spacious building are still visible; but tradition is silent concerning the period of its erection, or the names of its founders. Population in 1792, 945.

KIRKCONNEL; a parish in Dumfries-shire; extending from 10 to 14 miles in length, and from 7 to 8 in breadth. From the river *Nith*, which runs through the district, the surface rises into lofty mountains, and irregular hills, covered with heath and grass, and interspersed with narrow glens, with rapid currents at the bottom. Of the whole parish only 600 acres are under tillage; and of these the soil is poor and gravelly. The hilly part is well stocked with sheep and black cattle; of the former of which there are about 13,000, and of the latter rather more than 700. In the hills of *Glenavhurry-cleugh* and *Bankhead*, are strong indications of lead; and the *Glenmucleugh* hills are composed entirely of limestone. Coal is found in different places; but neither it nor the other minerals have yet been wrought. There are many mineral springs; but the principal is *Rigburn Spaw*, containing the same mineralizers as *Hartfel Spaw*, but considerably stronger; (vide HARTFEL.) In 1793, the population was about 1000.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT: this shire, or, as it is more frequently termed, stewartry, comprehends the eastern district of Galloway, and extends

from N. W. to S. E. about 45 miles in length, and from N. E. to S. W. about 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. E. and E. by Dumfries-ſhire, where the rivers *Cairn* and *Nith* form its boundary; on the S. by the Solway Frith, and the Iriſh ſea; on the W. by Wigtonſhire, where the *Cree* is the boundary; and on the N. W. by the county of Ayr. The face of the country exhibits the appearance of one continued heath, producing nothing but paſture for ſheep and black cattle, for the Engliſh markets; but theſe barren muirs are interſected by many pleaſant valleys, which may vie with any part of Scotland in point of fertility: of theſe the vale of *Glenkens* need only be mentioned as an example. Kirkcudbrightſhire, eſpecially towards the N. is rugged and hilly; and, like other mountainous countries, is interſected by numerous ſtreams, which, uniting, form 4 conſiderable rivers: the *Cree* on the W.; the *Fleet*, the *Dee*, formed by the union of the *Ken* and *Dee*; and the *Orr* or *Urr*. Theſe rivers, all of which have their riſe in the N. and empty themſelves into the Solway Frith and Iriſh ſea, abound with ſalmon, and are ornamented with numerous handſome ſeats, which the proprietors have been induced to erect on their banks, from the varied and picturesque ſcenery which they unfold. Of late years agriculture has been much improved, and the landholders in general have turned their attention to the advancement of that art. The lands have been ſubdivided and encloſed, and roads have been formed to open an intercourſe with every part of the country. Villages have been formed, and manufactures eſtabliſhed, under the patronage of the land proprietors. Kirkcudbrightſhire contains 2 royal boroughs, viz. KIRKCUDBRIGHT and NEW GALLOWAY; and ſeveral conſiderable villages; as *Gate-houſe*, *Creetown*, *Caſtle-Douglas*, *Newtown-Stewart*, and *Rhon-houſe*; moſt of which have been built within theſe 40 years. Kirkcudbrightſhire wants ſeveral of thoſe advantages to which Dumfrieſſhire and Ayrſhire are indebted for their improvements. It has neither coal nor lime, and but little freeſtone: it is true, ſome limeſtone has been found in the pariſh of Lochrutton; but either from its peculiar nature, or the want of proper fuel, any attempts to reduce it to a calx have been unſucceſsful. Marl is found in great abundance, eſpecially in the *Carlinwark loch*, and from thence a canal has been cut, to afford a ſupply of that manure to other parts. Ironſtone abounds in many places, as well as lead, but the want of coal is a bar to the working of either of theſe minerals. The ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright ſends a member to parliament; it is divided into 28 pariſhes, and in 1793-8, contained 26,959 inhabitants, being an increaſe of 5754 ſince 1755. The valued rent is 114,571l. 19s. 3d. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at 96,730l. ſterling.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT; a royal borough and county town of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; is pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Dee*, about 4 miles before it pours its waters into the Solway Frith. The town conſiſts of 2 ſtreets, uniting nearly at right angles, and the houſes are for the greater part neat, and regularly built. About the middle of the town is a large and elegant court-houſe, built about the year 1791, for the accommodation of the courts of juſtice, and the public meetings of the ſtewartry. It has never been the ſeat of any conſiderable trade or manufacture. About the year 1793, a manufactory of cotton was eſtabliſhed, which continues to be carried on, but only to a ſmall extent. The harbour of Kirkcudbright is ſafe, and well ſheltered: at its mouth is excellent anchorage from 16 to 18 feet at low water. It is a port of the cuſtomhouſe, comprehending 3 or 4 ſmall creeks, to which belong 28 veſſels, making, together, 1053 tons. Kirkcudbright is a very ancient burgh; but the earlieſt records mention it as a burgh of regality, held under the ſuperiority of the Douglaſes, as lords of Galloway. Upon the forfeiture of that family, it was erected into a royal burgh, by a charter from King James II. dated Perth, Oct. 26, 1453; which charter was renewed and confirmed by a writ of *novodamus* from King Charles I. dated at Holyroodhouſe, 20th July, 1633. By this charter the government of the town is veſted in 17 perſons, viz. a provoſt, 3 bailies, a treaſurer, and 11 counſellors, who are to meet annually,

at Michaelmas, and vote out 3 of their number, and elect 3 new counſellors in their room. The revenues of the burgh, ariſing from the fiſhings on the *Dee*, and other public property, amount to nearly 340l. *per annum*. Kirkcudbright gives title of Baron to the family of Maclellan. In 1793, it contained 1641 inhabitants. The pariſh of *Kirkcudbright* is of an oblong ſquare form, extending 7 miles from N. to S. and from 3 to 4 in breadth; it is moſtly hilly, and has very little extended plain; but the hills are of ſmall elevation, and are either arable or green to the ſummits. The ſoil is of two kinds, either a clayey loam, upon a wet and cold till bottom, or a light blackiſh earth, upon a dry gravel; though both of theſe produce tolerable crops, the fields are very generally laid out in paſture, as the graſs is particularly adapted for fattening cattle. The pariſh contains 12,325 Scots acres, of which 9244 are arable; but of this extent there are generally 6933 acres laid out in paſture. The river *Dee* bounds the pariſh on the W. and forms a peninſula called *St. Mary's Iſle*, once the ſite of a priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the reign of David I. but is now ornamented by a beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Selkirk. There is a large artificial lake, called *Loch Fergus*, with 2 ſmall iſlands, on both of which are the evident marks of ancient fortifications; undoubtedly the remains of the ſeats or caſtles of the ancient lords of Galloway. There are many Britiſh camps, and 2 Roman ones are diſtinctly to be traced; and ſeveral ſtrong caſtles, of which the moſt entire is the caſtle of *Kirkcudbright*, formerly the ſeat of the Lords of Kirkcudbright. In 1793, the population of the pariſh of *Kirkcudbright*, as returned to Sir John Sinclair, was 2295.

KIRKDEN; a pariſh in the county of Forfar. It extends about 5 miles in length, and its greateſt breadth is not more than 2. The ſoil varies from a cold clay to a light ſand, mixed with ſmall gravel, commonly calleda beachy ſoil. It is watered by the *Lunan*, and one of its tributary ſtreams, called the *Vinny*, which contain trout, but by no means in the abundance which they formerly did. There is an obeliſk of rude ſculpture, ſuppoſed to have been erected after the defeat of the Danes by Malcolm II.; and a *tumulus*, which has been found to contain urns and aſhes. There are 2 conical mounts on the reſpective baronies of *Gardyne* and *Idvie*, called *Laws*, probably the ſeats equally of juſtice and of puniſhment in the feudal times. The caſtle of *Gardyne* was built in 1568; it is ſtill entire and habitable, romantically ſituated on the verge of a precipice, at the bottom of which runs a purling ſtream through a thriving plantation. Population in 1790, 727.

KIRKGUNZEON; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but there is a good deal of fine flat land: ſome of the hills are covered with heath, and fit only for ſheep paſture; others are green, and many are arable to the ſummits; the flat land is fertile, but in general interrupted with ſwamps, and encumbered with ſtones. There are 200 horſes, 2000 black cattle, and upwards of 2000 ſheep. Here are 3 ancient towers or caſtles, at *Barcloſh*, *Corrah*, and *Drumcultran*, which have been ſeats of the family of Maxwell of *Nithſdale:* there are alſo a druidical temple, and ſeveral Roman camps. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 520.

KIRKHILL; a pariſh in Inverneſſſhire, conſiſting of 2 united pariſhes, called WARDLAW and FARNUA. It extends about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth; it lies along the Moray Frith, forming a fine plain of 4 miles extent, from which the ſurface gradually riſes to the hilly country. The low grounds are of a rich clay loam, exceedingly fertile; higher up, it becomes more thin and gravelly, which, in good ſeaſons, is tolerably productive; it is watered by the river *Beaulie*, which falls into the Frith at this place. Here are the remains of 2 druidical temples, much defaced; and on a muir are a number of *tumuli*, which are ſaid to point out the place of a deſperate engagement between two rival clans. Population in 1791, 1571.

KIRKINNER; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, about 14 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It lies on the W. coaſt of the bay of Wigton, and along the banks of the river *Bladenoch*, which

forms the N. boundary. The appearance of the country is hilly, but no where mountainous: the ſoil is in general thin and light, except on one large farm, which is carſe ground. Agriculture has much improved this diſtrict; and improvements are proceeding with great rapidity, from the great quantities of lime, ſhell marl, and ſhell ſand, which abound in the diſtrict. There are the veſtiges of 2 circular camps, near one of which have been found ſome antique coins, now in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Selkirk. Population in 1791, 1152.

KIRKINTILLOCH; a pariſh and burgh in the county of Dumbarton. The pariſh is of an irregular triangular figure, in no place extending more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length: the ſurface, though diverſified throughout with a variety of riſing ſwells, is no where broken into abrupt precipices; and, except in one place of inconſiderable extent, it is not deformed by rugged rocks. The river *Kelvin* paſſes through it, and in its courſe receives ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams; particularly the *Skinna* and the *Luggie*. The Forth and Clyde canal alſo paſs through the whole extent; and cloſe by it are diſtinct veſtiges of *Antoninus' wall*, that remnant of Roman uſurpation. The town of Kirkintilloch is pleaſantly ſituated on each bank of the *Luggie*, near its junction with the *Kelvin*. It is neatly built, and carries on a conſiderable trade in the manufacture of linen and cotton goods; it is a very ancient burgh of barony, its charter of erection being granted about the year 1170, by William the Lion King of Scots, in favour of William Cumyn Baron of Leinzie and Lord of Cumbernauld, and it ſtill holds of the latter barony for the payment of 10 merks Scots of yearly feu-duty. The privileges are very extenſive; and it poſſeſſes a conſiderable commonty. It is governed by 2 bailies, annually elected by freemen, independent of the lord of the barony, and contains nearly 1600 inhabitants. Around the town the ſoil is a light black loam, and the ſame ſoil prevails on the banks of the rivers: tracts of muiry and moſſy ground are interſperſed here and there, but a deep clay is moſt general. Lime, coal, and freeſtone, are found in great abundance; and ſmall veins of ironſtone are ſcattered over the whole diſtrict. Population in 1792, 2639.

KIRKLISTOUN; a pariſh lying on each ſide of the river *Amond*, partly in the county of Edinburgh, and partly in Linlithgowſhire. Its form is very irregular; but its length may be ſtated at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and its medium breadth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The ſoil varies from a ſtrong clay to a rich black mould; the only exceptions being a few haughs on the banks of the river, compoſed of a light loamy ſoil. The whole pariſh is under tillage, and agriculture is in a very high ſtate of improvement. The village of KIRKLISTOUN, anciently called *Temple-Liſton*, contained, in 1793, about 560 inhabitants. *New-Liſton*, a ſeat of the Earl of Stair, is a delightful ſpot: the pleaſure grounds and policies, nearly 3 miles in circumference, were entirely laid down on the plan of the celebrated John Earl of Stair, who reſided on this eſtate, and died in 1747. The remarkable antique monument, called the *Cat-ſtane*, is ſituated in this pariſh; near which, according to Buchannan, a bloody battle was fought in the year 995, between the forces of Malcolm II. King of Scotland, and Conſtantine the uſurper of that crown. In 1793, the population was 1504.

KIRKMABRECK; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad; lying upon the E. ſide of Wigton bay, and the river *Cree*. The country has in general a mountainous appearance; but the valleys are well adapted for culture, and by the induſtry of the inhabitants, and the vicinity of inexhauſtible treaſures of ſhell ſand, have been rendered very fertile, either for paſturage or tillage. The number of ſheep, in 1793, was about 7800; of black cattle 1600; of goats 500; and of horſes 200. The *Ferry-town* of *Cree*, now generally termed *Creetown*, is ſituated in this pariſh. There are ſeveral elegant ſeats; of which *Kirkdale-houſe*, the ſeat of Sir Samuel Hannay of Mochrum, Bart. and *Barkolm*, the ſeat of Mr. M'Culloch, are the chief. The pariſh is famous for a beautiful granite with which it abounds; and it contains ſmall veins of a coarſe limeſtone. Lead ore has alſo been found, but has never been wrought. In 1794, the number of in-

habitants was 1088, being an increaſe of 230 ſince 1755.

KIRKMAHOE; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire. It is of ſo irregular a figure, that it is impoſſible to ſtate its exact length or breadth. The ſurface, in the northern and eaſtern borders, is hilly and rugged, producing coarſe ſheep paſture; the remainder is of a moſſy nature, capable of great improvement, but, when allowed to lie out of tillage, liable to be covered with furze and broom: many acres, which were formerly waſte and unprofitable, are now covered with plantations of thriving trees, which greatly add to the beauty of the country. There are 4 or 5 villages; the largeſt of which, *Duncow*, contains nearly 200 inhabitants. The eſtate of *Dalſwinton* takes in a great part of the pariſh: the ancient caſtle, which was long the chief ſeat of the Cumming family, having fallen to decay, an elegant and commodious houſe has been erected on its ſite by Patrick Miller, Eſq. the proprietor. Population in 1791, 1200.

KIRKMAIDEN; a pariſh in the county of Wigton; is the moſt S. weſterly diſtrict in the kingdom, occupying the extremity of the peninſula, which is termed the *Rinns* of *Galloway*. It extends from the point of the peninſula, or *Mull* of *Galloway*, 10 miles in length, to the part where it unites with the pariſh of Stoneykirk; and is about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The general appearance is hilly; but a great part of the flat ground is arable, and produces excellent crops. The coaſt, particularly near the *Mull*, is bold and rocky; but on each ſide there are ſeveral very ſafe anchoring-places, eſpecially at *Mary-Port*, *Drumore*, *Curgie*, *Port Keſſock*, &c. The coaſt produces great abundance of ſea weed; and *ſamphire* grows in conſiderable plenty amongſt the rocky precipices. Freeſtone and whinſtone abound every where; and the ſlate quarries are very valuable. There are ſeveral caves in the rocks, one of which contains a ſpring poſſeſſing a petrifying quality. Population in 1790, 1380.

KIRKMICHAEL; a pariſh in Ayrſhire; about 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The ſurface is hilly, and towards the S. and E. mountainous and rocky: the hills are moſtly green, and many of them are arable to the top: the ſoil is a clayey loam, upon a till bottom, except a few patches of light gravelly ſoil, in the form of conical hills, and ſome dry ſandy holms on the banks of the rivulets. Of 10,000 acres, which the pariſh contains, not more than 1500 are under culture. The water of *Girvan* runs through it, and the *Doon* is its boundary for ſeveral miles: both theſe rivers are well calculated for machinery, which, from the vicinity of coal and lime, might render the pariſh an excellent ſituation for manufactures. Freeſtone is abundant. Shell and rock marl are wrought in ſeveral parts; but the great quantity of limeſtone with which the pariſh abounds, renders it of little value. One of the hills contains lead, but the vein is not of ſufficient value to be wrought. There are many natural woods of oak, aſh, and other trees, of immenſe value. Population in 1792, 956.

KIRKMICHAEL; a pariſh in Banffſhire, lying in the weſtern extremity of that county, and diſtant from the county town between 30 and 40 computed miles. Its ſhape is an irregular oval, 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; at the middle tapering to the extremities. It is alſo named according to the Gaelic idiom, *Strath-ath-ſhin*, i. e. "the valley of the ford of Fingal;" written *Strathaven*; *Aven* or *Ath-fin* being now the appellative of the river. The ſurface of the pariſh is hilly; and, in its weſtern extremity, the mountain of *Cairngorm* raiſes its lofty head 4050 feet above the level of the ſea. The general appearance is bleak and dreary, interſected by numerous torrents, which pour on every ſide from the hills to join the *Aven* in the bottom of the valley. The ſoil varies with the appearance of the country; being loamy and moſſy in the low grounds, and more gravelly the nearer it approaches to the ſummits of the mountains. It contains 29,500 acres, of which only 1550 are arable; the reſt being hilly, affording ſheep paſture, or covered with wood. *Tammtoul* is the only village, and contains about 180 inhabitants. Limeſtone, freeſtone, and marl, are found in every part of the pariſh; and a vein of ironſtone was

wrought for some time, but has been given up since 1739. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 1276.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in Dumfries-shire, of an elliptical figure, nearly 10 miles long, and 4 broad in the middle. The general appearance is rather barren, being interspersed with extensive unimprovable heathy tracts, and swampy grounds and mosses, which supply the country with fuel: the upper or N. W. district is hilly, chiefly covered with heath, but possessing a few valuable arable farms, on the banks of the rivers *Ae* and *Kinnel*, and the *Glenkill burn*. Besides plantations, nearly 200 acres are covered with copses of natural wood. Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the district, the produce in grain is considerably greater than necessary for the consumpt of the inhabitants; the number of which, in 1792, was 950. Here are the remains of several ancient fortifications; and a part of the great Roman road can be distinctly traced through the whole length of the parish. There are several veins of ironstone, and many of the springs contain that mineral in solution.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in the N. E. corner of Perthshire, extending 17 miles in length, and from 6 to 7 in breadth. It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, and the whole of Glenshee; being watered by the rivers *Ardle* and *Shee*, which run through these valleys. The surface is mountainous; and, from its elevated situation, it is exposed to the severity of a cold or stormy season. The soil, on the banks of the *Ardle*, is thin and dry, having a sandy bottom, and producing light crops; on the higher grounds, and in Glenshee, the soil is wet and spongy, and, except in dry warm seasons, unfriendly to vegetation. But, though there are several arable farms, the greater part of the parish is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. The number of sheep is about 9000; of black cattle 2000; and of horses 800. There are several lakes which abound with trout. Near the Spital of Glenshee, a mountain called *Bhein-Ghulbhuin*, is distinguished as the scene of the hunting which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of Ossian's heroes. Tradition points out the place where he was slain, where he was buried, and other circumstances relative to the chase. There are several cairns, *tumuli*, and druidical circles; and one of the *rocking stones*, which are supposed to have been subservient to druidical superstition; (vide KELLS.) The great military road from Cupar Angus to Fort George passes along the *Ardle*, and through Glenshee. Population in 1794, 2200.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty; to which were added, about the end of the 17th century, the two parishes of CULLICUDDEN and ST. MARTINS. It lies along the S. coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and extends about 8 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. There are a greater number of encampments in this, than in any other parish in the N. said to have been erected by the Danes, when they invaded Scotland: there are several old castles, and 3 modern seats of the proprietors, viz. *Braclangwell*, *Newhall*, and *Poynterfield*, which are surrounded with extensive policies and plantations. Freestone abounds; and, in 1786, there were found some strata of limestone, interspersed with veins of rich lead ore. Population in 1793, 1234.

KIRKNEWTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, to which the parish of EAST CALDER was annexed in 1750. It is 6 miles long, and 4 broad; bounded on the N. by the river *Amond*, and on the S. by the water of *Leith*. The surface towards the S. is hilly; but, towards the N. and E. it becomes level and fertile. A considerable number of sheep are fed in the hills, and the low grounds are mostly enclosed, and well cultivated. Lord Meadowbank has beautified and greatly improved his estate, in this parish, by belts and clumps of planting, variegated with every kind of wood suited to the soil. The celebrated Dr. William Cullen was proprietor of the estate of *Ormiston-hill*, in this parish, and lies buried in the churchyard of Kirknewton. In 1793, the population was 812.

KIRKOSWALD; a parish in the district of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It extends about 6 miles along the coast, and contains nearly 11,000 Scots acres. The surface is hilly and unsheltered;

the ſoil on the coaſt is generally a rich loam, with a mixture of clay; fertile even to ſea-mark: higher up, the ſoil is alſo loam, but is wet and cold. There is plenty of marl and coal, but the latter has not been wrought for many years; the only pit unfortunately took fire in 1751, and in 1791 it was not extinguiſhed. Upon a ſmall promontory are the ruins of the famous caſtle of *Turnberry*, once the ſeat of Robert Bruce, when Earl of Carrick, and now the property of the Earl of Caſſillis. About 2 miles E. from the church, is the abbey of *Croſſreguill*, founded in 1260 by King Duncan: part of the cloiſters are ſtill entire, and the abbot's houſe is but little deſtroyed. The caſtle of *Thomaſton* is an extenſive ruin, ſaid to have been built in 1335. The only modern building of note is *Cullean-caſtle*, the ſeat of the Earl of Caſſillis, built after a plan of the elder Adams, on a perpendicular rock overlooking the ſea, and commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect. The policies contain about 700 acres, interſperſed with thriving plantations, laid out with great taſte and elegance. Near to the caſtle, and under ſome of its buildings, are the *coves* of *Cullean*, the largeſt of which extends 200 feet under the rock, communicating with the 2 ſmaller ones; it is at leaſt 50 feet in height at its entrance, and of the ſame breadth, gradually decreaſing in height as it penetrates the earth. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 1335, of which about 100 reſided in the village.

KIRKOWEN; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, ſomewhat of a triangular figure; 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 miles in breadth; watered by the rivers *Bladenoch* and *Tarf*, which unite in the pariſh. The ſurface is partly muirland, and partly arable; but the ſoil is poor and thin, and better a dapted for paſture than for culture. It contains 10,000 ſheep; 1600 black cattle; and 200 horſes. In 1797, the population was nearly 700.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM; a pariſh and village in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The pariſh is about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth, lying along the eaſtern bank of the river *Urr*. The northern or upper part of the pariſh is covered with heath, and occupied as paſture ground for ſheep and black cattle, and abounding with game; the lower part is encloſed, and almoſt entirely arable, but the ſoil is thin and ſandy. Dr. Lamont, the preſent clergyman of the pariſh, being at the ſame time proprietor of a conſiderable eſtate in the neighbourhood, has laboured to improve his own fortune, and ſet a laudable example to the other landholders in the diſtrict. He has divided his lands into ſmall farms; and, within theſe 10 or 12 years, a village of nearly 100 families has been raiſed in the vicinity of the church. By his exertions, different branches of manufacture have been introduced, and ſocieties formed for the proſecution of them. A conſiderable fair is annually held; and, ſome years ago, races were eſtabliſhed, which have given a wonderful degree of publicity to the place, and have been the means of collecting great numbers of ſpectators. Theſe are attended by the nobility and gentry of Dumfries-ſhire and Galloway; and the ſports of the day are concluded by a ball in the evening, in an aſſembly room lately built in the village, and fitted up in a ſtyle of elegance and accommodation, which excites the aſtoniſhment of ſtrangers. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was about 1000.

KIRKPATRICK (EAST). Vide KILPATRICK (EAST).

KIRKPATRICK-FLEEMING; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, containing in all 9000 Scots acres. The ſurface, which riſes gently from the S. to the N. preſents a pleaſing variety, and ſtriking contraſt: in ſeveral parts the lands are in a high ſtate of cultivation, encloſed and ſheltered with natural woods and plantations; while here and there, large tracts of uncultivated ground, covered with its original heath, meet the eye. The ſoil of the arable land varies conſiderably, but is in general fertile, and produces tolerable crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, &c. It is watered by the ſmall river *Kirtle*; and the rivers *Black* and *White Sark* have their ſource in it. Freeſtone and limeſtone are abundant; and there are ſeveral appearances of coal, but none has yet been wrought. Here are ſeveral mineral ſprings, two of which

contain the ſame mineralizers as the *Hartfel Spaw*. There are ſeveral elegant manſion-houſes, which, with their ſurrounding policies, much increaſe the beauty of the country; and ſeveral fortified towers, particularly *Red-hall*, the ancient ſeat of the Fleemings, well known for its gallant defence againſt the Engliſh army in the time of Robert Bruce. In 1794, the population was 1542, being an increaſe of 395 ſince 1755.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY; a pariſh in Kirkcudbrightſhire, about 9 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The eaſtern extremity, which is only 2 miles diſtant from Dumfries, is level, and the ſoil dry and fertile; the reſt of the pariſh is hilly, except a tract of low lands on the banks of the *Cluden* and *Cairn* rivulets, which water the pariſh. There are ſeveral pits of marl, which the farmers have been in the practice of uſing for upwards of 60 or 70 years, and, by inceſſant cropping, have reduced the land to a ſort of *caput mortuum*. They now know how to manage it, by taking fewer crops, and by laying out with dung and graſs ſeeds. Like the reſt of Galloway, particular attention is paid to the rearing of ſheep, of which there are about 4000 in the pariſh. On the river *Cairn* there is a bridge over a romantic waterfall, called the *Routing bridge*, from the noiſe made by the water immediately under it. In 1791, the population was 610.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, or KILPATRICK-JUXTA; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, of a triangular figure, each ſide being about 8 miles long; bounded on the N. and E. by the river *Annan*. The general appearance is rather bleak, interſperſed with moſs and muir, and almoſt without encloſures. From the water ſide, which is flat and populous, the ground riſes to the ſummit of the hill of *Queenſberry*, on the W. border, elevated 3000 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil of the low ground is ſhallow and dry, but tolerably fertile; the higher grounds are covered with heath, and natural wood. There are diſtinct veſtiges of a Roman way, leading from the great camp at *Brunſwark* in Middlebie pariſh, to a ſmall rectangular encampment in this pariſh, called *Tatius-holm*; near which ſeveral pieces of gold and ſilver coin have been found: there are ſeveral ruinous fortified towers, ſome of which are of great ſize. Population in 1791, 617.

KIRKPATRICK (WEST). Vide KILPATRICK (WEST).

KIRKTOUN; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh, 8 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles broad. The face of the country preſents a continued range of hills, ſeparated only by ſmall rivulets, and gradually aſcending from E. to W. The ſoil is poor and ſhallow, chiefly adapted for ſheep paſture. Population in 1793, 342.

KIRKURD; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, on the borders of Eaſt and Mid-Lothians; about 5½ miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The ſurface is finely diverſified, and the arable land bears nearly an equal proportion in point of extent with the paſture land. It contains 6620 acres, of which 600 are encloſed. Towards the river *Tarth*, which bounds it on the N. the ſoil is loamy; one large farm is a rich clayey loam, but the prevailing ſoil is gravel. *Kirkurd*, the ſeat of Mr. Carmichael of *Skirling*, is an elegant modern building, with extenſive policies; highly improved and ornamented by the late Earl of Hyndford. Mr. Lawſon has lately built a large and elegant houſe at *New Cairnmuir*, and ſurrounded it with plantations and encloſures. Near *Kirkurd-houſe* is a copious ſulphureous ſpring, ſimilar to Harrowgate. Here are ſeveral remains of antiquity, both religious and military. In 1793, the population was 288.

KIRKWALL; a royal burgh, and chief town of the ſtewartry of Orkney; ſituated in the pariſh of *Kirkwall* and *St. Ola*, in the iſland of *Pomona*, in 0° 25′ W. long. and 58° 33′ N. lat. It is built on a neck of land, waſhed on one ſide by the road and bay of Kirkwall, and on the other by a pleaſant inlet of the ſea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water; it is nearly a mile long, but is of inconſiderable breadth, having only one ſtreet running the whole length, very inconvenient from its narrowneſs and the badneſs of the pavement; and, towards the ſtreet, the ends or gables of the houſes are placed, which gives it an awkward appearance. It was anciently poſſeſſed by the Danes

and Norwegians, who named it *Kirkivog*, which Buchannan and Torfeus both improperly thought ſhould have been written *Cracoviaca*. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from James III. by which the burgeſſes are empowered to elect their own magiſtrates, to hold borough courts, &c. and the ſame monarch granted them a revenue ariſing from the dues of the harbour, and of ſome lands around the town. Its magiſtrates are a provoſt, 4 bailies, treaſurer, dean of guild, and council, which are annually elected. The cathedral of *St. Magnus*, ſo named from Magnus King of Norway, the ſuppoſed founder of the town, is a large Gothic pile, ſaid to have been founded by Rognwald Count of Orkney, in the year 1138; it is ſtill very entire, and a part of it is occupied as the pariſh church. The length of this ſtately fabric on the outſide is 226 feet; its breadth 56; the height of the roof 71, and from the level of the floor to the top of the ſteeple is 133 feet. The roof is ſupported by 14 pillars and arches, on each ſide, beſides 4 which ſupport the ſteeple; and the gates are decorated with a kind of Moſaic work, of red and white ſtones, elegantly carved and flowered. Oppoſite to the cathedral, on the W. ſide of the ſtreet, ſtood the ruins of the *King's caſtle*, which appears to have been a ſtrong and ſtately fortreſs: there are alſo the ruins of an extenſive and elegant building, erected in 1607 by Patrick Earl of Orkney, called the *Earl's palace;* and almoſt adjoining to it is the *Biſhop's palace*, a ruin of very great antiquity. But, while we mention ſo many relics of ancient and fallen grandeur, we ought to notice, that none of the private houſes of the town are ruinous, nor does it appear of leſs extent than it formerly had been; on the contrary, of late years, new manufactures of linen and cotton have been introduced, which have increaſed the town both in population and extent. The harbour is excellent, with an outer road affording ſafe anchorage; and the whole is commanded by a fortification, built by the Engliſh in the time of Oliver Cromwell, ſurrounded with a ditch and rampart, and mounted with ſome cannon. Kirkwall joins with the boroughs of Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, and Tain, in ſending a member to parliament, and gives ſecond title of Baroneſs to the Counteſs of Orkney.

KIRKWALL and ST. OLA; an united pariſh in Orkney, comprehending the town of Kirkwall and the diſtrict for about 6 miles around. The ſoil is various, part being cold clay and moſs, and part ſand; in the neighbourhood of the town, long cultivation, and the uſe of manure, has rendered it a fine loam. The produce is great, conſidering the ſlovenly and inactive mode of huſbandry which is followed. The ſea coaſt is indented with ſeveral bays, and affords a conſiderable quantity of ſea weed for making kelp. In 1792, the united pariſh contained 2550 inhabitants, being an increaſe of 561 ſince 1755.

KIRRIEMUIR, commonly pronounced *Killamuir;* a conſiderable town and pariſh in Angus-ſhire. The town is ſituated near the foot of the braes of Angus, on the S. W. ſide of a hill, near a romantic den, through which flows the ſmall river *Gairie*. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, going off from each other, in a manner ſomewhat reſembling the arms and ſhaft of an anchor. Few towns in the county have a better ſupplied weekly market; and in no town of its ſize is more trade carried on. In 1792, the amount of the oſnaburgs and coarſe linens manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, was about 30,000l. ſterling. It lies 16 miles from Dundee, 20 from Arbroath, and 6 from Forfar. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron bailie, appointed by Lord Douglas, the ſuperior, and is of conſiderable antiquity; but the date of its charter of erection is unknown. In 1793, it contained 1584 inhabitants. The pariſh extends 7 or 8 miles in length, and upwards of 6 in breadth, and is watered by the *Eſk*, the *Carity*, the *Gairie*, and the *Proſen;* the laſt of which give the name of *Glenproſen* to a conſiderable diſtrict of the pariſh. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified with hills and dales, rivers, woods, and plains: the hills, however, thoſe of *Glenproſen* excepted, are of no great elevation, and are either cultivated, planted, or afford tolerable paſture. Glenproſen is hilly and mountainous. The ſoil is in general good; but, from

the elevated ſituation, and moiſt atmoſphere, the harveſts are generally late, and the grain of inferior quality. There is a conſiderable extent of natural wood and plantations, eſpecially on the eſtates of Mr. Lyall of *Kinnordy*, and Mr. Ogilvie of *Clova;* the former of whom poſſeſſes an elegant ſeat in the pariſh. At *Invercarity*, where the river *Carity* falls into the *Eſk*, is a large Gothic caſtle of cut ſtone, in good repair, which muſt have been erected before the 15th century. It conſiſts of 4 ſtoreys: the walls are 9 feet thick, project conſiderably near the top, and terminate in a parapet about 12 inches thick: between the parapet and roof there is a ſpace ſufficient for 2 or 3 men to walk abreaſt, and immediately above the gate 3 ſquare apertures through the projection of the wall; ſo placed, that a ſtone dropped through them, muſt fall upon any one at the gate. To the E. are ſome veſtiges of a wing, demoliſhed, it is ſaid, in 1445 by the Earl of Craufurd, in ſome family feud, between the Lindſays and Ogilvies, one of whom was then the proprietor of *Invercarity*. In 1801, the population of the pariſh was 4500, being an increaſe of 343 ſince 1793.

KIRTLE; a river in Drumfries-ſhire, which has its ſource in the pariſh of Middlebie, and, running by Kirkpatrick-Fleeming, falls into the Solway Frith a few miles below *Gretna Green*. Its banks are in many places covered with natural woods and plantations, and exhibit much beautiful and romantic ſcenery.

KLOACHNABANE; a hill in the pariſh of Strachan in Kincardineſhire, elevated 2370 feet above the ſea level. On the ſummit is a large rock, acceſſible only at one ſide, called the *Stone* of *Kloachnabane*, which is an excellent land-mark for ſhips at ſea.

KNAPDALE; a diviſion of Argyllſhire, lying between the *iſthmi* of Crinan and Tarbert, ſo denominated from the inequality of its ſurface; *Cnapdale* or *Knapdale*, in Gaelic, ſignifying *hill* and *dale*. It extends about 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the N. by *Loch Gilp*, *Loch Crinan*, and the *Crinan* canal, on the W. *Loch Fyne* ſeparates it from Cowal; and the narrow iſthmus of *Tarbert*, on the S. is the boundary with Kintyre. It is interſected by the lochs of *Caoliſport*, and *Caſtle-ſwen;* and the interval between theſe branches of the ſea is finely diverſified with woods, rocks, fields, and lakes; which, viewed from the road leading through the diſtrict, exhibits an aſſemblage of contrarieties ſo widely romantic, that fancy can ſcarcely picture a landſcape more delightful. The greater part of the diſtrict, like the reſt of Argyllſhire, is rugged and mountainous, with fertile fields interſperſed. A cluſter of ſmall iſlands on the W. coaſt belongs to it; on one of which is the ruin of a chapel, dedicated to *St. Mac-o-Charmaig*, founder of the Chriſtian church in Knapdale, ſaid to be built on the ſpot where he was born, and where he was interred. This diſtrict contains numerous ſmall chapels, which appear from their antiquity to have been founded very ſoon after the introduction of Chriſtianity into the kingdom. Lord Stonefield, Mr. Macniel of *Inveraray*, Macfarlane of *Muckrey*, Campbell of *Kintarbet*, and Campbell of *Inverniel*, are the proprietors of the whole diſtrict.

KNAPDALE (NORTH); a pariſh in the diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeparated in the year 1734 from the pariſh of SOUTH KNAPDALE, which was previouſly known by the name of the pariſh of *Killwick-o-Charmaig*. North Knapdale extends 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, over a tolerably fertile tract of land, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: towards the N. and E. the ſurface becomes rugged, and elevated into lofty mountains, of which *Cruach-Luſſa* is the higheſt. The number of horſes in 1781, was 200; of black cattle 1200; and of ſheep 1400. In the ſame year, the number of inhabitants was 1009.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH); a pariſh adjoining to North Knapdale; extends 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, along the W. coaſt of *Loch Fyne*. The ſoil is chiefly of a moſſy nature, lying upon a ſtratum of ſand; but in the low grounds, it is loamy. Very little of the pariſh is arable, and that which is ploughed or dug with the ſpade, produces ſo light crops, that it is found more advantageous to throw it out in ſheep walks, or paſture lands for cattle. The only crops which

ſeem to thrive are potatoes, which are carefully cultivated, and with the fiſh caught in the different lochs, conſtitute the principal food of the inhabitants. Some parts of the pariſh abound with natural woods, or coppices of oak, aſh, birch, and hazel; but much wood has been cut down of late years. There is a lead mine on the eſtate of Sir James Campbell of *Inverneil*, which was wrought ſome years ago; and in that neighbourhood are ſeveral ſprings, containing metallic impregnation. Population in 1796, 1524.

KNIACK; a rivulet in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Muthil, which joins its waters to the *Erne*.

KNOCK; a hill in Banffſhire, elevated 2500 feet above the level of the ſea; which, on account of its great height, affords an excellent land-mark in navigating the Moray Frith. The pariſhes of Grange, Fordyce, and Ordiquhill, meet in a point at its top; and, as it riſes in a conical ſhape from the plain, it exhibits one of the moſt beautiful, grand, and variegated proſpects N. of the Tweed.

KNOCKANDOW; a pariſh in the county of Moray. It extends about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; bounded on the S. and S. W. by the river *Spey*. The appearance of the country is hilly, the ſoil being either deep moſs, or ſandy gravel: the hills are covered with heath, and the banks of the river with plantations and copſes of oak, birch, and alder. The number of horſes was eſtimated, in 1791, at 300; the black cattle 3000; the ſheep 5000; and the population 1500; being an increaſe of 233 ſince 1755.

KNOCKBAIN; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, formed by the annexation in 1756 of the pariſhes of KILMUIR WESTER and SUDDY. It is from 6 to 7 miles in length, and from 5 to 6 in breadth, divided by a branch of the Moray Frith, called the bay of *Munlochy*. The ſurface is level, riſing gradually from the coaſt towards the N. and the ſoil is in general tolerably fertile; but, though this is a corn country, agriculture is yet in its infancy, and few improvements have been made, except on the farms of ſeveral of the proprietors. Here are 5 or 6 gentlemens ſeats; but only 3 of the proprietors are reſident. *Allangrange*, the ſeat of Mr. Mackenzie, deſerves to be mentioned, for the extenſive plantations which ſurround it. In 1793, the population was 1805, being an increaſe of 1137 ſince 1755, chiefly owing to the encouragement given to cottagers to ſettle on the eſtate of Mr. Mackenzie of *Kilcoy*, whoſe ſeat is in the neighbouring pariſh of *Killearnan*.

KNOCKDOLIAN and KNOCKDOW; two hills in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Colmonell; the firſt elevated 1950 feet, and the other 1554 feet above the level of the ſea. *Knockdolian* riſes in a conical ſhape, and is not only a beautiful object to the traveller by land, but is of eſſential ſervice as a conſpicuous land-mark to mariners, when they enter the Frith of Clyde.

KNOCK-FALLARIC; a hill in the pariſh of Fodderty, Roſs-ſhire; noted for the remains of a fortification, the ſtones of which are cemented together by vitrification or fuſion, ſimilar to that on *Craig-Phatric*. Tradition aſcribes the erection of it to Fingal, and mentions it as his frequent place of reſidence.

KNOCKIRNY; a hill in Roſs-ſhire, ſituated partly in the pariſh of Aſſint, and partly in that of Kincardine; is an entire rock of marble, of various colours.

KNOCKSHINAN; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Kinclaven.

KYLE; a diſtrict of Ayrſhire, being the middle bailiewick of that county. It is ſeparated from *Carrick* by the river *Ayr*, and from *Cunningham* by the river *Irvine;* at the mouths of which rivers are the burghs of the ſame name. The ſurface is various; towards the coaſt being ſandy and level, riſing in the interior to conſiderable hills.

KYPE; a ſmall ſtream in Lanarkſhire, which riſes on the borders of *Leſmahagoe* pariſh; and, dividing it from Avendale, falls into the *Aven* a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

L

LADY-ISLE; a small islet in the Frith of Clyde, 5 miles S. W. by S. of Irvine, and 5 N. N. W. of Ayr. Two pillars are erected upon it, to guide the mariners in sailing up the Frith.

LADY-KIRK; a parish in Berwickshire, on the banks of the Tweed, anciently called *Upsettingtoune*, but changed to its present name by James IV. after he had built a handsome church in it, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church is famous as the place where the supplemental treaty to that of *Chateau Cambresis* was concluded, between the English and Scots commissioners. The parish is 2½ miles long, and 1 broad, and contains 3500 acres. The surface is flat, interspersed with a few rising grounds; and the soil, which is all arable, is in general fertile. There are about 2000 sheep in the parish, and 300 black cattle. The salmon fishings on the *Tweed* are rented at about 100l. *per annum*. In 1801, the population was 516; decrease 84 since 1792.

LADY-KIRK; a parish in the isle of SANDAY, in Orkney, comprehending 8 square miles, and containing in 1792, 803 inhabitants, being an increase of 53 since 1755.

LAGGAN, or LUGGAN; a parish in Inverness-shire, in the district of Badenoch, about 20 miles in length; the breadth of the inhabited part is about 3 miles, but, taking its boundaries on the N. and S. the breadth is not less than 18 or 20. It occupies the southern extremity of the county, and the surface, like the rest of the Highlands, is mountainous, and intersected by long narrow glens and valleys; some having a rich deep soil, which, were it not for the disadvantages of inundations, frosts, &c. would produce the most luxuriant crops. The number of sheep are about 20,000, and of black cattle about 1600. The river *Spey* takes its rise from a lake of the same name, in the western extremity of the parish, and, running in a N. E. direction, intersects it; the whole length: there are several other lakes, of which *Loch Laggan* is the chief. In 1790, the population was 1512.

LAGGAN (LOCH); a lake in a parish of Inverness-shire, of the same name. It is 15 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth; it is exceedingly deep, with a bold rocky shore, and surrounded with woody mountains. On the S. side is the *Coill More*, or *Great wood*, the most considerable remain of the ancient Caledonian forest. At the E. end of the lake, it receives the waters of the small river *Pattack*, rising from a lake of the same name; and, at the W. end, it discharges itself into the *Spian*, which runs W. to join *Loch Lochy* near Fort William. *Loch Laggan* abounds with *char*, and various kinds of trout.

LAIRG, or LARIG; a parish in Sutherlandshire, 24 miles long, and 8 broad, including *Loch Shin*, which runs through it for 20 miles. The country is hilly and barren, not more than a twentieth part being under culture; but, as there is plenty of limestone, it is probable that a considerable extent might be brought in. There is a good deal of wood, particularly birch, belonging to Mr. Monro of *Pointzfield*. In 1793, the population was 1350; increase 340 since 1755.

LAMBHOLM; a small island of the Orkneys, situated in *Holme sound*, opposite to the parish of *Holme*. It is of a circular figure, 3 miles in circumference, and contains 3 families, or 16 persons.

LAMER-MOOR, or LAMMER-MOOR; a ridge of muirish hills, in the S. of Scotland, which begins at Dunglass, in E. Lothian, and at Coldingham in Berwickshire; and runs W. with a broad surface, for 30 or 40 miles, and at length terminates at *Soutra-hill*. They are intersected by various glens or valleys, in which run streams of water collected from the eminences on each side. It forms one of the three districts of Berwickshire; and the greater part is appropriated to

ſheep-farming, and the culture of turnip, &c. for the ſupport of the ſheep during the ſeverity of winter. On theſe hills are to be traced frequent veſtiges of Roman and Scottiſh encampments; one of the latter, called *Prieſts Law*, is upwards of 2000 feet in circumference.

LAMINGTON; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, extending 9 miles in length, along the E. bank of the *Clyde*, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. It is formed by the annexation of the two baronies, or pariſhes of LAMINGTON and WANDEL; the firſt being the property of Lady Roſs Bailie, and the other belonging to Lord Douglas. It contains 9000 acres, of which 1900 are arable; the remaining 7100 are hilly, and afford paſture to 7000 ſheep, 290 cows, and about 100 horſes. The arable ſoil varies from a deep clay to a thin gravel, and is upon the whole tolerably productive, if a regular and improved ſyſtem of huſbandry was adopted. The ſmall town of *Lamington* is ſituated on the banks of the Clyde, nearly oppoſite to the hill of *Tinto*, in the pariſh of Covington, and contains about 100 inhabitants. There are ſeveral Roman encampments, and many ſtrong towers. An ancient chair, ſaid to have originally belonged to the patriot WALLACE, is in the poſſeſſion of Lady Roſs Bailie, the repreſentative of the family of Lamington, to which that hero was allied. In 1792, the population was 417; decreaſe 182 ſince 1755.

LANARKSHIRE, or LANERKSHIRE; called ſometimes CLYDESDALE, from the river *Clyde;* is about 50 miles in length from N. to S. and 36 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Renfrew and Dumbartonſhires; on the N. E. and E. by the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow; on the S. E. by Peebles; on the S. by Dumfrieſſhire, and on the W. by Ayrſhire. In the ſouthern border the *Clyde* has its ſource, and runs N. and W. the whole extent, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It was anciently divided into three wards or juriſdictions, viz. *Clydeſdale*, *Douglaſdale*, and *Avendale;* but it is now divided into two; the *ſhire* of *Lanark*, of which *Lanark* is the chief town, and the *barony* of *Glaſgow*, of which that city is the ſeat of the courts. It was formerly one of the kingdoms into which Scotland was divided prior to, or about the time of the Roman invaſion. This kingdom, which alſo included a great part of the ſhires of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, was denominated STRATHCLYDE; and *Alcuid*, or *Dumbarton*, is mentioned as the capital: after the diſſolution of the petty principalities, and their union under the Scottiſh monarchy, the greater part of this diſtrict fell into the two powerful families of Douglas and Hamilton, which ſtill poſſeſs very great eſtates. In general, the ſurface is mountainous and heathy, eſpecially towards the S.; where, to uſe the words of Mr. Pennant, "nothing can equal the gloomy appearance of the country around; neither tree, nor ſhrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rocks, appear to amuſe the eye: the ſpectator muſt plunge into the bowels of the earth for entertainment," and examine the mines of Lead-hills or Wanloch-head, for the riches of nature. Towards the *Clyde*, however, the ſurface is agreeably diverſified, exhibiting pleaſant and picturesque landſcapes, enlivened by the waters, and varied by different proſpects of hill and dale. About *Lanark* the ſcenery is peculiarly intereſting, from the falls of the Clyde; (vide CLYDE.) Lanarkſhire contains 2 royal burghs, viz. GLASGOW and LANARK; and many conſiderable towns and villages; as *Hamilton*, *Douglas*, *Biggar*, *Carnwath*, &c. which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, which has long been the ſtaple of this country: there are, beſides, ſeveral conſiderable villages, which owe their exiſtence or proſperity to the valuable metals with which this county abounds: of theſe we may mention *Lead-hills*, in the pariſh of Crawford, and *Wilſon-town*, in the pariſh of Carnwath. The mineral ſubſtances which are found in this county, are ſo numerous, that it would require a treatiſe to afford room for a particular deſcription; but, as a liſt of the native and extraneous foſſils is given by the rev. Mr. David Ure, in his "hiſtory of the pariſhes of Rutherglen and Kilbride," we have thought proper to inſert it, adding ſuch minerals as are found in other diſtricts of the county.

Earths and Stones.

Argillaceous.
Potters clay
Caumſtones
Bluiſh pipe clay
Blackiſh gray till, with vegetable impreſſions
Fire clay
Till, full of *entrochi*, ſhells, &c.
Hard black ſlaty till
A ſpecies of till, called by miners, *Maggy*
Inflammable ſchiſtus
Argillaceous *breccia*
Oſmund ſtone
The ſame, with calcareous ſpar or *zeolite*
Pure white *ſteatites*

Calcareous.
Limeſtone, replete with marine productions
Limeſtone flag
Stammerers, limeſtone in detached maſſes
Limeſtone, of various degrees of purity
Marble, of different colours
Semi-tranſparent rhombdoidal ſpar
Opake reddiſh-coloured ditto
Pyramidal ſpar
Priſmatic ſpar
Spar with hexahedral cryſtals
Fibrous calcareous ſpar
Calcareous incruſtations
Stalactites
Stalagmites
Barytes, or heavy ſpar
Cawk, or amorphous ſulphat of barytes
Cryſtals of barytes, in great variety
Magneſia

Sileceous and Volcanic.
Vitreous lava
Lavas in great variety
Whinſtone, compoſed of quartz, feldt ſpar, and ſcheorl
Whinſtone, containing micaceous fragments
Baſaltes, in different forms of cryſtallizations
Petroſilex
Rock cryſtal
Jaſper, of various colours
Freeſtone, grit, *cos arenaria*
Freeſtone, containing iron ore
Argillaceous grit
Grit containing ſhells, &c.
Breccia quartzoſa, ſileceous plum-puddingſtone

Metallic ſubſtances.
Gold in the ſands of the *Elvan* and *Glengonar* waters
Silver in the lead mines, and other places
Copper, native and ore
Lead, native and ore

Iron ores, viz.
Hæmatites
Ironſtone
Calcareous ironſtone
Ditto, containing marine exuviæ
Ironſtone balls, called *geodes*, or *ſeptaria*
Ætites, or eagle ſtone
Kidney ironſtone
Blood-red argillaceous iron ore, keel
Galæna
Pyrites
Mercury, in ſmall quantities

Inflammable Subſtances.
Foſſil coal *(lithanthrax)*
Cannel coal
Petroleum
Peat *(geanthrax)*
Sulphur

Extraneous Foſſils.

Vegetable impreſſions of native and exotic plants
Petrified wood, moſſes, &c.

Petrified Marine Productions.

Shells.
Univalves
Bivalves
Entrochi
Echini, et aculei echinorum
Coralloides, various
Fiſhes teeth, bones, &c.

Lanarkſhire is divided into 41 parochial diſtricts, which, in 1790-8, contained 125,624 inhabitants; increaſe 43,528 ſince 1755. The valued rent of the county is 162,118l. 16s. 10d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at about 127,000l. ſterling.

LANARK; a parish in Lanarkshire, is between 4 and 5 miles in length, stretching along the eastern bank of the Clyde, and 3 in breadth, containing about 6000 acres, of which 600 are covered with coppices and plantations, 1800 of muir, and 3600 of arable ground. The greater part is flat, and capable of culture; but, along the *Clyde*, for more than 3 miles, the banks are high, precipitous, and rocky; fringed, however, with natural wood, and forming, with the falls of the river, the most picturesque scenery; (vide CLYDE.) The arable soil is various; partly light, and partly clay loam, on different bottoms. The population, in 1792, was 4751; increase 2456 since 1755, or rather since 1785, the era when the cotton works were established.

LANARK; a royal borough, and county town of Lanarkshire, is 24 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 30 W. of Edinburgh; seated on the slope of rising ground near to the river *Clyde*, about 656 feet above the level of the sea. It is a very ancient burgh, having received its charter from Alexander I. which, together with subsequent ones from Robert I. and James V. was finally ratified by Charles I. on the 20th February 1632. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, 13 merchant counsellors, and 7 deacons of trades. There are 5 neat, and even elegant streets, besides lanes and closes; and, since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It appears to have been, in former times, a place of considerable note; for we find, that in 978, Kenneth II. held in it an assembly or parliament, the first mentioned in Scottish history. In 1244, it was burnt to the ground; but FORDUN, who relates the circumstance, does not mention the particulars. It was the scene of Sir William Wallace's first great military exploit; having in this town defeated, and put to death William *de Hesilrig* or *Hesliope*, the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, who had murdered his wife. Lanark possesses many eligible situations for erecting machinery; so much so, that Sir Richard Arkwright, when here in 1724, exultingly said, "that in time Lanark would probably become the Manchester of Scotland, as no place he had ever seen afforded better situations, or more ample streams of water for cotton machinery." Lanark unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a representative to parliament. In 1792, its population was 2200.

LANARK (NEW); adjoining to the burgh of *Lanark*, was built in 1785, to accommodate the work people at the cotton mills, erected there by the well known and enterprising David Dale, Esq. of Glasgow. Before this ground was feued by Mr. Dale, it was almost a morass, situated in a den, and of difficult access. Its only recommendation was the very powerful command of water that the Clyde could be made to afford it; in other respects, the distance from Glasgow, and the badness of the roads, made its situation rather unfavourable. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage was formed through a rocky hill, nearly 100 yards in length, for the purpose of an aqueduct. In 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first one was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but was again rebuilt the ensuing year; and the proprietor has since erected other two, the machinery of which is driven by the water brought in the same aqueduct. The 4 houses are of the following dimensions:

	feet long.	*feet wide.*	*feet high.*
The 1st,	154	27	60
2d,	154	27	60
3d,	130	30	60
4th,	156	33	70

The second one is, as yet, only completely filled, containing 6080 spindles. The others contain from 4000 to 4500. In 1793, the total number of persons employed, was 1334. Great attention is paid to the morals of the children, and others at the mills, the proprietor having been at the greatest care in procuring proper teachers and instructors.

LANGFORGAN. Vide LONGFORGAN.

LANGHOLM; a parish in Dumfries-shire, situated in the middle of the district of Eskdale. It is nearly 6½ miles square, and contains, exclusive of *Halfmorton*, about 14,320 acres, of which 1000 are under cultivation. The surface, along the banks of the *Esk*, which intersects it from N. to S.

is flat, well ſheltered by plantations, and having a light loamy ſoil, cultivated with care, and yielding the moſt luxuriant crops of oats, barley, turnip, &c. and ſome wheat on the E. ſide of the river, where part of the ſoil is a clayey loam. Much the greater part conſiſts of ſmall hills, covered with verdure to the ſummits, and parcelled out into ſheep farms. Beſides the diſtricts already noticed, there is another diſtrict called *Halfmorton*, which, though belonging to this pariſh, is completely ſeparated from it by the intervention of the pariſhes of *Middlebie* and *Canobie*. This diſtrict is about 4 miles ſquare, and is watered by the *Logan* and the *Sark*, both of which are overhung with beautiful coppices of natural wood. The ſoil of this diſtrict is very rich, being a mixture of moſs and clay, which, when well cultivated and manured with lime, produces heavy crops. *Halfmorton*, beſides, poſſeſſes large plantations of various kinds of foreſt trees, which, while they ſhelter the country, and meliorate the climate, are equally ornamental. The number of ſheep in both diſtricts, was calculated in 1793, at 8266; of black cattle about 1161; of horſes 300, and of ſwine 143. The pariſh abounds with game of all kinds, and the woods of *Langholm*, which occupy about 500 acres on the banks of the Eſk, are inhabited by innumerable tuneful warblers, which form a fine chorus to regale the ear of the traveller, as he paſſes through the delightful groves, which every where exhibit the moſt beautiful and picturesque ſcenery. The town of LANGHOLM is a burgh of barony, holding of the Duke of Buccleugh, with a weekly market, and 4 fairs; one of which, held on 26th July, is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt in Scotland for lambs. In 1793, it contained about 1500 inhabitants. About half a mile from it is the village of NEW LANGHOLM, pleaſantly ſituated between the confluence of the *Wauchope* and the *Eſk*, and having about 100 houſes built upon a regular plan, on feus granted by the Duke of Buccleugh. In 1793, it contained about 600 inhabitants. In it a cotton manufactory has been eſtabliſhed, which employs about 90 or 100 perſons. The Duke of Buccleugh, who is the proprietor of the greater part of the pariſh, has built a handſome manſion, called *Langholm Lodge*, in the middle of a delightful valley, ſurrounded with hills, ſkirted with wood, while the *Eſk*, and the beautiful plain around it, contribute to render it a delightful reſidence. *Broomholm*, the ſeat of Mr. Maxwell, is alſo a beautiful ſituation. Many years ago, a lead mine was diſcovered on the farm of *Weſtwater*, and another on the eſtate of *Broomholm*, but neither of them have been wrought. On the laſt eſtate are ſome appearances of copper, and ſome veins of coal. In the weſtern part are ſeveral medicinal ſprings; one ſulphureous, and two chalybeate. In 1793, the population was 2582; increaſe 749 ſince 1755.

LANGTON; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, in the diſtrict of Merſe, of a triangular ſhape, containing about 7900 acres. The ſurface riſes from the E. and S. towards the N. where the higheſt ground is named *Langton Edge*, from whence the proſpect over the low land of Berwickſhire and Northumberland is very extenſive. In the lower part of the pariſh, the ſoil is generally a light loam, well adapted for turnip huſbandry, oats, and barley; but there are ſeveral fields of a rich deep loam, producing great crops of wheat; the whole is encloſed, and well cultivated. The higher ground is divided into 5 ſheep farms, which are ſtocked with upwards of 3500 ſheep. The ancient village of LANGTON was a long ſtraggling town, as its name implies; it ſuffered, like the reſt of the border towns, from the incurſions of the Engliſh, having been burnt in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes, and at other times by the marauding parties from Berwick and Northumberland. Mr. Gavin, the late proprietor, finding a dirty town ſo near his houſe, an obſtacle to improvements, offered the inhabitants to feu, on eaſy terms, a piece of ground, in a pleaſant ſituation, about half a mile diſtant. This offer was accepted, and the old town of *Langton* in a ſhort time diſappeared, and the new and thriving village of *Gavintown* aroſe in its room. There are the remains of ſeveral military ſtations and encampments; and, at different times, bones, aſhes, pieces of armour, &c. have been dug up. In

1793, the parish contained 435 inhabitants, of which 159 lived in the village of *Gavintown*; increase 145 since 1755.

LANGWALL; a river in Caithness, which, joined by the *Berridale*, falls into the sea near the *Ord*, or southern extremity of the county.

LAOGHAL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. From it the river *Torrisdale* takes its rise, and discharges itself into the sea, at a small village to which it gives its name. On the sides of the lake, rise the lofty mountains of *Benlaoghal* and *Ben-hope*, which form a part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest, which is supposed to contain upwards of 2000 deer.

LARBERT; a parish in Stirlingshire, united to DUNIPACE; extending about 8 miles from E. to W. and 2 miles from N. to S. The surface is level, and the soil is partly of a light dry nature, and partly clay, both of which are exceedingly fertile. The manufactories in these united parishes are very considerable: in Dunipace, there are a printfield and cotton spinning manufactory, on an extensive scale; and in the district of Larbert are the Carron works, the greatest iron foundery in the world; (vide CARRON.) On a dry muir, in this parish, is held the famous Falkirk *tryst*; where, in the month of October, between 20,000 and 30,000 cattle are annually collected. Besides the village of *Larbert*, which contains about 1000 persons, chiefly employed at the Carron works, there are two other villages, at *Carron shore*, and at the colliery of *Kinnaird*. There are many elegant seats, of which those of Sir Michael Bruce, General Dundas, Mr. Strachan of *Woodside*, and Mr. Spottiswode of *Dunipace*, are the chief. Near the Carron works once stood the famous *Arthur's Oven*, called by Buchannan, *Templum Termini*; a model of which has been erected at Pennycuik, in the county of Mid-Lothian. There are two artificial mounts near the church of Dunipace, from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name: these were the *Dunes pacis*, "the hills of peace," and are said to have been raised as a memorial of a peace concluded there between the Romans and the Caledonians: each of them covers at the base, about an acre of ground; and they are elevated in a conical form to the height of 60 feet. In this district also is the famous *Torwood*, where Wallace retired after his defeat in the north; and the root of the hollow tree is pointed out, where he secreted himself, which is still named Wallace's tree. In 1790, the population of the united parishes was upward of 4000; increase 2136 since 1755, owing to the introduction of the various branches of manufacture.

LARGO; a parish in Fifeshire, about 5 miles in length, and of unequal breadth; containing 5469 acres. It is bounded on the S. by the German ocean, which is here termed *Largo bay*. Near the coast the appearance is delightful, exhibiting a pleasant landscape of gentlemens seats, surrounded with thriving plantations, populous villages, fertile fields, dales, coppices, and clear rivulets. The soil towards the sea, is light and sandy; in the other parts it is a black loam, inclining to clay, and lying on a tilly bottom: the whole is enclosed, and well cultivated: almost every farmer raises a quantity of wheat, besides the other sorts of grain. The town of LARGO is situated at the influx of the small burn of *Keir*, where its æstuary forms the harbour; with a stone quay, where vessels of 200 tons may take in and discharge their cargoes; and, at no great expence, it might be made to admit vessels of greater burden. In the village and surrounding country, the principal manufacture is linen and checks. In 1659, an hospital was founded in the village, by a Mr. John Wood, for 12 old men of the name of Wood, who are accommodated with lodging, and an annuity of 100l. Scots. Besides the town of Largo, there is a small village on the coast, called *Drumochy*, in which the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. On the W. banks of the *Keil*, are the ruins of the ancient castle of *Balernvie*, a place of very considerable strength, and formerly a residence of the family of Crawford. One tower only remains of the old house of Largo, which forms a fine contrast to the elegant modern building, erected as the mansion-house of that ancient barony. About a mile to the W. is the ancient tower of *Lundin*, which is now a part of a mo-

dern houſe, built in the Gothic ſtyle. Limeſtone is wrought in ſeveral places, and there is great plenty of marl: coal might be wrought to advantage in almoſt every part. This pariſh has given birth to ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſons: 1ſt, Sir Andrew Wood, who flouriſhed in the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland, and was thought the greateſt ſea officer of the age: he received the barony of Largo, on account of two ſignal naval victories gained over the Engliſh. It is ſaid that Sir Andrew, like Commodore Trunnion, brought on ſhore many of his nautical ideas and manners. One circumſtance is mentioned, that he formed a canal betwixt his houſe and the church, upon which he uſed to ſail in great ſtate every Sunday, to attend divine ſervice. 2d, Mr. James Durham, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf firſt as a ſoldier, and afterwards as a divine; in which laſt character, being appointed to preach before Oliver Cromwell, he had the courage to reprobate the injuſtice of that uſurper's invaſion. And, 3d, Alexander Selkirk, rendered famous by the pen of Monſieur de Foe, under the title of *Robinſon Cruſoe*. His true hiſtory, diveſted of fable, is this. —Being ſailing-maſter of a veſſel, navigating the Pacific ocean, he was put aſhore on the uninhabited iſland of *Juan Fernandes*, as a puniſhment for mutiny. In that ſolitude he remained 4 years and 4 months, when he was relieved, and brought to England by Captain Woodes Rogers. After his return, he gave his narrative to De Foe, to arrange and prepare for publication; and from it that writer formed the novel of *Robinſon Cruſoe*. It is ſaid that De Foe reaped the advantages ariſing from the ſale of the book, without ſharing them with the unfortunate object of the hiſtory. The cheſt and muſket which Selkirk had with him in the iſland, are now in the poſſeſſion of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo. In 1791, the population was 1913; increaſe 517 ſince 1755.

Largo Bay; a bay at the opening of the Frith of Forth; extends from *Kincraig* point, in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, to the point of *Methil*, in the pariſh of Wemyſs; making a diameter of nearly 7 miles, marked by a ridge of ſand; the included bay forms a ſemicircle of about 10 miles of ſea coaſt. The whole bay has good anchoring ground, and forms a ſafe road-ſtead for ſhips of all deſcriptions, being ſheltered from all winds except the S. and S. W.

Largo Law; a hill in the pariſh of Largo, which riſes in a conical figure about 800 feet above the ſea level, and is ſeen at a great diſtance, from the Lothians and Berwickſhire.

LARGS; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, ſituated at the northern extremity of the county, on the coaſt of the Frith of Clyde, oppoſite to the iſle of Bute. It extends 9 miles in length from N. to S. and 8 miles from the coaſt to that ridge of hills which ſeparates it from the reſt of Ayrſhire: this circumſtance has given riſe to the proverbial ſaying, "*Out of Scotland into Largs;*" from its ſequeſtered appearance. The ſoil is light, ſhallow, and gravelliſh, but tolerably fertile; and the climate is ſo pure, that it has been termed the *Montpelier* of the W. of Scotland. Few diſtricts exhibit more romantic ſcenery. Entering the pariſh by its northern extremity, the road proceeds along the ſhore, and on the land's ſide, a perpendicular wall of ſtone riſes above it, to the height of 60 or 65 feet, ſeeming to hang over it, and preſenting to the eye of the traveller the appearance of an impenetrable bulwark; and it becomes a more ſtriking object, if in froſty weather, the ſun happens to ſhine on it, when covered with icicles. This wall terminates at *Kilmorly*, an old caſtle; and farther on are ſeen the ancient caſtles of *Skelmurly*, *Knock*, *Fairley*, with a view of *Kelburn*, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Glaſgow, and *Briſbane-houſe*, the ſeat of Thomas Briſbane, Eſq. In the laſt houſe is an old chair, made of oak, dated 1357, with the arms of the family carved upon it. There are two ſmall ſea port towns, viz. *Largs*, containing 502 inhabitants, and *Fairley*, containing 132. The country part of the pariſh, in 1796, contained 391; total 1025. In the ſame year there were 309 horſes, 2009 black cattle, and 3460 ſheep. There are many remnants of antiquity; and the town of Largs has been rendered memorable by the defeat of the Norwegians, in their laſt invaſion of this country. This invaſion was made in

1263, under Haco or Haquin, King of Norway, whoſe ravages on the coaſt reaching the Scottiſh court, an army was immediately aſſembled by Alexander III. and the command given to Alexander Stewart, grandfather of the firſt monarch of Scotland of that name. The armies met, and a dreadful engagement enſued at this village, in which the Danes and Norwegians were defeated, with the loſs of 16,000 killed, and 5000 on the part of the Scots. Haquin himſelf eſcaped with difficulty, and died of grief in the Orkneys. A large plain, to the S. of the village, is pointed out as the ſcene of action. Cairns of ſtones mark the places where the bodies of the ſlain were buried; and a coarſe granite ſtone, about 10 feet high, formerly ſtood in the center of the field, ſuppoſed to be erected over the grave of ſome chieftain. Two Daniſh axes were found in the field; one in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Glaſgow, and the other preſented by Mr. Briſbane to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. The celebrated poem of *Hardyknute* alludes to this battle.

LARKHALL; a village in the pariſh of Dalſerf, in Lanarkſhire, ſituated on the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle. It is newly built, on a regular plan, and now conſiſts of about 120 houſes, chiefly inhabited by weavers. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

LASWADE; a pariſh in Mid-Lothian; about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. On the N. it includes the eaſtern extremity of the Pentland hills, which is partly covered with heath, and partly with fine green paſture; on the S. there is an extenſive tract of muir and wet moſs; about 1000 acres are covered with wood; the remainder, which is by far the greater part, is arable, and the ſoil is rich. Strawberries are cultivated in great quantities for the metropolis, and are calculated to yield on an average a profit of 18l. or 19l. per acre. There are 2 extenſive bleachfields, and 5 paper mills, in which laſt 260 perſons are employed. The rags were firſt bleached here by the *oxy-muriatic acid*, as recommended by Berthollet. The *North Eſk* river runs through the whole length of the pariſh, and its banks are bold and romantic in a high degree. There is a conſtant ſucceſſion of beautiful ſeats, in the moſt beautiful and picturesque ſituations. *Melville-caſtle*, the ſeat of the right hon. Henry Dundas, is an elegant building, in the Gothic ſtyle, after a plan of the late Mr. Adams; *Mavisbank*, the ſeat of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, and many other elegant buildings, are often comprehended in one landſcape. In the midſt of the ſcene is ſituated the houſe of *Hawthornden*, remarkable not only for having belonged to Drummond the poet and hiſtorian, but alſo for the caves under it, which are ſaid to have been a ſtrong hold of the Pictiſh kings in turbulent times: they are 3 in number; one called the *King's gallery*, another the *King's bed-chamber*, and the third the *guard-room*. The largeſt is 90 feet long, and 12 wide at the entrance, gradually tapering inwards; the height is about 6 feet; in the roof is a funnel for the admiſſion of light, and to give circulation of air; in a receſs is a deep well. From this cave there are paſſages to the other rooms; and detached from theſe is a ſmall concealment, called the *Cypreſs grove*, where Drummond is ſaid to have compoſed many of his poems. About half a mile above, ſtand the venerable ruins of *Roſlin-caſtle*, well known for the beautiful ſong and pleaſing melody which bears its name; and near it is the chapel of Roſlin, which is one of the moſt entire pieces of Gothic architecture remaining in Scotland. The ſcenery in this neighbourhood, is not unpoetically deſcribed in a late poem, the "*Waes o' War*," by Mr. Macniel.

" —Clear below Esk's waters tumble,
Deep glens murm'ring back the ſound;
Melvill's tow'rs, ſae white and ſtately,
Dim by gloamin glint to view,
Thro' *Laſwade*'s dark woods keek ſweetly,
Skies ſae red, and lift ſae blue.

—Ewes and lambs on braes ran bleeting,
Linties ſang on ilka tree;
Frae the waſt, the ſun near ſetting,
Flam'd on *Roſlin*'s tow'rs ſae hie:

Roſlin's tow'rs and braes ſae bonny,
Craigs and waters, woods and glen;
Roſlin's banks, unpeer'd by ony,
Save the Muſe's *Hawthornden*."

The whole pariſh abounds with ſeams of coal and limeſtone, and their concomitant minerals, viz. ſandſtone,

ſchiſtus, and other clays, of different degrees of induration. The coal pits have been wrought for upwards of 200 years; the annual produce of them has fluctuated greatly: at an average, it may be ſtated about 30,000 tons, valued at the pit at about 6000l. or 7000l. and 13,000l. or 14,000l. when delivered in Edinburgh. One mine, accidentally ſet on fire, had been burning for 20 years, and was not extinguiſhed in 1791. In caſes of this kind, the combuſtion is ſlow and gradual; it will not, indeed, burn without the acceſs of pure air, but ſmall ſupplies will keep it alive, and it is impoſſible to exclude the air entirely. In 1791, the population was 3000, and had increaſed 810 ſince 1755, chiefly owing to the manufactures which had been lately introduced.

LATHERON; a pariſh in the county of Caithneſs, ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the ſhire. It extends 27 miles N. from the *Ord*, along the coaſt, and is from 13 to 15 miles broad. The appearance is diverſified; partly flat, and partly mountainous, interſected by ſeveral ſtraths, in which are ſmall rivers running from the high lands to the ſea. The principal rivers are *Dunbeath*, *Langwall*, and *Berridale*; all of which contain ſalmon. There are 3 large hills, *Morven*, *Scarabine*, and *Maiden Pap*; the elevations of which are nearly a mile perpendicular above the level of the ſea. The coaſt is bold and rocky, but poſſeſſes ſeveral harbours, which are ſtations for the veſſels employed in the fiſheries on the coaſt. The ſoil is in general poor, and ill cultivated. In the hills there are fed upwards of 4700 ſheep, and 4055 black cattle. There are ſeveral old caſtles, which have been of conſiderable ſtrength in former times; beſides the remains of many Pictiſh houſes, and cairns. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, commonly called *William More*, i. e. "William the Big," from his gigantic ſtature, was born in this pariſh, about the end of the 14th century: he meaſured 9 feet 5 inches in height, and his body is ſaid to have been well proportioned. In 1792, the population was 4006; increaſe 331 ſince 1755.

LAUDER; a royal borough in Berwickſhire, ſeated on the river *Lauder* or *Leader*, about 15 miles before it falls into the *Tweed*. It is a royal borough of very ancient erection, and was often the ſeat of the Scottiſh parliament; but its preſent appearance is mean, and does not convey an idea of its former ſplendour. In the reign of King James III. the factious nobility, who had been ſummoned to meet for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, ſeized the favourite miniſter of that monarch, Sir Robert Cochrane, who had been raiſed from a common maſon to be Earl of Marr, and hung him and his aſſociates over Lauder bridge, in ſight of the King and the army. Lauder has 5 fairs; on the 3d Friday of June, and the 4th of July, Auguſt, October, and November. It joins with Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, and North Berwick, in ſending a repreſentative to the Imperial parliament; it lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 24 W. of Berwick. The pariſh of Lauder extends about 8 miles from N. to S. and about 4 in breadth, on the ſtrath of *Lauder* water. The ſoil is light and ſandy; and of late has been highly cultivated. The ſurface riſes gradually from the river on each ſide, to hills of moderate height, which are covered with a mixture of heath and juniper, which makes excellent ſheep paſture. About 9 ſquare miles are under crop, and the remainder of the pariſh affords paſture to upwards of 10,000 ſheep. Copper ore has been found in ſeveral places, but is not ſufficiently rich to defray the expence of working. Muirſtone is abundant, and there is plenty of ſlate, but of an inferior quality: adderſtones, and arrow points of flint, commonly called *elf* or *fairy arrows*, and other ſtones in the moſt fanciful ſhapes, are found here after heavy rains. There are the remains of ſeveral circular encampments; and a conſiderable number of Roman, Spaniſh, Engliſh, and Scottiſh coins, have been dug up. Many *tumuli* are to be ſeen on Lauder muir, where it is probable ſome battles have been fought, as fragments of ſwords, bows, arrows, &c. have been found there. Near the town, by the river ſide, ſtands *Lauderfort*, the principal ſeat of the Earl of Lauderdale; it was built about 500 years ago by Edward I. when he overran all Scotland; in the laſt century it was repaired, and converted into a

dwelling-houſe by the Duke of Lauderdale: there are ſome noble apartments in it, which are rich in ſtucco work, and one of the largeſt is preſerved as a curious example of the taſte of the age in which it was made out. In 1801 the population of the pariſh of Lauder was about 1760, and had decreaſed 240 within the laſt 10 years.

LAUDER, or LEADER; a river in Berwickſhire, which takes its riſe in the Lammermuir hills, and, after a winding courſe through the valley to which it gives the name of Lauderdale, falls into the Tweed near the abbey of Melroſe.

LAUDERDALE; one of the three greater diviſions of Berwickſhire, watered by the *Lauder*. From this diſtrict the noble family of Maitland, firſt Earls, then Dukes, and now Earls again, take their title.

LAUDERS, or LOWTHERS; a hill of that ridge which ſeparates Lanarkſhire from Annandale; ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in the S. of Scotland, being elevated 3150 feet above the ſea level.

LAURENCE (ST.) or SLAMANNAN; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire. Vide SLAMANNAN.

LAURENCE-KIRK; anciently called CONVETH; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, of a triangular form, 4 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, containing 4381 ſquare acres. A ridge of hills extends through the whole extent from E. to W. ſloping gradually to the N. and S. and the ſurface, though not diverſified by any ſtriking inequalities, yet exhibits thoſe gentle riſings which are ſuppoſed to conſtitute picturesque beauty. It is watered by the ſmall river *Leuther*, and its tributary ſtreams. The ſoil is fertile, lying moſtly on a clay bottom; about 120 acres are marſhes and meadows, and 70 acres are covered with wood. The village of *Laurence-kirk* owes its exiſtence to the public ſpirit and exertions of the late Lord Gardenſtone the proprietor. In 1730, the number of inhabitants in it did not exceed 80; and, in 1762, when the eſtate of Johnſton was purchaſed by Lord Gardenſtone, they had decreaſed to 54. In 1765, he laid down a plan of a new village, and began to feu lots of land for houſes and gardens, and to give leaſes of ſmall farms for 100 years, at a low rent, and on the moſt liberal terms. Settlers flocked rapidly to the village; and, in 1779, it was erected into a burgh of barony, with power to elect every 3 years a bailie and 4 counſellors, to regulate the police of the burgh; with the privilege of holding weekly markets, and an annual fair. The public ſpirited proprietor alſo erected a commodious inn, with a well ſelected library adjoining, for the amuſement of travellers who ſtop there: he alſo encouraged, and contributed liberally to the eſtabliſhment of a linen manufactory and bleachfield, which are now in a thriving ſtate. In 1792, the population of the village was 500, and was continuing to increaſe. It lies in the middle of the county, on the great road from Perth to Aberdeen; 10 miles N. E. from Brechin, 8 N. W. from Montroſe, and 7 W. from Bervie. In the neighbourhood is a ſeat of the Gardenſtone family; and near it is the houſe of *Halkerton*, long the reſidence of the family of Falconer, from whence that family took the title of Baron; which, with the eſtates, now belong to the Earl of Kintore. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was 1200, and had increaſed 443 ſince 1755.

LAURIESTOWN; a village in the pariſh of Falkirk, in the county of Stirling, containing 860 inhabitants.

LAWERS, or BENLAWERS; a mountain in Perthſhire. Vide BENLAWERS.

LAXFORD; a river in Sutherlandſhire, which takes its riſe from *Loch Stalk*, in the pariſh of Edderachylis, and falls into an arm of the ſea called the bay of *Laxford*, where there is excellent anchorage.

LEADER, or LAUDER; a river in Berwickſhire, rendered familiar by paſtoral deſcription. Vide LAUDER.

LEADHILLS; a village in the pariſh of Crawford, in the county of Lanark. The ſituation of this village is perhaps the moſt elevated in the S. of Scotland. The rich mineral treaſures which the hills contain in their boſom, has, by the concourſe of miners, formed two not inconſiderable villages, LEADHILLS and WANLOCKHEAD, in a ſituation one would be apt to think, from the appearance of the country, the leaſt likely to become the ſeat of any numerous popu-

lation. Gold has been found in the ſand of theſe mountains, and inexhauſtible veins of rich lead ore are now wrought. The lead ore dug from theſe mines afford a very liberal proportion of ſilver, a ſmall quantity of which is generally intermixed in all lead ore. The buſineſs is carried on by a company, named the Scots Mining Company, who farm the hills from the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor. He receives from the company every 6th bar of lead as his rent. The number of bars annually caſt, amount on an average to about 18,000. The miners work only 8 hours in the 24, which leaves them a great deal of ſpare time, which they employ in reading, and have accordingly fitted up a public library at their own expence, to the ſupport of which almoſt every miner contributes. The appearance of the ſurrounding country is bleak, wild, and rugged, and no vegetables are to be ſeen, which have not a dwarfiſh, ſtunted, and unhealthy aſpect; yet, in the neighbourhood of the village, a few ſpots are covered with corn and potatoes, ſhewing the power which perſeverance poſſeſſes to ſoften the ruggedneſs of the moſt ſterile ſoil. In 1791, the village contained 970 inhabitants.

LECROPT; a pariſh lying at the union of *Teith* and *Allan* with the *Forth*, two thirds of which is ſituated in the county of Perth, and one third in the county of Stirling. Its form is nearly an equilateral triangle, each ſide of which is 3 miles, and it contains about 2000 acres, of which one half is *carſe*, and the other half *dry field*; they are divided from each other by a beautiful bank, from which there is one of the fineſt proſpects in the iſland, and as ſuch has been often viſited by perſons of taſte. On this bank is ſituated the elegant reſidence of Mr. Stirling of *Kier*, ſheltered on the N. and E. by thriving plantations. There are ſeveral rude forts, which are ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Caledonians to watch the motions of the troops ſtationed on the wall of Antoninus. In 1794, the population was 420; decreaſe 157 ſince 1755.

LEET; a ſmall river in Berwickſhire, which runs into the Tweed at the town of Coldſtream.

LEGERWOOD; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, ſituated on the border betwixt Lauderdale and Lammermuir. It extends about 3 miles in length by 2½ in breadth, comprehending a ſquare of 8 miles. The ſurface conſiſts of an aſſemblage of hills, riſing gradually from the *Leader*, interſperſed with deep moſſes, in which are found large trunks of different kinds of trees, which renders it highly probable that the hills and glens, with the circumjacent country, were formerly a part of an immenſe foreſt. The ſoil of the arable land is chiefly a blackiſh moſſy loam, intermixed with ſand, and the gravel formed by the mouldering down of the adjacent rocks; it is tolerably fertile, and would be productive of heavy crops, were it not for the diſadvantages of an expoſed ſituation, and a weeping climate. The hills afford paſture to 3770 ſheep, 560 black cattle, and 120 horſes. *Birkhillſide*, the ſeat of the family of Shillinglaw, is the only manſion of note. There are 3 ancient towers; one of which is very entire, and affords a ſtriking monument of the fortreſſes of our anceſtors. In 1792, the population was 422; increaſe 24 ſince 1755.

LEITH, formerly called INVERLEITH; the port of Edinburgh, ſituated on the Frith of Forth, about 2 miles from the metropolis. It is built at the mouth of the water of *Leith*, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two diſtricts, called *North* and *South Leith*, which communicate by a draw-bridge over the harbour. The houſes are in general inelegant, and the ſtreets moſtly narrow and confined; but there are many new ſtreets, which might vie in point of elegance and uniformity, with any town in Scotland, except the *New Town of Edinburgh*. The harbour, which is the principal ſource of wealth to the place, has 9 feet depth of water at common neap tides, and 16 at the ſpring tides. In the beginning of the laſt century, the town council of Edinburgh improved it at a great expence, by carrying out a ſtone pier a conſiderable way into the ſea; and, in 1777, they erected a new quay on the N. ſide, widening and deepening the harbour at the ſame time: it is accommodated with wet and dry docks, and other conveniences for ſhip-building, which is carried on to a great ex-

tent, as veſſels come to Leith from the neighbouring ports to be repaired. In 1800, the town council of Edinburgh, always active in promoting improvements, began to build a new baſon, with extenſive docks on the N. ſide, which when completed, will render it a very capacious, as well as a ſafe and convenient ſtation for trading veſſels of almoſt any burden. Ships, indeed, can only enter at full tide; but the *Roads of Leith*, which lie about a mile off from the mouth of the harbour, afford the moſt excellent anchorage ground at all times, for ſhips of any ſize. The harbour of Leith was granted to the community of Edinburgh by King Robert I. in 1329; but the banks of the harbour belonged to Logan of Reſtalrig, an ambitious and turbulent baron, from whom the citizens were obliged to purchaſe the bank betwixt the houſe and the rivulet, for building wharfs, and erecting ſhops and granaries, neither of which they could do before. As the ſituation of Leith was more favourable and convenient for mercantile tranſactions than the metropolis, the town council of Edinburgh has fallen upon many methods to reſtrain and hamper the efforts of the inhabitants of Leith. They firſt purchaſed from the Baron of Reſtalrig an excluſive privilege of carrying on every ſpeceis of traffic in the town of Leith, and of keeping warehouſes for the reception of merchandiſe, and inns for the entertainment of ſtrangers in that place; and, in 1483, an act of town council was paſſed, by which the citizens of Edinburgh were prohibited, under ſevere penalties, from joining in partnerſhip with any inhabitant of Leith. To free themſelves from theſe oppreſſive acts, the people of Leith purchaſed the ſuperiority of their town from Logan of Reſtalrig, for 3000l. Scots, and it was erected into a free burgh of barony by the Queen Regent, Mary of Lorraine, who promiſed to erect it into a royal borough. She died, however, before this was accompliſhed; and, upon her death, Francis and Mary, in violation of the private rights of the people of Leith, ſold the ſuperiority of the burgh to their oppreſſors, the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to whom it has ſince been confirmed by the grants of ſucceſſive ſovereigns. At the time of receiving its charter from the Queen Regent, the inhabitants of Leith were divided into 4 claſſes, viz. the mariners, maltmen, trades and traffickers, who were erected into corporations by the ſame charter. Of theſe the mariners were the moſt numerous; they obtained from the ſame Queen, a gift, afterwards ratified by William and Mary, of one penny duty per ton, on goods in the harbour of Leith, for the ſupport of their poor; which now produces a ſum of 120l. or 130l. *per an.*; for the ſame charitable purpoſe, every ſhipmaſter or mariner pays ſixpence per pound out of their wages; by which the corporation is enabled to pay from 600l. to 700l. *per annum* in charitable donations. The 4 corporations ſtill retain their charters, and the government of the town is veſted in a magiſtrate ſent from Edinburgh, having the power and title of Admiral of Leith, and in 2 reſiding bailies, elected from the inhabitants of Leith by the town council of Edinburgh. As the town was ill ſupplied with water, and the ſtreets neither properly cleaned nor lighted; in 1771, an act of parliament was obtained, appointing certain perſons from the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, Lords of Seſſion, members of the corporations of Leith, and inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, to act as *commiſſioners of police*, and to levy a ſum not exceeding ſixpence in the pound, upon the valued rent of Leith. The great change which has been produced ſince that period, ſhews the good effect of the act, and that it had been judiciouſly prepared, and carefully executed. Leith was ſtrongly fortified by the Queen Regent, at the time of the reformation, and was ſurrounded with a wall having 8 baſtions. The fortifications, erected by Oliver Cromwell in North Leith, called the *Citadel*, for the purpoſe of defending the harbour, were demoliſhed by order of government, at the reſtoration of Charles II. and the ground given to the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the council of Edinburgh was obliged to purchaſe it at the enormous price of 6000l. About 16 years ago, a battery of 9 guns was erected to the W. of the citadel, in conſequence of the appearance of Paul Jones, who, with only 3 armed ſhips of ſmall ſize,

had the audacity to threaten the deſtruction of the ſhips both in the road and the harbour. An officer with 18 or 20 artillerymen reſide in the battery, and keep it in excellent order. Beſides the mariners corporation, to which belongs the Trinity Hoſpital for their poor, there is another hoſpital called King James's Hoſpital, for the poor belonging to the other corporations. Though a very great trade is carried on betwixt Leith and other foreign parts, yet the articles of export and import fluctuate ſo much, that it would be uſeleſs to enter into minute details. In general, the imports from the ſouthern provinces of Europe are wines, brandy, and fruits; from the Weſt Indies and America, rice, ſugar, rum, and dye ſtuffs; but the principal trade is with the Baltic, for which it is moſt happily ſituated. The London traders are excellently fitted up for paſſengers, and one generally ſails every 3 or 4 days. The ſhipping of Leith cauſes a great demand for ropes and ſail-cloth; of which articles there are ſeveral manufacturing companies. There are 2 glaſs-houſe companies, which, in 1790, manufactured not leſs than 9,059,904 pounds weight of glaſs. Manufactures of ſoap and candles have alſo been erected; of the former of which, in 1790, 6,000,000 of pounds, and of the latter 3,000,000 of pounds, were manufactured; beſides which, there is a conſiderable carpet manufactory, and ſeveral iron forges. In 1784, the trade of Leith was eſtimated at half a million ſterling, according to the following ſtatement; and there is every reaſon to believe, that, ſince that period, the amount has been doubled.

Importation of flax, hemp, iron, aſhes, ar, &c. - -	L.160,500
Do. of wood, - - - - - - - -	32,000
Do. of teas, ſpirits, wine, hops, and groceries, - - - - - -	101,500
Do. of grain, on conſignment and purchaſe, - - - - - -	161,000
Manufactures of ſoap and candles, - - - - - - - - - - -	13,000
Rope-works, - - - - - - - -	27,000
Total, - -	L.495,000

beſides glaſs-works, &c. and ſhipbuilding, in which there are employed 5 maſter builders, and from 150 to 200 carpenters. By an account taken in the beginning of the year 1791, the tonnage of the veſſels belonging to the port of Leith was 130,000 tons. There are 2 banks, viz. the *Leith Banking Company*, and a branch of the *Britiſh Linen Company*. The Edinburgh races are run on the ſands of Leith, lying to the S. and E. of the town. Leith is divided into 2 pariſhes, called *South* and *North Leith;* the former of which extends from the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, including Leith walk; and the latter, ſituated to the N. of the harbour, comprehends the fiſhing village of *Newhaven*, and the barony of Hillhouſe-field. In 1791, the population of *North Leith* was 2409, and of *South Leith* 11,432; total 13,841; increaſe 4436 ſince 1755.

LEITH RIVER takes its riſe by 3 copious ſprings, in the weſtern extremity of Currie pariſh, in Mid-Lothian; and receives various additions in its progreſs, particularly at the village of Balerno, where it is joined by a large burn. It runs nearly N. E. and the whole courſe is not more than 14 miles; yet, in this ſhort ſpace, it drives upwards of 80 mills of different deſcriptions; it diſcharges itſelf into the Frith of Forth at Leith, and its mouth forms that excellent harbour. In its bed, a little below *Cannon* flour mills, we have an example of a vein of quartoze matter, at leaſt $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which fills up a fiſſure in the *ſtrata* of freeſtone. Being the only river in the neighhbourood of the metropolis, the natural beauties of its banks have been increaſed by the erection of many elegant ſeats, and extenſive plantations; it abounds with trout, and contains a few pike.

LEITHEN; a river in the county of Peebles, which falls into the Tweed at the village of *Innerleithen;* it is the laſt great acceſſion of waters which the Tweed receives, before it leaves the diſtrict to which it gives the name of Tweeddale.

LENNEL; the ancient name of the pariſh of COLDSTREAM.

LENNOX; an ancient ſhire or diſtrict, now partitioned between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton. The noble family of Lennox had extenſive poſſeſſions in it.

LENNOX HILLS; a ridge extending from Dumbarton to Stirling, beyond which the range is continued from the

Forth to the *Tay*, under the name of the Ochils. Throughout the whole, ſtupendous baſaltic columns and volcanic rocks preſent themſelves. The mountains of this ridge riſe gradually from the E. and are nearly perpendicular on the W. at which ſide the baſaltic columns are diſtinctly ſeen. At Stirling this appearance is ſtrongly marked, and no leſs ſo at Fintry, and at Dumbarton. At Fintry, the colonade of baſaltic pillars is moſt magnificent (vide FINTRY); and, in the pariſh of Strathblane, the front of a precipice, for the ſpace of a furlong, is lined with ſtately columns of the ſame kind, and the pillars are from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, upwards of 30 feet in height. This ridge extends the whole length of that diſtrict, which was formerly called Lennoxſhire, though that diſtrict is now loſt in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; and the title of Duke of Lennox is alſo loſt in the Britiſh title of Duke of Richmond; the ſtupendous ridge of hills, which ſo well deſerve the attention of the philoſopher and the mineralogiſt, will tranſmit the name to poſterity.

LENTRATHEN, LINTRATHEN, or GLENTRATHEN; a pariſh in Forfarſhire. Vide GLENTRATHEN.

LEOCHEL; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The ſurface is hilly; but none of the hills are of great elevation, except the hill of *Corſe*: all of them are covered with heath, and abound with game of all kinds. The arable land, which lies in the valleys, is a ſtrong clay, and that on the ſides of the hills is a rich loam, both of which are abundantly fertile. Around the caſtle of *Craigivar*, the ſeat of Sir William Forbes of *Craigivar*, there are ſeveral thriving plantations, of all ſorts of foreſt trees. Beſides *Craigivar*, there are 2 ancient caſtles, now in ruins, belonging to the ſame family, called *Lenturk* and *Corſe*; in the latter of which were born ſeveral of the Forbeſes, who, for many years, were the biſhops of Aberdeen. In 1790, the pariſh of Leochel contained 304 inhabitants; but, in 1798, the pariſh of CUSHNIE was annexed to it; making the population of Leochel 642. Vide CUSHNIE.

LEOCHEL; a ſmall river in Aberdeenſhire, which takes its riſe by 3 branches, in the pariſh of Leochel, and empties itſelf into the *Don*, near the church of Alford, 27 miles W. from Aberdeen.

LEONARDS (ST.); a pariſh in Fifeſhire, united to St. Andrews. Vide ANDREWS (ST.)

LERWICK; a town on the mainland of Shetland, and the ſeat of the courts of that ſtewartry. It is ſituated on the ſpacious harbour called *Lerwick* or *Breſſay ſound*, and derives its only conſequence from the courts of law, and the reſort of the veſſels employed in the whale-fiſhery, which make this bay their place of rendezvous. It contains about 900 inhabitants. The pariſh of LERWICK extends about 6 miles along the ſea coaſt, and is no where above a mile in breadth. On the E. and N. E. it is bounded by the ſea, which ſeparates it from Breſſay iſland, and forms that excellent harbour called Breſſay ſound. The ſurface is rocky and mountainous; but there are many fine arable fields on the ſea-coaſt, the ſoil of which is light and ſandy, but tolerably fertile and productive. Near the N. end of the town is a ſmall fortification, called *Fort Charlotte*, which commands the N. entry to Breſſay ſound, and is garriſoned by a ſmall detachment of invalids. There are the remains of 2 ancient Daniſh caſtles, about a mile and a half S. from the town. In 1790, the population was 1259; increaſe 66 ſince 1755.

LESLIE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in Garioch, comprehending a ſuperficies of 4 ſquare miles. The general appearance is rather hilly, but the ſmall hills are arable to the ſummits; the ſoil on the low grounds is a deep, ſtrong, rich mould, producing good crops, with very indifferent culture; higher up, the ſoil is a light loam, alſo very productive. It is watered by the ſmall river *Gadie*, a ſtream celebrated by the native poet JOHNSTONE. In ſeveral places towards the S. there is found a ſpecies of greeniſh-coloured *amianthus*, which is eaſily cut, and formed by the common people into ſnuff-boxes and other trinkets, which have a very beautiful appearance. In 1792, the population was 392; decreaſe 21 ſince 1755.

LESLIE; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, lying on the N. bank of the river Leven, from

which the ſurface riſes with an almoſt imperceptible aſcent to the northern boundary. It is entirely arable, and the ſoil is in general good, and well cultivated. The town of LESLIE, which is ſituated on the *Leven*, is a conſiderable manufacturing place, and, in 1790, contained about 800 inhabitants. About a mile from the town is *Leſlie-houſe*, a magnificent ſeat, built by the Duke of Rothes, round a court like the abbey of Holyroodhouſe; it was unfortunately burnt down in 1763, but the foreſide of the ſquare was repaired by the Earl of Rothes in 1767. Near it is the old caſtle of *Strathendrie*, which formerly belonged to a celebrated family of the ſame name; and the houſe of *Pitcairn*, now in a ruinous ſtate, formerly the reſidence of the well known Dr. Pitcairn, is in this pariſh. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 1212; increaſe 82 ſince 1755.

LESMAHAGOE; a pariſh in the county of Lanark; of an oval figure, 14 miles in length by 12 in breadth. It lies upon the S. W. bank of the river *Clyde*, which runs along it, and in this courſe are the ſtupendous falls of the river, at *Bonniton*, *Corra*, and *Stonebyres*; (vide CLYDE.) The banks of the river are bold, riſing in many places into hills of conſiderable height, every where divided by deep gullies, formed by numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of woods, coppices, plains, eminences, ravines, and precipices, on both ſides of the river, added to the windings of its copious ſtream, and the magnificent falls, exhibit to the eye, at every change of ſituation, new landſcapes, ſtrikingly beautiful and ſublime. The ſurface of the country is uneven, and the ſoil various; but, upon the whole, it is by no means fertile, and is better adapted for paſture than tillage. Beſides the *Clyde*, the pariſh is watered by the *Logan*, the *Nethan*, the *Kype*, and the *Ponicle*; all of which fall into the *Clyde*. There is a conſiderable extent of wood, much of the hanging banks being covered with coppices; ſome of theſe are very extenſive, particularly at *Stonebyres*. On a lofty promontory, on the romantic vale of the river *Nethan*, ſtand the ruins of *Draffin* or *Craignethan-caſtle*, anciently a ſeat of the Hamilton family, but now the property of Lord Douglas. In this fortreſs the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots found a ſhort aſylum, after her eſcape from her priſon in *Loch Leven*. Coal is wrought in different parts; and, at Blair, there is a fine ſeam of Cannel coal, as hard and ſmooth as jet. Limeſtone is in great abundance; ſome ſtrata 30 feet in thickneſs, and the quality is ſo good, that, upon an analyſis, 29 parts in 30 have been found to be pure calcareous earth. In ſome places, particularly near Craignethan, it approaches to the nature of marble, and is much valued for columns or ſteps of large ſtairs. Various petrifactions, as ſhells, parts of ſkulls and horns of ſheep, and pieces of wood, are found in the lime quarries: marl has alſo been found, and ironſtone appears in many places. Slate and freeſtone, of excellent quality, is abundant. Several attempts have been made to work lead in Cumberhead hills, but hitherto unſucceſsfully. Beſides theſe uſeful minerals, there are a great variety of other foſſil ſubſtances in the pariſh, which furniſh ample field for the inveſtigations of the philoſopher and mineralogiſt. The rocks and ſtones in the bed of the *Clyde*, particularly near *Stonebyres*, have a ſingular appearance: they look as if they had been in fuſion, and many have an heterogeneous appearance, formed of ſmall ſtones of a different kind adhering to them, or imbedded in the maſs, while in a fluid ſtate. Specimens of the *Petunſe Pentlandica* are ſaid to have been found in ſeveral places. Upon the whole, the pariſh of Leſmahagoe, both on account of its minerals and of its proſpects, is well deſerving of a viſit from the philoſopher and the man of taſte. In 1792, it contained 2810 inhabitants, of which number 570 reſided in 3 ſmall villages.

LESSUDDEN, or ST. BOSWELL'S; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh, about 3 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It lies on the banks of the Tweed, where the ſoil is excellent: the land in general is good; and even the worſt lands are capable of great improvement by the uſe of lime. The village of LESSUDDEN is ſituated 10 miles from Kelſo, 5 from Melroſe, and 7 from Jedburgh, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

St. Boſwell's fair, one of the greateſt in the ſouth country, is held on a green of that name, on the 18th July. In 1793, the population was 500; increaſe 191 ſince 1755.

LESWALT; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire; about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. It forms part of the peninſula called the *Rinns of Galloway*, lying upon the bay of *Loch Ryan*. The ſurface is much diverſified with hills and plains, valleys, meadows, and extenſive muirs and moſſes. The ſoil is as various as the ſurface, exhibiting all kinds of ſoil, from the richeſt clay loam to the pooreſt ſand or gravel. The coaſt is high, bold, and rocky; but the fiſhing in the Iriſh channel is very productive. There are about 3000 ſheep, 1500 head of black cattle, and 240 work horſes in the pariſh. There are 2 ſmall rivulets, one of which empties itſelf into the bay of *Loch Ryan*, and the other runs into the bay of *Luce*. The only edifice of note in the pariſh, is *Lochnawcaſtle*, the reſidence of Sir Stair Agnew, Bart. It is very ancient, and had been formerly ſtrongly fortified. In 1790 the population was 1194, being 542 more than the number of inhabitants in 1755.

LETHAM; a village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Monimail. There is a conſiderable fair held in it during the firſt week of June.

LETHAM; a village in Forfarſhire, in the pariſh of Dunnichen, lately eſtabliſhed by Mr. Dempſter. It has a weekly market, in which is ſold a great quantity of yarn and linen cloth, manufactured in the neighbourhood, beſides other articles.

LETHENDY; a pariſh in Perthſhire; 5 miles in length, and 1½ mile at its greateſt breadth. The weſtern diſtrict has a blackiſh mould, inclining to clay, exceedingly rich, and well adapted for all kinds of crops; towards the E. it becomes blacker, more wet, and conſequently leſs productive. The ſtate of agriculture is rather behind; and, owing to the too copious uſe of marl, with inceſſant cropping, ſome farms have been rendered perfectly ſterile. In 1793, the population was 367; increaſe 21 ſince 1755.

LETHNOT; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, formed by the union of the pariſhes of NAVAR and LETHNOT in 1723. The cultivated land is about 5 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth; but the muirs and waſte lands extend much farther. The whole of the cultivated land is ſurrounded by the Grampians, except towards the E. where there is a ſmall opening, through which the *Weſt Water*, one of the branches of the *South Eſk* river, iſſues. The ſoil of the arable land is partly clay, and partly a rich loam, upon a till bottom, and there is ſome haugh ground on the banks of the rivulet: lying in the midſt of the Grampians, the pariſh is in general hilly, and ſome of the hills are elevated to a conſiderable height; it is bounded by the hill of *Caterthun* on the S. and towards the E. border the conical hill of *Wirran* riſes to a conſiderable height. The number of ſheep is about 8000. Limeſtone is abundant, but the quality is rather inferior: there is alſo clay marl, which, however, contains only a ſmall quantity of calcareous earth. In 1790, the population was 505; decreaſe 130 ſince 1755.

LEUCHARS; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, of an irregular figure; about 9 miles in length by 5 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and watered by the river *Eden* on the S. and S. W. The ſurface is level, and liable to be overflown in times of heavy rains; and, it is ſaid, that within the bounds of the pariſh, every kind of ſoil known in the county may be found. The greater part is peculiarly adapted for wheat; of which, in 1791, 670 bolls were ſown: conſiderable quantities of the other ſorts of grain are annually exported. The village of LEUCHARS is pleaſantly ſituated about a mile from the coaſt, and 6 miles from St. Andrews, on the road from that town to the ferry of Dundee. The number of inhabitants, in 1793, was upwards of 600, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture for the Dundee market. On the eſtate of Leuchars, lately purchaſed from Sir David Carnegie by the hon. Robert Lindſay, there are the remains of an ancient building, called the caſtle of *Leuchars*, which has been ſtrongly fortified, and ſurrounded by a moat. *Pitlethie*, the ſeat of Mr. Lawſon, is an elegant manſion, built of the ſtones, and near the ſite of one of the hunting-ſeats of King James VI.

The number of ſheep, in 1792, was about 2200; of black cattle 1560; and of horſes 420. In the ſame year the population was 1620; decreaſe 71 ſince 1755.

LEVEN; a village in the pariſh of Scoonie, in Fifeſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Leven*, which forms a ſafe harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden. To it belong 7 or 8 veſſels, ſome of them of 150 or 200 tons, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. In 1793, the town contained 335 families, or 1165 inhabitants.

LEVEN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the counties of Kinroſs and Fife; about 12 miles in circumference; bounded on the E. and S. by the Lomond hills, and on the W. and N. by the plain of Kinroſs. In this expanſe of water 4 iſlands are interſperſed; the largeſt of which, *St. Serf*'s, contains about 48 acres, and on it was formerly ſituated the ancient priory of *Loch Leven*, dedicated to St. Serf or Servanus, ſaid to have been founded by Brudo laſt King of the Picts, who made a grant of the iſland to the Culdees. In the reign of David I. this eſtabliſhment of the regular clergy of the order of St. Columba was ſuppreſſed, and the iſland beſtowed on the clergy of the church of Rome. The caſtle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal reſidence, ſtands on another iſland in the lake. The iſland is about 2 acres of extent, and the caſtle ſtands nearly in the middle of it, encompaſſed by a rampart of ſtone. It was granted by Robert III. to Douglas Laird of Loch Leven; and was formerly a very ſtrong place, and could accommodate a numerous garriſon. The contraſt between its ancient ſplendour and its preſent ſtate, is beautifully painted by a bard, who drew his firſt breath, and ſpent the greater part of his ſhort life, on the banks of Loch Leven.

" No more is arches echo to the noiſe
Of joy and feſtive mirth: no more the glance
Of blazing taper thro' its windows beams,
And quivers in the undulating wave:
But naked ſtand the melancholy walls,
Laſh'd by the wintry tempeſts, cold and bleak,
That whiſtle mournful thro' the empty halls,
And piecemeal crumble down the tow'rs to duſt.
Perhaps in ſome lone, dreary, deſert tower,
That time has ſpar'd, forth from the window looks,
Half hid in graſs, the ſolitary fox;
While, from above, the owl, muſician dire!
Screams hideous, harſh, and grating to the ear.
Equal in age, and ſharers of its fate,
A row of moſs-grown trees around it ſtand;
Scarce here and there, upon their blaſted tops,
A ſhriveli'd leaf diſtinguiſhes the year."

BRUCE.

In the year 1335, this caſtle ſuſtained a memorable ſiege by Sir John Stirling, one of the partiſans, and a principal officer of Edward Baliol, who, under the protection of Edward III. of England, conteſted the crown with David II. After the aſſailants had ſeveral times attempted to take it by ſtorm, and had as often times been repulſed, they adopted the plan of damming up the river that flows from the lake, expecting thus to raiſe the water ſo high, as to drive the beſieged out of the fortreſs. The water continued to riſe daily, and they thought themſelves ſure of ſucceeding, when the Engliſh general, and moſt of the troops having left the camp, to celebrate the feſtival of St. Margaret, at Dunfermline, the beſieged ſeized the favourable opportunity, and broke down the dam; on which the water ruſhed out with ſuch impetuoſity, as to overwhelm the camp of the Engliſh, and throw them into the utmoſt confuſion. The beſieged returned to the caſtle in triumph, and were no more diſturbed. At the eaſtern extremity of the lake are ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed ſome remains of this dam. The circumſtance, however, which renders this caſtle particularly conſpicuous in Scottiſh hiſtory, is the confinement of the beautiful and accompliſhed, but unfortunate Queen Mary, after ſhe had ſeparated from Bothwell, and was made captive by the confederate lords, at the battle of Pinkie. Here ſhe was under the care of the mother of Murray, afterwards regent, who had been married to Douglas of *Loch Leven*. This woman, whoſe manners were as rude as her conduct had been irregular, and who bore an implacable hatred towards Mary, treat-

ed her with great indignity, alleging that she had been lawfully married to James; that Mary was illegitimate; and that her own son was true heir to the crown. Here Mary suffered all the miseries of a rigorous captivity, which she endeavoured to mitigate and solace, by practising those accomplishments which she had learnt in happier times; amusing herself alternately with the needle and with the lute, singing those effusions of lyric poetry, which are attributed to her pen. Here, too, she was forced to sign a resignation of her crown to her son, and the appointment of Murray, a person she hated, as Regent. Several attempts were made to rescue her, which the vigilance of her keepers rendered abortive; but, in the family of her jailers, she found a deliverer: this was George Douglas, her keeper's younger brother, a youth of 18; who, captivated by her charms, and touched with pity for her misfortunes, stole the keys of the castle from his brother, released the royal prisoner, and conveyed her from the island to the opposite shore, where she was received with the utmost joy by Lord Seaton, Sir James Hamilton, and a few more of her zealous friends. The remains of the castle, which are yet to be seen, are, a rectangular building, flanked with small towers, the walls of a small chapel, and part of the apartment in which Mary was confined. Around the castle are some ancient trees. The other 2 islands of the lake are called the *Paddock bower*, and the *Reed bower;* and are only of note, as tending to heighten the picturesque and beautiful scenery. Loch Leven abounds with fish; among which are pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout, of peculiar delicacy. The fishery is rented by the landlords of the two inns of Kinross, at 100l. *per annum*.

LEVEN; a river in Fifeshire, which runs from the E. end of *Loch Leven;* and, after a course of about 12 or 14 miles, falls into the sea at the village of *Leven*. It abounds with trout of various kinds, and at its mouth is a valuable salmon fishery.

LEVEN; a river in Dumbartonshire, which may justly be termed one of the largest rivers of Scotland. It issues from *Loch Lomond* at *Balloch*, and falls into the *Clyde* at Dumbarton-castle: the whole length of its course, including the windings, is about 9 or 10 miles, and it is navigable for flat-bottomed vessels for one half of the year. The excellence of its water for bleaching processes, has induced many to establish extensive printfields and bleachfields on its banks. Some idea may be formed of the large scale on which these works are conducted, when it is known that two of the largest printfields pay a duty to government of upwards of 40,000l. *per annum*. These works, there can be no doubt, are a great national benefit, by increasing the wealth and resources of the country; but, at the same time, they have the tendency to banish that innocent simplicity of manners, which has been long the characteristic of the Scottish peasantry. Could DR. SMOLLET now take a view of his native vale, on the banks of the *Leven;* instead of the quiet and happy pastoral scenes which he so elegantly describes; instead of bleating flocks and happy shepherds; he would find it the busy haunt of men, eager after riches; and, though as a patriot he might rejoice at the prosperity of the country, yet it is probable he would regret the loss of that calm repose, which its inhabitants enjoyed when it was so dear to him. His *Ode on Leven water*, though inserted in so many different publications, paints the beauties of this vale in so just and pleasing colours, that we cannot forbear inserting it.

On *Leven*'s banks, while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happiest swain,
That ever trode the Arcadian plain.

Pure stream! in whose transparent wave,
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;
No torrents stain thy limpid source;
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polish'd pebbles spread;
While, lightly pois'd, the scaly brood
In myriads cleave thy crystal flood.
The springing trout, in speckled pride;
The salmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and motled par.

Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bow'rs of birch, and groves of pine,
And hedges flower'd with eglantine.

Still on thy banks so gaily green,
May numerous herds and flocks be seen,
And lasses chanting o'er the pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale,
And ancient faith that knows no guile,
And industry embrown'd with toil,
And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd,
The blessings they enjoy to guard.

Near the birth-place of Dr. Smollet, about half a mile from the river, is an elegant monument erected to his memory, by his relation Mr. Smollet of *Bonhill*.

LEVEN; an arm of the sea, which goes off from *Loch Linnhé*. Vide LINNHE' (LOCH).

LEVEN SEAT; a mountain in the parish of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, 1200 feet above the level of the *Clyde*.

LEUTHER, or LUTHER; a small river in Angus-shire, which rises in the Grampian hills; and, after passing the village of Laurence-kirk, falls into the *North Esk*.

LEWIS; one of the largest of the Hebrides; about 60 miles in length from N. to S., and from 13 to 15 in breadth; parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions; the southern called *Harris*, and the northern *Lewis*. Lewis belongs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the county of Inverness; (vide HARRIS.) The surface is not so rugged and mountainous as the southern district, and the low ground is covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast the land is arable, with a sandy soil, tolerably fertile when well manured with sea weed. The land is tilled with great industry, being all turned over with the *caschroin*, or crooked spade; and the clods are carefully broken with harrows. The numerous bays of the island of *Lewis* afford great quantities of shell fish, and the coasts are well adapted for the white fish and herring fisheries, which are prosecuted to great advantage; the rivers abound with trout and salmon. The land animals are horses, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and deer, all of which are of small size. From the number of large roots of trees, which are every where dug up, it would appear that, in former times, the island had been clothed with wood; but there is now scarce a tree to be seen, except in a small plantation of birch and hazel, in the neighbourhood of *Seaforth-house*, the seat of Lord Seaforth. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity, as *duns*, fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The most remarkable one which appears to have been subservient to the religious rites of the druids, is near the small village of *Calarnish*, in the parish of *Uig*; (vide UIG.) Besides the town of *Stornoway*, there are several small villages. The chief employments of the inhabitants are the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. Lewis is divided into 4 parishes, viz. *Barvas*, *Lochs*, *Stornoway*, and *Uig*; which, in 1796, contained 8311 inhabitants; increase 1925 since 1755. There are a great many small adjacent islets and rocks belonging to the district of *Lewis*, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve notice.

LHANBRYD, or ST. ANDREWS LHANBRYD; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The general appearance is a plain, diversified by several low hills, apparently connected with each other, and covered with corn, grass, or plantations. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile. There are 3 lakes on the confines of the parish; the largest of which, *Loch Spynie*, has been lately drained, and a considerable extent of excellent land regained; the other lakes are the loch of *Cots*, originally an arm of the sea, and *Loch Nabee*, about 3 miles in circumference, surrounded with an extensive and thriving plantation, belonging to the Earl of Fife, and having a small island also covered with wood. The only river is the *Lossie*, which communicates with the lakes, and with them contains pike and perch. In 1791, the population was 777; increase 87 since 1755.

LIBBERTON; a parish in Lanarkshire, united in 1660 to that of QUOTHQUON. It is nearly of the form of a triangle, extending 7 miles in length from N. to S. and 4 in breadth. Towards the W. the surface is level, lying upon the banks of the *Clyde*, and having many haughs, which are overflowed 10 or 12 times in the year. The soil is a deep rich clay, which has been long cultivated, and yields good crops, without any manure than what

it derives from the fertilizing waters of the Clyde: towards the E. the ſurface is irregular; for the moſt part covered with heath, but in ſome places ſuſceptible of cultivation. It is watered by the two branches of the river *Methven*, which unite and fall into the Clyde in this pariſh. The only hill is *Couthboanlaw*, or *Quothquon-law*, which riſes 600 feet above the level of the Clyde. From the remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of the ſmall village of *Libberton*, it appears to have been a place of conſiderable importance in former times. On the S. and E. it has been defended by a foſſé and dyke, which may yet be diſtinctly traced; and there are vaults and concealments in ſeveral places. About a quarter of a mile to the S. are veſtiges of a ſtrong encampment, communicating with that near the village. Freeſtone is the only mineral of value. In 1790, the population was 708; increaſe 42 ſince 1755.

LIBERTON; a pariſh of Mid-Lothian, lying about a mile S. of the metropolis. It contains 4140 acres, which are very fertile, and, owing to the vicinity of the city, are rented high. There are 4 villages, viz. *Gilmerton*, containing 755 inhabitants; *Kirk Liberton*, in which the church is ſituated; *Nether Liberton*, and *Over* or *Upper Liberton*. There are 2 ſmall rivulets, which ſupply 8 mills, beſides a conſiderable bleachfield. *Craigmillar-caſtle*, a favourite reſidence of Queen Mary, is ſituated on a ſmall riſing ground, about 360 feet above the level of the ſea. It has a moſt venerable appearance, and the view from the windows is moſt delightful. In this pariſh are the ſeats of the two oldeſt families of Mid-Lothian; the Lords Somerville, and the Wauchopes of *Niddry Marſhall*; the former having acquired the eſtate of Drum, by marriage in 1375, ſtill poſſeſs it; and the latter has had a ſeat in the pariſh for nearly 450 years. At Gilmerton, there are above 20 ſeams of coal, from 2½ to 10 feet thick; 5 or 6 of them are working. The limeſtone quarries are alſo very extenſive; thoſe of Gilmerton yielding 70,000 bolls, and the others upwards of 30,000 bolls *per annum*. The rocks of *Craigmillar* hill are chiefly freeſtone; but, on the S. W. ſide there is a ſtratum of indurated clay or *ſchiſtus*, which contains a good deal of copper ore, not in veins, but irregularly intermixed through the ſtone. In 1793, the pariſh contained 3457 inhabitants; increaſe 664 ſince 1755.

LICHART; a lake in Roſs-ſhire, on the borders of the pariſh of Gairloch, about 4 miles in length, and from half a mile to one mile in breadth. On each ſide there is a ridge of hills covered with oak and birch wood, the cutting of which ſome years ago ſold for 360l. It diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name, which joins the *Conon*, and with it pours its waters into the Frith of Cromarty.

LIDDAL; a river in Roxburghſhire, which runs in a direction from N. E. to S. W. forming the boundary with England for 4 or 5 miles, till it joins the *Eſk* ſeveral miles before that river falls into the Solway Frith. The ſcenery on its banks is highly picturesque, and exhibits the richeſt proſpects of the windings of the river, the fine rich holms on every ſide, and coppices of natural wood and thriving plantations, which every where vary the landſcape. The celebrated Dr. ARMSTRONG, a native of the pariſh of Caſtletown, through which it runs, thus celebrates its beauties in his claſſic poem on "*Health.*"

Such the ſtream,
On whoſe Arcadian banks I firſt drew air.
Liddal, till now, except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs, by her love-ſick ſwains,
Unknown in ſong; tho' not a purer ſtream
Through meads more flow'ry—more romantic groves,
Rolls t'ward the weſtern main. Hail, ſacred flood!
May ſtill thy hoſpitable ſwains be bleſt
In rural innocence; thy mountains ſtill
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
For ever flouriſh, and thy vales look gay
With painted meadows, and the golden grain.

Book III.

LIDDISDALE; a diſtrict in Roxburghſhire, watered by the *Liddal*, and comprehending the ſouthern angle of the county. The country is wild and mountainous, admitting of little cultivation, and chiefly appropriated to ſheep paſture.

LIFF; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, united

to BENVIE, in 1758. The united parishes are about 3 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The surface rises with an easy ascent from the Tay, except towards the S. W. where it joins to the parish of Dundee. The higher grounds form a ridge, stretching obliquely in a direction from E. to W., and behind is an extensive tract of muir, where there are some plantations, but no marks of cultivation. The muir is bounded by the water of *Dichty*, which rises in the parish of Lundie, and runs S. and E. through the valley of Strathmartin. There are 2 other streams which unite near *Invergowrie*, at which place they fall into the *Tay*. The arable soil is partly a light loam, and partly clay: the crops are wheat, oats, barley, &c. and are generally luxuriant. There are several villages, viz. *Locheye*, *Millhouse*, *Liff*, *Benvie*, and *Invergowrie*: the latter is noted as the site of the first Christian church erected on the N. side of the *Tay*. Here, also, was a royal palace, built by Alexander I. which, however, he did not long occupy; for, having narrowly escaped from a conspiracy, to murder him in his new residence, he, in gratitude for his escape, founded the church of Scone, and made over to it his palace and lands of Invergowrie. *Lundie-house*, the seat of Lord Viscount Duncan, and the house of *Gray*, the seat of Lord Gray, are beautifully situated, and surrounded with plantations and policies laid out in the best manner. In the neighbourhood of *Lundie-house*, was lately discovered a subterraneous building, containing several different compartments; the structure of which is very rude, and the walls are put together without mortar. There was formerly distinct vestiges of a Roman encampment, which the plough has of late entirely defaced. Freestone abounds; and there are several quarries of gray slate in the parish. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 1790; increase 479 since 1755.

LILLIES-LEAF; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles in breadth; containing between 7000 and 8000 acres. The soil varies, being partly a light sand, partly a rich loam, and clay. There are 2 marl pits, which supply the country with excellent manure. Agriculture has been greatly improved, chiefly by the example and exertions of Sir John Buchannan Riddel, one of the greatest proprietors. The village of LILLIES-LEAF is situated on the great road from E. to W. through the S. of Scotland, and contains upwards of 400 inhabitants. *Riddel* is the seat of the family of Riddel, supposed to be one of the most ancient families of the kingdom. In 1793, the population was 630; increase 109 since 1755.

LIMEKILNS; a considerable village and sea port in Fifeshire, seated on the coast of the *Forth*, in the parish of Dunfermline, noted for the great lime works belonging to the Earl of Elgin. The harbour is excellent, admitting with ease, at stream tides, vessels of 300 tons burden. In 1796, the town contained 658 inhabitants.

LINDORES (LOCH); a lake in Fifeshire, in the parish of Abdie; about 1 mile in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Its banks abound with rich scenery, which is further heightened by the romantic appearance of the old abbey of Lindores, and the mansion-house of old Lindores, from which the family of Leslie formerly took the title of Baron.

LINGAY; a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and the district of North Uist. It is noted for its abundance of black cattle and deer.

LINKTOWN of KIRKALDY; a long straggling village or suburb, adjoining to that burgh, but lying in the parish of Abbot's-hall.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, is of an irregular figure, approaching to a parallelogram; about 20 miles long from E. to W. and from 10 to 13 broad from N. to S.; bounded on the N. by the river *Forth*; on the E. and S. E. by the river *Amond*, which separates it from Mid-Lothian; on the S. W. by Lanarkshire, and on the W. by the small river *Avon*, which forms the boundary with the county of Stirling. It is one of the richest counties in Scotland, the soil being generally a rich loam, highly improved, and well cultivated. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, by gentle swells, and fertile plains; and the number of elegant seats, which every where meet

the eye, gives it a very rich and delightful appearance. "The country between Queensferry and Stirling," says a late celebrated tourist," is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful: towns, villages, seats, and ancient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water, the Frith of *Forth;* while the busy scenes of commerce, and rural economy, are no small additions to scenes of still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant, but august boundary toward the N. W.; and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing, amid the numerous islands." Of the seats which ornament this quarter, *Hopetoun-house*, the residence of the Earl of Hopetoun, is pre-eminent for its extent, magnificence, and beauty; *Barnbougle-castle*, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry; *Calder-house*, the seat of Lord Torphichen; *Craigie-hall*, the seat of the hon. Mr. Hope; *Dundas-castle*, the seat of General Dundas, are also elegant mansions; besides many others, the catalogue of which would be too extensive for our work. Linlithgowshire contains 2 royal boroughs, viz. LINLITHGOW, and QUEENSFERRY; and the small towns of *Borrowstownes* or *Bo-ness*, *Bathgate*, and *Kirkliston*. It is divided into 13 parochial districts, containing in 1790-8, according to the statistical returns to Sir J. Sinclair, 17,570 inhabitants, being an increase of 741 since 1755. Linlithgowshire is but scantily supplied with running water, the *Avon* and *Almond* being the only streams which deserve notice: this circumstance is held out as an insurmountable objection to the projected canal from the water of Leith, westward to the Clyde. It abounds with many valuable minerals, particularly coal, limestone, and lead ore; and, in the time of James VI. a vein of lead ore was discovered, so rich in silver, that it was esteemed of sufficient value to be wrought for the silver alone. Ironstone is found in almost every parish; and this mineral is wrought to a great extent in the parish of Bathgate. In many places there are volcanic appearances, especially in *Dundas* hill, in the parish of Dalmeny, where there is a bold front of basaltic rock, exhibiting in some places regular basaltic columns. The valued rent of the county is stated at 74,931l. 19s. 2d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 44,330l. sterling.

LINLITHGOW; a royal borough, and chief town in the county of West Lothian, to which shire it gives its name. It consists of one street, about three quarters of a mile in length from E. to W. with bye-lanes. About the middle it is contracted and gloomy; but, towards each end, it becomes more spacious: many of the houses have a mean appearance, and are ruinous; but several have been lately rebuilt. But, while Linlithgow wants that elegance and regularity which distinguishes modern towns, it possesses a variety of objects, which cannot fail to impress the mind of an attentive observer, with an idea of its ancient grandeur. Amongst these, are the magnificent ruins of its royal palace; the venerable church adjoining; the grand terrace on which both edifices are erected; the beautiful lake; the lofty trees, and sheltered avenues; and the plantations scattered over the pleasure grounds of the ancient palace. The chief manufacture is leather and shoe-making; the former of which employs about 50, and the latter 100 persons: the woollen trade is also carried on to a considerable extent; and, about a mile from town, a bleachfield and printfield, on a large scale, has been established, which employs from 200 to 300 persons. Though the time that Linlithgow became a royal borough cannot be exactly ascertained, it certainly existed in that capacity as early as the reign of David I.; for, at that time, it was constituted by act of parliament one of the principal burghs of the kingdom; and, since that period, it has received several charters, which were confirmed in 1540, by a writ of *novodamus* from James V. by which the government of the burgh was vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 12 merchant counsellors, and the deacons of the 8 incorporated trades. Linlithgow was anciently a place of great trade and opulence, and had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards Queensferry, assigned to it as its port; but, when the Union took place, it

declined in every reſpect. The Palace, built on the ſite of a Roman ſtation, forms a ſquare, with towers at the corners, and ſtands on an eminence to the W. of the town. It was one of the nobleſt of the royal reſidences; and, even in ruins, it exhibits the moſt majeſtic appearance. It was greatly ornamented by James V. and one ſide of the ſquare was entirely built by James VI. and kept in good repair till 1746, when it was accidentally ſet on fire by the royal ſoldiers, who had been accommodated with lodgings in the hall. The other ſides of the ſquare are far more ancient, with long halls and galleries communicating with the rooms: in one of theſe, on 8th December, 1542, was born the unfortunate Q. Mary: her father, James V. then dying of a broken heart for his misfortunes at Solway moſs, predicted the miſeries which hung over her and Scotland: "the kingdom," ſaid he, "came with a laſs, and it will be loſt with one." In one of theſe apartments alſo, James IV. ſaw the apparition that warned him of his impending fate at the battle of Flowden. One of the houſes in the ſtreet, is pointed out as the place from whence the regent, Murray, was ſhot by Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh. On the N. ſide of the high-ſtreet, almoſt adjoining to the palace, ſtands St. Michael's church, the age of which is unknown; it is a noble piece of Gothic architecture, with a fine ſpire, ornamented with the figure of an imperial crown. The town-houſe is alſo an elegant building, erected in 1668; and immediately oppoſite to it is the *croſs well*, built in 1620, with 8 ſpouts of water from groteſque figures, and alſo ornamented at top with an imperial crown. In the town alſo, there were convents of Carmelites and Dominicans, and an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It is diſtant about 16 miles W. of Edinburgh, and, in 1793, contained 2282 inhabitants; it ranks as the ſixth among the Scottiſh burghs, and joins with Lanark, Selkirk, and Peebles, in ſending a repreſentative to the Imperial parliament. The family of Livingſtone, who took the title of Earl from this place, were hereditary keepers of the palace, bailiffs of the royal demeſne, and conſtables of Blackneſs-caſtle; but, by their concern in the rebellion of 1715, all theſe honours, and their eſtates, were forfeited to the crown; and the King granted them to the family of Hamilton. The pariſh of LINLITHGOW is about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing 7600 Scots acres: towards the S. the ſurface is hilly and mountainous, and the ſoil a cold clay, and, on that account, better adapted for paſture than tillage; the N. and E. is a light dry ſoil, exceedingly fertile. The whole is in general well-cultivated, and ſurrounded and ſheltered with ſtripes of planting. *Cocklerue*, the higheſt riſing land on the W. is elevated about 500 feet above the level of the ſea; and, oppoſite to it, on the E. is *Binny Craig*, nearly of the ſame height. Coal might be found in ſeveral parts of the pariſh, but no pits are at preſent wrought. Freeſtone is ſcarce, but there is plenty of limeſtone, of excellent quality. Copper ore has been found in one place; and in the ſouthern extremity is a ſilver mine, which, it is ſaid, was wrought to great advantage in former times; but it is either now exhauſted, or the right vein has not been diſcovered. As connected with this pariſh, we may mention *Rob Gibb*, of facetious memory: he acted as buffoon to James V.; and, being on one occaſion permitted to perſonate the ſovereign, gave a pointed reproof to the courtiers, who urged their reſpective claims to royal favour, by declaring that he had always ſerved his maſter for *ſtark luve and kindneſs*. He received from that monarch the lands of Weſter Canniber, near the burgh, which were enjoyed by his deſcendents even in the laſt century; and the original charter is ſaid to be ſtill extant. In 1793, the population of the pariſh of Linlithgow was 3221; decreaſe 75 ſince 1755.

LINNHE' (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, which ſeparates the counties of Inverneſs and Argyll; extending in a N. eaſterly direction from the ſound of Mull, as far as Fort William, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name *Lochiel*. It gives name to another branch, in a S. eaſterly direction, called *Loch Leven*, on the banks of which is the celebrated ſlate quarry of Ballycheliſh. The ſtream of *Cona*, after running through the ce-

lebrated vale of *Glencoe*, runs into *Loch Leven*. The ſituation of this lake is extremely beautiful, bounded on each ſide by lofty mountains, which rear their rocky, weather-beaten ſummits above the clouds; indeed, the whole exhibits the moſt complete example of rude mountain ſcenery. The iſland of *Liſmore* lies in the mouth of Loch Linnhé, and there are ſeveral ſmaller iſlands interſperſed through it. The gravel, on the ſides of the loch, is chiefly of granite, which conſtitutes the bulk of the ſurrounding mountains.

LINTON; a pariſh in the county of Peebles; containing about 25 ſquare miles. It lies amongſt the hills which border with Edinburghſhire, and is watered by the rivers *Lyne* and *North Eſk*. The ſurface is generally mountainous; but the banks of the rivers poſſeſs about 900 acres, which are highly fertile, and ſuſceptible of cultivation. The principal attention of the farmer is directed to ſheep farming, for which the country is much better adapted. Freeſtone, limeſtone, and coal, are found in various places, and there are ſeveral extenſive beds of excellent marl. The village of LINTON is finely ſituated for a woollen manufactory, lying in a fine ſheep country, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal; and the water of *Lyne* could drive very weighty machinery. In 1790, the population was 928, of which number 351 reſided in the village.

LINTON; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh; about 9 miles long by 3 broad. The ſurface is finely diverſified, and the climate is milder than many of the adjacent diſtricts: the ſoil varies conſiderably; on the banks of the *Kale water*, which bounds it on the W. there is a fine haugh of 300 acres, which has a deep rich clay ſoil, but is liable to be inundated by the rivers. From this plain the ground riſes gradually, and the ſoil becomes a red ſandy loam, highly fertile; of this one third is arable, and the remainder feeds annually about 3000 ſheep. Agriculture is well conducted, and the turnip huſbandry is followed with great advantage. *Park*, the reſidence of John Pringle, Eſq. of *Clifton*, is an elegant manſion, pleaſantly ſituated in the center of an extenſive policy. In 1790, the population returned to Sir John Sinclair was about 383; decreaſe 30 ſince 1755.

LINTRATHEN. Vide GLENTRATHEN.

LINWOOD; a village in the pariſh of Kilbarchan, in Renfrewſhire; built to accommodate the labourers at the extenſive cotton mill erecting at this place. The number of perſons employed at the mill, in 1794, was only about 100; but, when the whole is completed, the number required will be upwards of 1800.

LISMORE; an iſland of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire, and ſituated at the mouth of the great arm of the ſea called *Loch Linnhé*. It is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad, and lies entirely upon a limeſtone rock, and the ſurface is rugged and uneven. The ſoil is a rich fine loam, formed from the limeſtone, and is extremely fertile. It was anciently the ſeat of the biſhop of Argyll (who was from that circumſtance frequently named *Epiſcopus Liſmorenſis*), and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is uſed as the pariſh church. The walls of the biſhop's caſtle remain pretty entire, 4 miles W. from the cathedral. There are ſeveral veſtiges of fortified camps, and an old caſtle with a foſſé and draw-bridge, ſaid to have been erected by the Danes. In 1790, Liſmore contained 1121 inhabitants.

LISMORE and APPIN; an united pariſh in Argyllſhire, extending 63 miles in length, by 10, and in ſome places by 16, in breadth. It is interſected by ſeveral conſiderable arms of the ſea, and comprehends the diſtricts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Durror, Glencreran, Glencoe, Kingerloch, and the iſland of Liſmore; (vide APPIN and GLENCOE.) In 1790, the population, as ſtated in the report to Sir John Sinclair, was 3526; increaſe 714 ſince 1755, notwithſtanding numerous emigrations.

LITTLE DUNKELD; a pariſh in Perthſhire. Vide DUNKELD (LITTLE.)

LIVET; a ſmall river in Banffſhire, which is a tributary ſtream of the *Aven*. It gives the name of *Glenlivet* to the diſtrict through which it runs, which is a barony in the family of the Earl of Aboyne.

LIVINGSTONE; a pariſh in the county of Linlithgow; about 5 miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and an half in breadth; containing

nearly 4000 acres, all of which is arable and enclosed. The soil is in general inclined to clay, with a tilly bottom, which renders draining an essential part of business in farming. Agriculture has improved greatly within these 30 years, chiefly by the example and influence of Sir William Cunningham of *Livingstone*, and Mr. Moncrieff of *Blackburn*, the two only residing heritors. In 1798, the population was 420; decrease 178 since 1755.

LOCH; a name applied to innumerable lakes in Scotland, as well as to the numerous arms of the sea with which the western coast is indented; as *Loch Lomond*, *Loch Leven*, *Loch Tay*, &c.; and *Loch Fyne*, *Loch Long*, &c. Vide LOMOND, LEVEN, TAY, FYNE, &c.

LOCHABER; a district of Inverness-shire, bounded on the E. by Badenoch; on the S. by Athol, Rannoch, and Argyllshire; on the W. by Moidart; and on the N. by the lakes and rivers which occupy the middle of *Glenmore-na-h'alabin*. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland; is very thinly inhabited, and the habitations are the most wretched that can be supposed. The chief produce of the country is black cattle, for which it has been long famed; these are in general sold to the English graziers and drovers, several of whom visit it annually to purchase the herds. The hills also are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep. The only cultivated lands to be seen, are around the huts, where a few acres of oats and barley are raised. This district is noted for BANCHO, its gallant Thane, who was murdered in 1050 by Macbeth, because of a prophecy, "that his posterity should enjoy the crown for a long series of years," which has since been fulfilled; for, FLEANCE his son flying into England, married the daughter of the Prince of Wales, by whom he had Walter, afterwards the Steward of Scotland, the ancestor of the royal family of Stuart. It was in this district that the Pretender erected his standard, in 1745, having landed from France with 7 officers, and arms for 2000 men. He immediately, on his landing, applied to Cameron of Lochiel, who entreated him to abandon for the present an enterprise for which he was so ill prepared: upon this the Prince became warm, and began to reproach him with ingratitude to his sovereign, and a breach of his honour This was the true key to the chieftain's spirit: he immediately took leave of his family in the most affecting manner, declaring that he would follow the Prince's fortunes to the last, though he well foresaw their disastrous termination.

LOCHALSH; a parish on the W. coast of Ross-shire. The inhabited part is computed to be 20 miles long, and 5 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but not so mountainous as the other districts in the neighbourhood. On the coast the soil is rich, and a great part of it lies on a bed of limestone: the hills support about 3000 black cattle, 2000 sheep, and 1000 goats. Lochalsh enjoys many advantages for prosecuting the fisheries, being surrounded on 3 sides by the sea, and containing numerous safe harbours. In 1793, the population was 1334; increase 721 since 1755.

LOCHAR MOSS; an extensive tract of moss in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles in length by 2 or 3 in breadth; extending down to the Solway Frith, and divided into 2 parts by the *Lochar water*, which winds through it. There is a saying common in the neighbouring country, that this tract was

> First a wood, and then a sea;
> Now a moss, and e'er will be.

Oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees (the latter with nuts and husks), are every where dug up; and a stratum of sea sand is found at certain depths, with anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. which prove that it has formerly been navigated. In 1785, after a very dry summer, the moss was accidentally set on fire, and burnt to a great extent, till fortunately it was extinguished by a heavy fall of rain.

LOCHAR WATER, which runs through *Lochar moss*, is in general about 25 feet broad, and so much on a level, that it has only a descent of 11 feet in its course of upwards of 12 miles. It contains pike, perch, trout, and eel: pikes have been caught that weighed more than 20 pounds. Otters also frequent the river. It runs into the Solway Frith, about 2 miles E. from the town of Dumfries.

LOCHBROOM; a parish in Ross-shire, so named from an arm of the sea which intersects it. It is of an irregular figure; and it is computed to be 36 miles long, and 20 broad. The greater part consists of wild uncultivated mountains and hills, covered with moss and heath; which, however, afford good pasture to numerous herds of black cattle, and flocks of sheep. There is a considerable extent of fine arable land, chiefly on the coast and in the straths, formed by rivulets which pour from the high lands to the ocean: the arable soil is shallow, but tolerably fertile: upon the whole, the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, wood and water, corn and grass. *Ullapool*, one of the villages established by the British Society, is in this parish; and there are 2 other fishing stations, one at *Isle Martin*, 5 miles N. of *Ullapool*, and another at *Isle Tanera*, a mile N. of *Isle Martin*. Besides the harbour of *Ullapool*, the whole coast is indented with numerous safe bays. There are 5 proprietors, but Mr. Mackenzie of *Dundonnel*, is the only residing heritor. The ruins of many fortifications are distinctly seen. In 1793, the population was 3500; increase 1289 since 1755.

LOCHCARRON; a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the western ocean, into which the river *Carron* falls. It is upwards of 14 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad, and is a beautiful Highland country. The arable soil is fertile; partly clay, and partly sand; but the climate is wet and rainy, which renders the seasons very backward. There is a good salmon fishing upon the *Carron*. At the Ferrytown of *Strom* are the remains of a castle, anciently the property of the Macdonnels of Glengary: there are the remains of 2 other buildings, at *Tomaclare*, and at *Lagadum*. *Lochcarron* has produced several excellent Gaelic poets, particularly the three Mackenzies; some of whose poems are to be found in Macdonald's collection. In 1793, the population was 1068; increase 297 since 1755.

LOCHGELLIE; a village in the parish of Auchterderran, in Fifeshire, containing about 350 inhabitants.

LOCHGOIL-HEAD; a parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Cowal, united to the parish of KILMORICH. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 20 in breadth, exclusive of a district belonging to it 5 miles in length, which is annexed *quo ad sacra* to the parish of *Inveraray*. It lies along the western coast of *Loch Long*, receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of *Lochgoil*, a small arm of the sea, which runs off in a N. W. direction from *Loch Long*; and it is bounded on the W. by *Loch Fyne*. The surface in general is very rugged; some of the mountains, which form the western extremity of the Grampians, being situated in this district; particularly *Bein-una*, *Bein-an-lochain*, *Bein-lubhain*, &c. which are all of the second order of the Scottish hills. These are interspersed with huge rocks and precipices, and, till of late, were clothed with a covering of black heath; but, since the introduction of sheep pasture, they begin to exhibit the appearance of verdure. The coast is well cultivated, and its produce amply repays the farmer for the labour he bestows on it. The parish contains about 26,500 sheep, 2120 head of black cattle, and 180 horses. There are many caves amongst the mountains; some of which are of great extent, and have been used as places of concealment, when predatory incursions rendered the lives and property of the inhabitants insecure. There are 3 strong castles; *Dunduramh*, *Ardkinlass*, and *Carrick*; the latter is the place of greatest antiquity, nothing remaining but the walls, and these are far from entire. It was a royal residence, and the family of Argyll are heritable keepers. *Ardkinlass* is a strong building, lately repaired, and is the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell of *Ardkinlass*. Besides the collection of houses around the church, there is a small village at *Cairndow*, at the head of Loch Fyne, in which is an excellent inn, serving as a stage betwixt Arroquhar and Inveraray. The rocks are chiefly muirstone; and spars of great variety of forms are often found. There is some granite and jasper; and limestone is found in several quarries. There is a vein of lead ore, very rich in silver, at the head of *Loch Fyne*, which has never been wrought. In 1790, the population was 1012; decrease 493 since 1755.

LOCHLEE; a parish in Forfarshire, situated amongst the Grampian mountains, and surrounded by them on all sides, except towards the E. The inhabited part extends 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; but the pasture and waste lands make it 12 miles long, and 6 broad. The hills are for the most part steep, rocky, and covered with heath; and even the valleys are covered with heath, the cultivated land excepted, the extent of which is inconsiderable; and the soil is thin and light, generally on a bottom of gravel, intermixed with stones. About 9200 sheep, and 600 black cattle, are fed in the hills. The principal branches of the river *North Esk*, called the *Lee*, the *Mark*, and the *Tarf*, have their source from lakes of the same name in this parish. The district formerly belonged to the family of Lindsay, who had their residence at *Invermark*, about a mile from the church, the walls of which only are standing. The whole parish is now the property of the hon. W. Ramsay Maule of Panmure. The rocks abound with limestone, and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, in a direction nearly from E. to W.; but it has not been found worth working. Population in 1793, 608; decrease 78 since 1755.

LOCHMABEN; a royal borough in the county of Dumfries, and district of Annandale; of very ancient erection, said to have received its charter from King Robert Bruce, whose paternal estate was the lordship of Annandale; it is certain that that monarch presented the borough with lands from his own estate. The oldest charter is a writ of *novodamus* by King James VI. dated 16th July, 1612; giving, as a reason for the renewal, the inroads of the English, who had plundered the town, and destroyed its records. It has formerly been a place of considerable opulence and trade, but has much decayed; it still carries on a manufacture of coarse linen cloth, to the extent of 60,000 yards annually, which is sold into England. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 counsellors; and unites with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending a representative to parliament. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The parish extends along the banks of the *Annan* about 10 miles in length, and is about 3 in breadth. There are about 7 or 8 small lochs; and 3 small rivers, the *Ae*, *Kinnel*, and *Dryfe*, which run into the *Annan*. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the whole is arable, though not wholly in tillage. There is a valuable salmon fishing on the *Annan*; and the other rivers abound with trout. The largest of the lochs, called the *Castle Loch*, contains 15 or 16 different kinds of fish fit for the table; amongst which, there is a species which is supposed to be found no where else in Britain; it greatly resembles a small herring, both in appearance and flavour, but is esteemed more delicate, and is called *Vendace* or *Vendise*; and several attempts have been made to transport them to other lochs, but without success, as they are so tender that they die whenever touched. The *barony of Lochmaben*, or the *four towns* (as it is called), is a fertile district, and is held by the same tenure as the crown lands of Orkney and Shetland, viz. *udal*, that is, without charter or seizin, the property being transferred simply by delivery and possession. The tenants hold, at a small rent, of the Earl of Mansfield, as Lord Viscount Stormont; and the transfer of property requires only to be inserted in the rental (which is done without expence), to render the transaction valid. Near the town is the site of an old castle, surrounded with a moat, which was the seat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before he came to the crown of Scotland. On a peninsula, in the *Castle Loch*, is the largest and strongest fortification on the border next to Carlisle, against which it was a frontier garrison. It was built by Robert Bruce, and was esteemed impregnable before the invention of gun powder. The Earl of Mansfield, as heir to Murray Earl of Annandale, claims the title of hereditary keeper and constable of the castle of Lochmaben. In 1790, the parish contained 3000 inhabitants; increase 1605 since 1755.

LOCHRUTTON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of an elliptical form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 3 broad. The lake from which it received its name, is situated in the center of the

parish, and is a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth; in the midst of it is a small artificial island. The extremities are hilly, but the rest of the parish lies in a valley of arable land, interspersed with eminences, mosses, and meadows. The soil is in general a light shallow loam, on a gravellish bottom, neither very barren nor fertile: besides the usual crops, a number of young cattle are reared, which are sold for feeding into other districts. Limestone and shell marl are found in the parish, but the former is of inferior quality. There is a mineral spring, called the *Merkland well*, a weak chalybeate, but of considerable reputation in stomachic complaints. The vestiges of a druidical temple are seen on a hill in the eastern part of the parish. The spot is called the *seven gray stones*, though in fact there are nine upright stones surrounding an eminence, and forming a circle of 170 feet diameter. There are also vestiges of ancient fortifications. In 1790, the population was 528; decrease 36 since 1755.

LOCHS; a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis; so named from the great number of lakes which are interspersed over its surface. It is about 19 miles in length, without including the numerous inlets of the sea, which extend its line of coast to upwards of 90 miles; the average breadth is about 9 miles: along the coast it has a bold and rocky appearance; in the interior, the surface is muiry and inhospitable; there is no soil fit for culture, except what has been forced into some kind of cultivation in the creeks by the use of sea weed as a manure, and the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants. About 50 tons of kelp are manufactured annually; and the greater number of the inhabitants are constantly employed in the fisheries on the coast. The number of black cattle, above a year old, in 1795, was 2488; of sheep 4000; and of horses 348. The *Shiant* or *Holy Islands*, belong to this parish; (vide Shiant.) Population in 1795, 1768; increase 501 since 1755.

LOCHTOWN; a village in the parish of Longforgan, in Perthshire; containing about 100 inhabitants. Near it is the hill of Lochtown, elevated 1172 feet above the level of the sea.

LOCHWINNOCH; a parish in the county of Renfrew; forming a square of about 6 miles. The surface is irregular, rising towards the N. to the top of the *Misty Law*, which is elevated 1240 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is also various; the lower grounds being either clay or loam, exceedingly fertile, and degenerating into a blackish muir as we approach the *Misty Law*. There are 2 considerable lakes, viz. *Castlesemple* and *Queenside lochs*; and the principal rivers are the *Calaer* and the *Black Car*. On the banks of the lakes and the rivers, there is a considerable extent of natural wood and plantations. The village of Lochwinnoch is situated on the side of *Castlesemple loch*, and is a considerable manufacturing place. Its situation is extremely favourable, being in the neighbourhood of coal, lime, and freestone, and having an abundant supply of fine spring water. It has increased very rapidly within these 50 years, owing to the erection of 2 cotton-spinning mills, one of which employs 350, and the other 600 persons. About a mile from it there is another cotton mill, which employs 80 persons; and adjoining to it is an extensive bleachfield. In 1793, the village contained 1114 inhabitants. There is a remarkable magnetic rock, about 2 miles from *Castlesemple*, by which the compass is strongly attracted, at the distance of 150 yards all round; and, when held directly above it, the needle becomes quite unsettled, and the poles vary every second. In 1792, the parish contained 2613 inhabitants; increase 1083 since 1755.

Lochy (Loch); a lake in Inverness-shire, about 14 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The river *Archaig* discharges itself into it, and it empties itself by the river *Lochy*. The military road passes along its banks, and about the middle of it is the stage inn of *Letter Finlay*.

Lochy River has its rise from the lake of the same name, in Inverness-shire; and, after a course of about 10 miles, discharges itself into the sea near Fort William, with such rapidity and force, that it preserves its stream entire for a considerable way, without any mixture or taste of salt water. Its medium breadth is about 200 feet, but in dry seasons it is fordable in many places.

LOCHY; a lake in Braidalbin, in Perthſhire, which diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name into *Loch Tay*. The river is about 12 miles in length, and gives name of *Glenlochy* to the valley through which it runs.

LOCKERBIE; a conſiderable market and poſt town, in the pariſh of Dry'ſdale, in the county of Dumfries. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the *Annan*, about 3 miles above the point where the *Dryfe* empties itſelf into that river; it conſiſts of one regular ſtreet, about half a mile in length, running from N. to S. and another about a quarter of a mile long, going off at right angles towards the E.; it contains about 150 houſes, 80 of which have been built within theſe few years; and the pariſh church of Dry'ſdale, ſeated on an eminence, at the head of the principal ſtreet, has a fine effect. It has 12 well attended fairs; at which, within the year, are ſold to the Engliſh merchants upwards of 50,000 yards of linen and woollen cloth, and about 20,000 lambs. It lies 12 miles E. from Dumfries, 4 from Lochmaben, 16 from Moffat, and 12 N. from Annan. In 1793, it contained about 700 inhabitants.

LOGAN; a river in Lanarkſhire, which takes its riſe in the hills which ſeparate the pariſhes of Leſmahagoe and Muirkirk; and, running eaſtward for 8 miles, joins the *Nethan*, which has its ſource in the ſame mountains.

LOGIE; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, about 2½ miles in length, and 1 in breadth; lying about midway betwixt *Cupar* and *Woodhaven*, the ferry to Dundee. The country is in general hilly, but very fertile; one of the hills, called *Luckla hill*, is elevated to a conſiderable height, and commands an extenſive proſpect of Fife, Perth, Angus, and Mearns. In 1792, the population was 425; increaſe 12 ſince 1755.

LOGIE; a pariſh ſituated on the river *Forth*, 2 miles N. of Stirling; about 4 miles long, and 4 broad, and nearly equally ſituated in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. One half of the pariſh is a ſtrong carſe ſoil, producing moſt luxuriant crops; the other half is *dry field* and hilly, and affords excellent paſture. On one of the peninſulæ formed by the windings of the Forth, in this pariſh, ſtands the ruinous abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*, founded by David I. King of Scotland, in 1147, in which King James III. was buried. Nigh to this is the *Abbey-craig*, a rock of conſiderable height, on the top of which are the remains of a battery, ſaid to have been erected in Oliver Cromwell's time, when he laid ſiege to the caſtle of Stirling. From the ſummit of the hill of *Dunmyatt*, which riſes in a conical ſhape from the plain, is to be ſeen part of 12 counties. The ſcenery from this hill, and the Abbey-craig, is varied and beautiful. Mr. M'NIEL, in his poem of the "*Links o' Forth*," thus deſcribes it:

O! grander far than Windſor's brow!
And ſweeter, too, the vale below!
Whar *Forth*'s unrivall'd windings flow
Through varied grain,
Bright'ning, I ween, wi' glittering glow
Strevlina's plain.

There, raptur'd trace (enthron'd on hie),
The landſcape ſtretching on the ee,
Frae Grampians heights, down to the ſea
(A dazzling view),
Corn, meadow, manſion, water, tree,
In varying hue.

There are ſome appearances of ſilver and copper mines in the pariſh; ſome of which have been wrought, but with little advantage to the adventurers. In 1792, the population was 1500; decreaſe 485 ſince 1755.

LOGIE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, formed by the union of the pariſhes of LOGIE and PERT; is ſituated on the *North Eſk* river, and is of an oblong ſhape, 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth. The ſoil, on the banks of the river, is a deep clay, yielding, though uncultivated, plenty of natural graſs. The higher grounds are partly light loam, and partly of a black muiriſh caſt, on a cold till bottom. It contains 3860 acres, of which 1850 are cultivated, 770 under wood, and the remainder waſte and uncultivated. There are 2 extenſive bleachfields; one on the eſtate of *Logie*, and the other on *Craigo*. Here are ſeveral-manſion houſes; of which *Inglifmaldie*, a ſeat of the Earl of Kintore, and *Craigo*, the ſeat of Mr. Carnegie, are the principal. Near *Inglifmaldie*, is an eminence called *Roſehill*, the property of the Earl of Northeſk, from which that family takes the ſecond title of Baron. Limeſtone of an excellent quality, was diſcovered here

in 1780, and, since that time, has been wrought to a great extent; upwards of 48,000 bolls of lime being annually sold. The *Laws* of *Logie* are 3 remarkable eminences, on the road to Kincardineshire; two of which have been opened, and found to contain human bones and ashes. In 1790, the population was 1000; increase 304 since 1755.

LOGIE-AMON; a district in Perthshire, commonly called the NEW PARISH, being lately disjoined from the parishes of Foulis and Monzie, and annexed *quo ad sacra* to the parish of Monedie. It lies upon the N. bank of the river *Amon*, and is about 3 miles square, containing between 700 and 800 souls. The soil adjacent to the river, is partly a light loam, and partly gravelly; on the rising ground it becomes a deep till, mixed with moss. The hills abound with all kinds of game, and are divided into sheep walks. There are several remains of antiquity, particularly 2 druidical circles, and some ruinous castles, near the *Amon*. On the borders of this district, the 3 dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, met; and tradition reports, that the 3 bishops having visited and perambulated their dioceses at the same time, used to meet together at this place.

LOGIE-BUCHAN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district from which it receives its appellation; about 4 miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; divided into two parts by the river *Ythan*. The surface is pretty flat, with some rising grounds; all of which are susceptible of cultivation. The soil in general is fertile; but, what is singular, it is more barren on the banks of the river, than in the other parts of the parish. The *Ythan* is navigable with the tide for 3 miles up the country for small vessels, which is of material advantage to farmers, by supplying them easily with lime. *Auchmacoy*, the residence of Mr. Buchan, is the only mansion of note in the parish. In 1791, the population was 538; decrease 37 since 1755.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Cromar, lying at equal distances from the rivers *Dee* and *Don*. It is about 6 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The arable land is interspersed with a number of small hills, and large barren muirs; a great many of which bear marks of former cultivation, but now produce nothing but a short heath. The cultivated land is in general fertile, but the state of agriculture is very far behind, owing chiefly to the want of leases, and encouragement to enclose. The only residing heritor is Charles Gordon, Esq. of *Blelack*. There are 3 large cairns, and several druidical circles in the parish. In 1790, it contained 1182 inhabitants; decrease 61 since 1755.

LOGIE-EASTER; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty; extending 7 miles in length, and in some places rather more than 2 in breadth. The surface is uneven, but by no means hilly; and the arable soil varies from a deep strong clay, to a light loam: a considerable part is uncultivated, which might be turned to good account. There is a good deal of plantation, in a thriving condition, and a small copse of natural wood, on the estate of *Ulladale*. In 1790, the population was 1125; increase 275 since 1755.

LOGIERAIT; a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular triangular form, occupying the point of land formed by the junction of the *Tummel* with the *Tay*, and about 7 miles in length on each side; but there are detached parts of the parish which extend much farther. Not far from the church is an eminence, which commands a prospect of the greater part of the parish. The windings of the rivers; the vales; the corn fields, and pastures on the sides of the hills; the woodlands, in some places extending to the edge of the banks of the rivers, and the distant mountains in the back ground; form together one of the richest landscapes that the eye can behold. Except where the woods approach the rivers, their banks are arable; and much of the rising ground is cultivated, where the declivities do not, by their steepness, prevent the use of the plough. The hills are covered with heath, and afford excellent sheep pasture. Of the whole extent, about 3000 acres are arable, and nearly 1000 are covered with wood. The village of *Logierait* contains about 200 inhabitants, and is only noted for carrying

on the diſtillation of whiſky to a conſiderable extent. There are ſeveral remains of ancient religious edifices, and on the banks of the *Tummel* are the ruins of an old fortified caſtle, ſaid to have been the reſidence of Robert II. after he gave up the adminiſtration of the government to his brother the Duke of Albany. Near it was found ſeveral ancient coins, particularly a medal of Trajan. The rocks are chiefly compoſed of micaceous granite, interſperſed with ſtrata of limeſtone. Petrified wood is occaſionally dug up from the moſſes. In 1791, the population was 2200; decreaſe 287 ſince 1755.

LOGIE-WESTER; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, united to the pariſh of URQUHART. Vide URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER.

LOIGH; a river in Roſs-ſhire, which diſcharges itſelf into *Loch Long*, an arm of the ſea, which forms the northern boundary of the peninſula of Kintail.

LOMOND (BEN). Vide BEN-LOMOND.

LOMOND HILLS; two beautiful conical hills in Fifeſhire, ſituated nearly in the center of that county, and viſible at a conſiderable diſtance. The Eaſtern *Lomond*, which is the moſt regular and beautiful, is about 1650 feet above the level of the town of Falkland, which is ſituated at its baſe. It ſeems to have been fortified; and on its ſummit is a ſmall lake, which has the appearance of the *crater* of an extinct volcano: this hill contains limeſtone and coal; and a vein of lead has been lately opened, with great hopes of ſucceſs. The Weſtern *Lomond*, which is conſiderably higher, has on its top a large cairn, or heap of looſe ſtones.

LOMOND (LOCH); a lake in Dumbartonſhire, which for its extent, and the grandeur of its ſcenery and proſpects, is undoubtedly ſuperior to any in Great Britain. This magnificent expanſe of water is about 30 meaſured miles in length, and in ſome places exceeds 8 or 9 in breadth; and its ſurface contains upwards of 20,000 acres of water. It has about 30 iſlands ſcattered over it, 11 of which are of conſiderable ſize. The names of theſe are *Inch-Murin*, *Inch-Tavanach*, *Inch-Grange*, *Inch-Tor*, *Inch-Caillaich*, *Inch-Clear*, *Inch-Fad*, *Inch-Conagan*, *Inch-Moan*, *Inch-Loanig*, and *Inch-Cruin*. There are ſeveral others, but they are not remarkable, either for ſize or any other circumſtance. The depth of the lake is very various: in the ſouthern extremity it ſeldom exceeds 20 fathoms; but, near the N. end, it is in ſome places nearly 100 fathoms, which is probably the greateſt depth of the lake. The moſt conſiderable ſtream which runs into the lake is the *Endrick*, which falls into it on the S. E.; and on the W. ſide it receives the waters of the *Uglas*, the *Luſs*, the *Fruin*, the *Falloch*, and other ſmaller rivulets: it diſcharges itſelf at its ſouthern extremity by the river *Leven*, which falls into the Frith of Clyde at Dumbarton. The natural woods, growing on its banks and on its iſlands, conſiſt chiefly of oak, aſh, holly, birch, mountain-aſh, hazel, aſpen, alder, yew, larix, hawthorn, and willows. The other indigenous plants are common to other parts of the Highlands; but ſeveral are to be found which are accounted rare. It abounds with delicious trout, and the ſouthern part of it abounds with ſalmon. In ſeveral places are ſeen ruins of houſes under the ſurface of the water, which would ſeem to ſhew that the water is higher than it formerly was, and is conſequently gaining upon the ground. Cambden alſo deſcribes an iſland as exiſting in his day, called *Camſtradden*, which is now covered with water to the depth of 2 or 3 fathoms. This riſe is occaſioned by the ſand brought down by the mountain torrents, damming up the water near the mouth of the *Leven*. Some years ago, at the requeſt of ſeveral of the neighbouring proprietors, Mr. Galborne ſurveyed the lake, in order to plan ſome relief from the encroachment of the water: he propoſed to make a conſtant navigation on the Leven, by deepening the channel, and cutting through a neck or two of its curvatures, which would give the water greater velocity: this would be the means of allowing the inhabitants, on the borders of the lake, to bring to market their ſlates, timber, bark, &c. at all ſeaſons, and to import coal and other neceſſaries; but alſo, by lowering the ſurface of the lake, would recover ſome thouſands of acres of excellent land, now covered with the water. The common people in the

neighbourhood ſay, that Loch Lomond has been long famed for three wonders, viz. *fiſh without fins*, *waves without wind*, and a *floating iſland*; though, upon examination, none of theſe will be found ſtrictly true. Vipers are ſaid to abound in ſome of the iſlands, and are ſo far amphibious as to ſwim from one to another. The ſecond wonder is by no means peculiar to this lake, but is obſerved in all great expanſes of water, in a calm ſucceeding a ſtorm. In 1755, when Liſbon was thrown down by an earthquake, the waters of Loch Lomond were greatly agitated: they roſe rapidly ſeveral feet above the uſual level, and as rapidly ſunk ſeveral feet below it; continuing to ebb and flow for ſome hours, when it again became calm. At preſent, no floating iſland exiſts: but a ſmall piece of ground, attached to the W. ſide of *Inch-Conagan*, is ſaid to have floated about the ſurface of the lake. The whole ſcenery of *Loch Lomond* and its accompaniments, is highly delightful; the banks clothed with natural wood; ſome of the iſlands conſiſt of paſture ground, broken here and there by dark patches of wood, while others diſplay ſteep and rugged hills, clothed with wood from their ſummits to the water edge, ſo thickly tufted as to form ſhades impervious to the rays of the ſun. A more charming ſituation than the environs of this lake is not to be found in Britain; and, though ſeveral elegant villas are to be ſeen near the ſouthern extremity, it ſeems ſurpriſing that they are not more numerous, and that the neighbourhood of the village of Luſs and the iſlands, are not embelliſhed with the ſeats of many gentlemen and opulent merchants. "What a place," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "would this be in the neighbourhood of London: the greateſt ambition of the rich would be to poſſeſs an iſland, and ornament it." Situated even as it is, the mind, while it contemplates ſcenery ſo enchanting, fondly paints in idea a ſociety of kindred ſpirits inhabiting its happy iſles, and enjoying among each other "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of the ſoul."

LONG, or LOUNG (LOCH); an extenſive arm of the ſea, which ſtrikes off from the Frith of Clyde, firſt in a N., and afterwards in a N. E. direction, ſeparating the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton. It is about 24 miles in length, and about its middle it ſends off *Loch Goil*, a ſmall branch, in a N. W. direction. Upon both ſides in *Loch Long* and *Loch Goil*, the coaſt is bold and ſteep, and the hills high and craggy. Near the head of *Loch Long*, on the W. or Argyllſhire ſide, is *Ardgarten*, the property of General Campbell of *Strachur*, the reſidence of Captain Campbell of *Ormadale*, a moſt pleaſant ſituation, and finely ſurrounded with wood. The loch is from 40 to 80 fathoms deep, and the ſhore is covered with pebbles of quartz, granite, micaceous ſchiſtus, and red jaſper. Shoals of herring frequent the loch, and afford employment to numerous fiſhermen. The other fiſh which frequent it are, cod, haddocks, whitings, &c. and ſometimes ſalmon; but, except a few individuals, no one pays attention to any other fiſhery than the herring.

LONG (LOCH); an arm of the ſea in Roſs-ſhire, which forms the S. boundary of the peninſula of *Kintail*.

LONGFORGAN; a pariſh in the Carſe of Gowrie, ſituated in the S. E. corner of the county of Perth. Its greateſt length is 7 miles, and its greateſt breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$, and it contains 7000 acres. It is bounded by the river *Tay* on the S. for nearly 3 miles, which oppoſite to it is 3 miles broad, leaving about a mile of dry ſand at low water. The ſurface is irregular: the ſouthern boundary, on the river, toward the E. is bold and ſteep, terminating in the rocky promontory of *Kingoody*: from this it gradually deſcends into a level plain, which is bounded on the N. by the ridge of *Sidlaw hills*, ſome of which are within the bounds of the pariſh. The ſoil is in general a rich clay, which, like the reſt of the Carſe, is exceedingly fertile. Upon every eſtate there are great quantities of growing timber, of all kinds of oak, aſh, elm, &c. many of the trees from 100 to 150 years of age; and there are about 600 acres of fine thriving plantations, from 30 to 40 years old. There are 5 orchards; one, in particular, at *Monorgan*, reckoned the beſt in the Carſe for yielding fine fruit. The village of LONGFORGAN is a long ſtraggling town, on the road from Dundee to Perth, about 4 miles from the

former. It covers 23 Scots acres, and is beautifully ſituated on the riſing ground which bounds the Carſe of Gowrie on the E., and commands a fine proſpect of the courſe of the river *Tay* for above 20 miles. It was erected into a free burgh of barony by Charles II. in 1672, in favour of Patrick Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn; with power to elect and conſtitute bailies, &c. and to have a weekly market, and 2 annual fairs; the duties and cuſtoms of each to be levied by the proprietor. There is a new and elegant church, lately erected by Mr. Paterſon of *Caſtle-Huntly*, who acquired the ſuperiority of the village, when he purchaſed the eſtate of Caſtle-Huntly. In 1796, it contained 126 families, or 630 inhabitants. There are other 2 places, which may be called villages, viz. the village of *Kingoodie*, and a ſmall hamlet near the hill of *Lochtown*. The moſt remarkable building is *Caſtle-Huntly*, the ſeat of George Paterſon, Eſq. built on the top of a rock, which riſes in the middle of the plain, and commanding one of the moſt extenſive and varied proſpects that imagination can fancy. It is ſaid to have been built about the year 1452, by Lord Gray, and named in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. In 1615, it came into the poſſeſſion of the Strathmore family, who changed its name to *Caſtle-Lyon*. In 1777, it was purchaſed, along with the eſtate, by the preſent proprietor, who has repaired it in the moſt elegant manner, and laid out the plantations and pleaſure grounds in the fineſt modern ſtyle. The gardens of *Caſtle-Huntly* are in a particular manner deſerving of notice, from their extent and elegance. *Drimmie-houſe*, the ſeat of Lord Kinnaird, is alſo in this pariſh; but the buildings and policies are far from being fit for the reſidence of that noble family. *Mylne-field*, the ſeat of Mr. Mylne, is beautifully ſituated on a riſing ground, to the E. of the village. It is ſurrounded with a great deal of young and old planting, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect of the *Tay*, the diſtant hills of Fife, and the rich banks of Gray and Lundie in Forfarſhire. There are other 4 reſident proprietors, whoſe houſes are alſo elegant, but do not require particular notice. Hitherto no mineral, except marl and freeſtone, has been found; the latter, wrought at the quarry of *Kingoodie*, is perhaps the beſt in Britain. It is reported that coal was formerly found, but by a late trial no vein was diſcovered; the appearances, however, are ſo flattering, that it is propoſed to renew the ſearch. In 1796, the population was 1526; increaſe 241 ſince 1755.

LONGFORMACUS; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, 12 miles long, and 6 broad. Its ſurface is hilly, being in the midſt of the great Lammermuir ridge. It is moſtly covered with heath, and ſupports about 10,000 ſheep. There are ſome appearances of a rich copper ore, which has never been wrought. There are 2 beautiful conical hills, called the *Dirrington Laws*, which are ſeen at a great diſtance. Population in 1801, 406; decreaſe 46 ſince 1790.

LONGHOLME, or LANGHOLME. Vide LANGHOLME.

LONG-ISLAND; a name applied to that diſtrict of the Hebrides which extends from the iſland of LEWIS on the N. to the iſland of BARRAY on the S.; comprehending *Lewis*, *Harris*, *Benbecula*, *North* and *South Uiſt*, *Barray*, &c. Theſe appear to have been formerly united, as many of them are ſeparated by a channel, dry at low water; and the depth of the ſoundings, between the other iſlands, is much leſs than it is at a ſmall diſtance. The principal paſſage, from the E. to the W. ſides of the *Long-Iſland*, is by the *ſound* of *Harris*, in which there is obſerved a remarkable variation of the currents. Vide HARRIS (SOUND of).

LONGSIDE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Buchan; of an irregular ſquare figure, containing about 19 ſquare miles. It is ſo exceedingly level, that when the *Ugie*, which runs through it, overflows its banks, it lays almoſt the whole pariſh under water. A woollen manufactory has been lately eſtabliſhed, at the ſmall village of *Nether Kirmundy*, which employs about 45 perſons. The pariſh abounds with granite, ſome of the ſpecimens of which are very beautiful. In 1791, the population was 1792; decreaſe 187 ſince 1755.

LONGTOWN, or LANGTOWN Vide LANGTOWN.

LONMAY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles long, and nearly 4 broad. The soil is various, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. It is separated from the parish of Crimond by the Loch of *Strathbeg*, which abounds with trout. It is also watered by a considerable branch of the *Ugie*. The sea coast extends about 4 miles, with a sandy shore. There are 2 considerable fishing villages on the estate of Mr Gordon of *Buthlaw*; one of them is lately built, and contains nearly 150 inhabitants. Mr. Gordon has lately built an elegant seat at *Cairness*, and is laying out the pleasure grounds and plantations around it with great taste. In 1791, the population was 1650; decrease 24 since 1755.

LORN, or LORNE; a district in Argyllshire; about 30 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Braidalbin; on the S. by Loch Etive, which separates it from Knapdale; on the W. by the ocean, and sound of Mull; and on the N. by Lochaber and Moydart. It is also parted into 3 subdivisions, called *North Mud*, and *South Lorne*; but these distinctions are imaginary, none of the limits being distinctly marked. This district, watered by many lakes and rivers, on the banks of which there is much arable land, is the most pleasant and fertile district in Argyllshire. It was formerly the seat of the Pictish government when *Beregonium* existed; and here was the royal castle of *Dunstaffnage*, the chief residence of the Scottish kings, prior to the conquest of the Picts by Kenneth II.; (vide BEREGONIUM and DUNSTAFFNAGE.) In the whole district are found numerous religous edifices, both druidical and christian; and there are the remains of many ancient towers and fortified places. Lorne gives title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

LOSSIE; a river in Morayshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Edenkellie; and, gliding through Dallas, and by the royal borough of *Elgin*, falls into the seat of the town of *Lossiemouth*, 26 miles from its source. It is too small to be navigable beyond its mouth, and its bed is too sandy to be favourable for salmon; yet several score of salmon have been taken in a season at its mouth: it abounds with excellent red spotted trout, some of which have been taken weighing 4 lbs.

LOSSIEMOUTH; a village in Morayshire, in the parish of Drainy, situated at the mouth of the river *Lossie*. It is a sea port town, belonging to the town of Elgin, from which it is distant 6 or 7 miles. Except a sloop, and several fishing boats, no vessels belong to this place; but, from 40 to 50 vessels, on an average, annually enter the harbour, which has been made convenient to receive vessels of 80 tons burden. In 1793, it contained about 180 inhabitants.

LOTH; a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending along the coast 14 miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; watered by the rivers *Loth* and *Helmsdale*, which fall into the ocean at this place. The arable soil along the coast is fertile; but the system of agriculture, generally followed, is by no means calculated to make it produce the greatest crops: more inland, the surface becomes elevated, and the hills are covered with a short black heath. The coast is in some places rocky; in others, a sandy beach, possessing several good harbours, where small vessels may lie in great safety. There are several remains of Pictish buildings; and a number of cairns, on a field, are said to point out the place of a bloody engagement between the Caithness and Sutherland-men. There are quarries of limestone and freestone on the shore, and some detached blocks of a very hard and beautiful granite: there are several small seams of coal, and in the sea are rocks of that mineral, which are accessible at low water. In 1791, the population was 1370; increase 177 since 1755.

LOTH; a small river in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the interior of the county, and, after a course of 15 or 16 miles, falls into the ocean in the parish of the same name. It is very rapid, and rises very suddenly after rain, often laying the whole district of *Glenloth* under water; it falls into the sea by a channel cut through a rock, 20 feet high, by Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Sutherland, during the minority of her son; by which useful work many acres of low land have been recovered from its channel.

LOTHIAN; an extensive and fer-

tile diſtrict, now divided into 3 ſhires, viz. EAST-LOTHIAN, or HADDINGTONSHIRE; MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE; and WEST-LOTHIAN, or LINLITHGOWSHIRE. Lothian gives title of Marquis to the noble family of Ker.

LOUDON; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, in the bailiewick of Cunningham; about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 7 in breadth, containing 10,000 acres, of which 7500 are arable. The ſoil in general is a deep loam, much improved with lime, and a ſmall part is light and gravelly; the principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. In the uncultivated part there are about 2840 ſheep. There are 4 villages, viz. *Loudon* (an earldom in the family of Campbell), *New Milns*, *Derval*, and *Auldtown*. The houſe of *Loudon*, the ſeat of that family, is an extenſive building; and the library contains nearly 10,000 volumes. There are the ruins of 2 other caſtles, belonging to the ſame family: around theſe are extenſive plantations, of various kinds of foreſt trees. Coal and limeſtone abound in different parts of the pariſh. In 1790, the population, as ſtated in the report of the rev. Mr. Lawrie to Sir John Sinclair, was 2308; increaſe 814 ſince 1755.

LOWLANDS; one of the greater diviſions of Scotland, applied to the E. S. E., and S. W. parts, in contradiſtinction to the Highlands, which occupy the northern and weſtern parts of the country. The ſurface of the *Lowlands*, though not ſo level as England, contains a conſiderable extent of cultivated land; exhibiting in ſome parts, verdant meadows, watered by copious ſtreams, and covered with innumerable herds of black cattle; in other parts, the ground is beautifully diverſified with hills, vales, plains, meadows, woods, and cultivated land, interſperſed with gentlemens ſeats. The manners of the inhabitants of the low country are as different from thoſe of the Highlanders, as the aſpects of the countries are diſſimilar: the Engliſh cuſtoms and manners are every where introduced; and the language ſpoken is the Engliſh, or that peculiar phraſeology called the broad Scots, which is a dialect of the Engliſh, with a number of French and Daniſh words, which had been introduced by theſe nations during their intimacy with Scotland, while the crowns of England and of Scotland were diſtinct.

LUBNAIG (LOCH); a lake in Perthſhire, in the pariſhes of Callander and Aberfoil. It is about 5 miles in length, and from half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. It takes its name from its winding appearance; forming, within the diſtance of 4 miles, three fine ſweeps, on the great road to Fort William. About the middle of the lake there is a tremendous rock, called *Craig-na-coheilg*, "the rock of the joint hunting," which is the boundary between two eſtates, and is a common name given in the Highlands to ſuch places. Upon hunting days, the two chieftains met there with their hounds and followers; hunted about the rock in common, and afterwards ſeparated, each turning away to his own property. Near the lake, and oppoſite to this rock, is the hunting-ſeat of *Kinnaird*, built by Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyſſinian traveller.

LUCE (BAY of), or GLENLUCE BAY; a ſpacious bay in Wigtonſhire, which has its name from the river which runs into it, or the diſtrict which forms its boundary on the N. It is ſurrounded on 3 ſides by the land, and is about 20 miles wide at the entrance, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* to the *Burrowhead* of *Whithorn*, and is nearly the ſame extent up the country. Its bottom is in general a fine ſand, and it affords ſafe anchorage to veſſels of large burden 2 miles off ſhore, and to veſſels of 50 tons within half a mile of the land.

LUCE; a river in Wigtonſhire, which takes its riſe in the hills which ſeparate Galloway and Carrick; and, taking a S. eaſterly direction, falls into the ſea at the bay of LUCE. It gives name of *Glenluce* to the diſtrict through which it runs, which, in 1646, was divided into 2 pariſhes, viz. NEW and OLD LUCE. It abounds with ſalmon and trout.

LUCE (NEW); a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, of an irregular figure, 10 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad. The ſurface is irregular, riſing from the banks of the *Luce*, which are arable, to the high lands, which occupy by far the greater part of the pariſh.

Theſe exhibit to the view either the bare rocks, or are ſparingly covered with heath, moſs, or a ſpecies of coarſe graſs called *ſprett*, which is cut for hay. As there is only a ſmall part under culture, the farmers look toward their ſheep and black cattle for their rents and their own profits; of the former they ſell annually about 1480, and 370 of the latter; beſides 672 ſtones of wool, which is of a good quality, and for ſeveral years had been ſold from 10s. to 13s. per ſtone. About 20 years ago, a mine of lead ore was opened at *Knockebay*, on the eſtate of the Earl of Stair, and ſome hundred weights of rich ore were obtained; and, about 10 years ago, a ſimilar attempt was made, but it does not appear that any veins were diſcovered, but only floating maſſes of ore. In 1793, the population was about 400; decreaſe 59 ſince 1755.

LUCE (OLD); a pariſh in Wigtonſhire; about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 7 in breadth. It lies on the bay, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and poſſeſſes ſeveral harbours. The ſurface is hilly, but none of the hills riſe to any great height; the *Knock*, the higheſt, being only 200 feet above the level of the ſea. About one half is arable, and the other half is uſed as paſture grounds for ſheep and black cattle: of the former about 600, and of the latter about 900 are annually ſold, beſides 150 ſwine, and 600 ſtones of wool. There is alſo a rabbit warren, which lets at 100l. ſterling of annual rent. The village of *Glenluce* is ſituated at the mouth of the river, and, in 1790, contained about 200 inhabitants. Near *Glenluce* are the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1190 for monks of the Ciſtertian order, which has been an extenſive building. There are alſo numerous cairns, *tumuli*, &c. ſome of which, when opened, have been found to contain bones and aſhes. In 1791, the population was 1200; decreaſe 291 ſince 1755.

LUGAR, or LUGGAR; a river in Ayrſhire, which takes its riſe in the *Cumnoch* lochs, and diſcharges itſelf into the river *Ayr*, at *Barſkimming*.

LUGGAN, or LAGGAN; a pariſh and lake in Inverneſs-ſhire. Vide LAGGAN.

LUGGIE; a river in Stirlingſhire, which joins its waters to the *Kelvin*. Like that river, the great canal between the *Forth* and *Clyde* is carried over it by an aqueduct bridge.

LUGTON; a river which riſes in the pariſh of Nielſton, in Renfrewſhire, and taking a S. E. courſe, falls into the *Garnock*, in the pariſh of Kilwinning, about a mile below Eglintoun-caſtle.

LUINA (LOCH), or LOCHAVICH; a beautiful lake in Argyllſhire, of a regular triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference. It has ſeveral iſlands; on one of which are the ruins of a caſtle. Near this lake lay the ſcene of an ancient Celtic poem, tranſlated by Dr. Smith, called *Cathluina*, or "the conflict of Luina:" and one of the iſlands is the ſcene of another poem, called *Laoi Fraoch*, or "the death of Fraoch." This lake diſcharges itſelf into *Loch Ow*, or *Loch Awe*, by the burn of *Avich*, which is buried in wood, and has ſome fine waterfalls.

LUING; a ſmall iſland in the pariſh of Killbrandon, Argyllſhire. It lies in the ſame cluſter with *Eaſdale* and *Seil*, and poſſeſſes the ſame ſpecies of ſlate for which the former is juſtly famous. Cloſe by the ſhore are ſeen ſome rocks of red-coloured argillaceous ſandſtone, ſtratified with ſandſtone, *breccia*, and *baſaltes*, and the whole traverſed with baſaltic veins. Mr. Raſpe ſtates, that here he diſcovered veins of lead and ſilver ore, with a ſmall quantity of *zinc*. On this iſland, on the top of a hill, are the ruins of an ancient fortification, the walls of which are from 8 to 10 feet thick.

LUMPHANAN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. It lies in a valley, ſurrounded with hills; and the ſoil varies from a deep loam to a thin ſand, in proportion to the elevation. In the ſouthern extremity there is a conſiderable lake, called *Loch Auchloſſen*, which contains abundance of large pikes and eels. Encloſures are only beginning to be raiſed, and the ſtate of agriculture is very far behind. There are ſeveral ancient fortifications and cairns; one of which, about a mile from the church, is called *Macbeth's cairn*, and is ſaid to contain the aſhes of that uſurper. Notwithſtanding the hiſtorical authority of *Shakſpere*, who places the ſcene of Macbeth's death in Dun-

finnan, it ſeems highly probable that he was ſlain at Lumphanan. The tradition of this country is, that flying from the ſouth, he came to the town of *Cairn-baddy* with a few followers, cloſely purſued by Macduff; that, finding concealment impracticable, he proceeded about a mile N. till Macduff outriding his company, came up with him, and ſlew him in ſingle combat, on the ſpot where the cairn now lies, and brought back his head to his ſoldiers. In 1791, the population of Lumphanan was 621; decreaſe 61 ſince 1755.

LUNAN; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, lying on the bay of *Lunan*, where the river of that name diſcharges itſelf into the German ocean. It is of a rectangular figure, 2 miles long, and 1 broad; containing 1411 acres, of which 973 are arable. The ſurface towards the bay is flat, riſing rapidly from the plain and river towards the N.; the ſoil in the higher parts is ſhallow and wet, from lying upon a bed of muirſtone rock; the lower grounds are deep and fertile, except cloſe to the ſea, where it is ſandy. It is diſtant 7 miles from Arbroath, and 5½ from Montroſe. In 1790, the population, as ſtated in the report of the rev. Mr. Gowans to Sir John Sinclair, was 291; increaſe 83 ſince 1755.

LUNAN BAY; a fine bay on the coaſt of Forfarſhire, ſituated E. from the *Red Head*, and at the mouth of the river *Lunan*. It is of a ſemicircular form, comprehending an extent of coaſt of 4 miles, with a fine ſandy bottom, and ſafe anchorage in any ſtorm, except from the E. and S.E.

LUNAN; a river in the county of Forfar; its ſource can be traced from a ſpring called *Lunan well*, a little above a chain of lochs, viz. *Reſtennet*, *Reſcobie*, and *Balgaves*, through which it paſſes, and receives ſome tributary burns. It flows with a clear current about 12 or 14 miles; and, after various windings, falls into the ſea near *Red-caſtle*. It runs through the pariſhes of Guthrie, Kinnel, Inverkeilor, and Lunan, and abounds with trout and pike.

LUNAN; alſo a river of Perthſhire, formed from different ſources in the Grampians, in the pariſh of Caputh; it proceeds eaſtward, forming 5 beautiful expanſes of water; it then directs its courſe S. E. and at Meiklour increaſes the ſtream of Iſla, about 2 miles above the junction of that river with the Tay; its whole courſe may be about 12 miles, and it abounds with excellent trout of all kinds, and innumerable eels.

LUNDIE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, united to FOULIS-EASTER, which is ſituated in the county of Perth. The united pariſh extends 7½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, containing 5202 acres, of which *Lundie* contains 3258, and *Foulis* 1944: of theſe 3200 are arable. The ſoil is in general rich, well cultivated, and moſtly enclоſed. There are ſeveral lakes; one of which, *Lundie loch*, covers 72½ acres, and is intended to drain off the water by a tunnel cut through one of the ſurrounding hills. The greater part of Lundie belongs to Lord Viſcount Duncan, and the whole of Foulis belongs to Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre; neither of whom have reſidences in the pariſh. The church of Foulis is ſtill perfectly entire, although it was built in 1142. In 1790, the population was 648; increaſe 62 ſince 1755.

LUNGA; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire, and the pariſh of Jura and Colonſay. It is about two miles long, and half a mile broad. The ſurface is rugged, but far from ſo mountainous as the neighbouring iſland of *Scarba*. In 1793, it contained 6 families, or 29 inhabitants.

LUNNESTING; a pariſh in Shetland, united to NESTING. In 1781, it contained 80 families, or about 480 inhabitants. Vide NESTING.

LUSS; a pariſh in Dumbartonſhire, 8½ miles long, and from 2½ to 5 miles broad; lying on the W. coaſt of *Loch Lomond*. The ſoil is in general light and gravelly, but in ſome places there is good loam. The level land lies near the lake, chiefly where the rivers diſcharge themſelves into it, formed in the courſe of ages by the ſand and ſoil carried down from the higher grounds by the torrents. Here the crops are oats, barley, and potatoes; ſcarcely one twelfth part is arable, the reſt being hilly and mountainous. About 880 acres are under natural wood, of which 700 acres are of oak, which have been uſually cut down every 20 years, and at laſt cutting

produced 14,000 bolls of bark. The other woods are aſh, birch, alder, yew, holly, &c.; and the other indigenous plants are nearly the ſame as in other parts of the Highlands, in ſimilar ſoils and ſituations; a few, indeed, are to be found, which are eſteemed rare; as the *iſoetes lacuſtris*, or *quillwort; ſubularia aquatica*, or *awlwort; aliſma ranunculoides*, or *leſſer water plantain; oſmunda regalis*, or *flowering fern*, &c. The village of Luss is ſituated on a piece of flat ground projecting into the lake, through the middle of which the ſmall water of *Luſs* runs, whoſe banks are beautifully clothed with natural wood. The ſituation is truly delightful, being near the middle of the lake, having a view of the iſlands and of the lofty ſurrounding mountains, indented with deep ravines. The church and manſe ſtand cloſe to the lake, concealed amongſt the trees. The only manufacture carried on is the ſpinning of cotton; a mill for that purpoſe having been erected in 1790. It is very healthy, and many people live to a great age. Mr. Pennant, in 1769, gives a liſt of 6 whoſe ages amounted to 540; and the rev. Mr. Stuart, in his ſtatiſtical report in 1792, gives a liſt of other 6 whoſe agregate years amounted to 502. *Roſdoe*, the ſeat of Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs, is charmingly ſituated on a peninſula projecting into the lake: the ground is finely wooded, and a tower of the old caſtle forms an excellent contraſt with the elegant modern manſion. At *Camſtradden* there is a valuable quarry of blue ſlate; from 250,000 to 300,000 are annually exported from it: it employs about 20 hands. There is another ſlate quarry near *Luſs*, but it is not ſo extenſive. Four of the larger iſlands of *Loch Lomond* belong to the pariſh of *Luſs*, viz. *Inch-Tavanach*, *Inch-Conagan*, *Inch-Moan*, and *Inch-Loanig*; ſee theſe articles, and Lomond (Loch). In 1793, the population was 917; decreaſe 61 ſince 1755.

Luther, or Leuther; a river in Kincardineſhire. Vide Leuther.

LUTHERMOOR; a ſmall village in the pariſh of Mary-kirk, in the county of Kincardine, containing, in 1794, upwards of 200 inhabitants.

Lyne; a river in Peebles-ſhire, which, at the *Cauldſtane ſlap*, (a paſs in the Pentlands from Weſt-Lothian to Tweedale), takes a ſouth eaſterly courſe, and falls into the *Tweed* about 6 miles above Peebles.

LYNE and MEGGET; two pariſhes in the county of Peebles, united under one charge, though they are far diſtant from each other. Lyne is 4 miles long, and 3 broad; and the ſoil is thin and ſharp. Megget is ſituated in the extremity of the county, and is 7 miles in length, and near 6 in breadth. Both diſtricts are proper only for ſheep paſture. In 1792, the population was 152; decreaſe 113 ſince 1755.

M

MACBEARY (Loch); a ſmall lake in Wigtonſhire, lying between the pariſhes of Penningham and Kirkowen. It has ſeveral iſlands, on the largeſt of which are the remains of a conſiderable building, and a garden; but, at preſent, theſe iſlands are chiefly remarkable as the habitation of ſome eagles, which have bred in them for a number of years. The lake diſcharges itſelf by the river *Bladenoch* into the bay of Wigton.

MACDUFF; a conſiderable town in the county of Banff. It is the property of the Earl of Fife, by whoſe exertions it has attained its preſent ſize. Previous to the year 1732, there were only a few fiſhermens houſes, with a ſmall ſandy creek for the boats: now, there are ſeveral well laid out ſtreets; and it contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The harbour, on which the noble proprietor has al-

ready laid out nearly 6000l. will, when finiſhed, be one of the beſt harbours of the Moray Frith. About 10 or 12 veſſels belong to the place, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. There is a neat chapel of eaſe in the town, to the clergyman of which Lord Fife gives a ſmall ſalary.

MACHAIG (LOCH); a lake in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Kilmadock, of a circular form, and nearly a mile in diameter. Its banks are covered with fine woods, and have been highly ornamented by the Earl of Moray, and Mr. Edmonſtone of *Cambuſwallace*, the proprietors. It diſcharges its waters into the *Teith*, near the caſtle of Doune.

MACHANY; a ſmall rivulet in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Muthil, which pours its ſtreams into the *Allan*, a few miles above Dumblane.

MACHAR (NEW); a pariſh in the diſtrict of Buchan, ſituated chiefly in Aberdeenſhire; but a ſmall part lies in the county of Banff, though ſurrounded by that of Aberdeen. The extent is about 9 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, lying on each ſide of the road from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum. The general appearance is pretty level: the ſoil is partly dry and fertile, and partly wet and moſſy. There is a ſmall lake, called the *Biſhop's loch*, in which is an iſland with ruins of a caſtle, which belonged to the biſhops of Aberdeen. About 300 acres are covered with wood; ſome of which is full grown, but the greater part is not more than 40 years old. Muir, free, and limeſtone, are found; but they are of inferior qualities. In 1791, the population was 1030; decreaſe 161 ſince 1755.

MACHAR (OLD), or OLD ABERDEEN, Vide ABERDEEN (OLD).

MACHLIN, or MAUCHLINE; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, watered by the river Ayr, from the banks of which the ſurface riſes towards the N. E. where it is bounded by the pariſh of Tarbolton. The ſoil is chiefly a rich clayey loam, except a few fields around the town of *Machlin*, which are light and ſandy, mixed with gravel. The whole pariſh is arable, with the exception of two ſmall moſſes, and ſome declivities on the banks of the river, which are covered with plantation. The town of *Machlin* is ſituated on an eminence, near the river, and is neatly built, containing, in 1791, about 1000 inhabitants. It was formerly a burgh of barony, with power to elect its own magiſtrates; but, about 100 years ago, the charter was loſt, and its rights have never been renewed. Coal, freeſtone, and limeſtone, are wrought in ſeveral places. In 1791, the population was 1800; increaſe 631 ſince 1755.

MADDERTY; a pariſh in Perthſhire, near the head of the vale of Stratherne. The ſurface is level, and the ſoil in general good; but, the great drawback on agricultural improvements, is the frequency of inundations, from the riſing of the ſmall river *Pow*, which runs through the pariſh. The ancient abbey of *Inch-Effray* is ſituated on the banks of the *Pow* (vide INCH-EFFRAY); and the great Roman road or cauſeway, runs through it, from the camp at *Ardoch*, to the place where it croſſes the *Tay*. In 1797, the population was 631; decreaſe 165 ſince 1755.

MADOIS (ST.); a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated at the weſtern extremity of the Carſe of Gowrie. It lies on the N. bank of the river Tay, and its ſurface comprehends exactly a ſquare mile. The ſoil, which is either a rich clay or loam, is abundantly fertile; and the uſe of lime, which has become univerſal in the Carſe, has contributed much to improve and meliorate the ſoil. The whole is arable, except a few acres of planting around *Pitfour*, the ſeat of Mr. Richardſon, which is an elegant and extenſive building, in a caſtellated Gothic ſtyle. In 1791, the population was 300; increaſe 111 ſince 1755.

MAIDEN-PAP; a hill in Caithneſsſhire, in the pariſh of Latheron, elevated nearly 2000 feet above the level of the ſea.

MAINLAND of ORKNEY; the largeſt of the Orkney iſlands, otherwiſe called POMONA. Vide POMONA.

MAINLAND of SHETLAND; the largeſt iſland of that diſtrict, is 60 miles long, and in ſome places 16 broad; projecting into the ſea with many irregular promontories, and indented by numerous bays and harbours: the interior or middle part is hilly and mountainous, and full of

bogs and moſſes; but the greater part of the coaſt is arable, and the ſoil light, early, and tolerably productive, conſidering the mode of agriculture. The ground is indeed cultivated in the rudeſt manner. The ploughs are made of a ſmall crooked piece of wood, at the end of which is placed a ſlender pliable piece of oak, that is faſtened to the yokes laid acroſs the necks of the oxen. The man who holds the plough walks by its ſide, and directs it by a ſtilt or handle, perpendicularly fixed on the top of it: the driver, if he can be ſo called, goes before the oxen, and pulls them on by a rope tied about their horns; and ſeveral people follow behind, with ſpades and mallets to level the furrow, and break the clods. The chief crops are black oats, ſown in April; and barley, ſown about the middle of May. There are no encloſures, and of conſequence no artificial graſſes; but the meadows afford conſiderable quantities of natural hay. The hills are moſtly covered with heath, and afford good paſture for black cattle and ſheep; the latter of which, after receiving the mark of their owner, run wild, without the attendance of any ſhepherd: they are, however, ſo far tame, as to be driven into ſmall encloſures, to procure the wool. A conſiderable number of ſheep and black cattle are purchaſed by the Lerwick merchants, who kill them, and either ſend them to Leith, or ſell them to the Greenland and other veſſels which rendezvous in Breſſay ſound. They have alſo a very ſmall, but hardy breed of horſes, called *Shetland poneys;* and a peculiar breed of ſwine, the fleſh of which is eſteemed very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are ſo numerous and deſtructive to the lambs, that the commiſſioners of ſupply give a crown for every eagle that is deſtroyed. Swans in great numbers annually viſit the ſmall lakes; and geeſe, ducks, and ſea birds, every where abound. The country is bare of trees; and hardly any ſhrubs, except juniper, and ſmall roan trees and willows, in the more ſheltered valleys. It would appear that it had formerly been covered with wood, as trees of a conſiderable ſize are occaſionally dug up in the moſſes, ſome of which are at a great depth; and, it is generally remarked, that the tops of the trees are uniformly found towards the W. as if, in ſome former period, they had been overthrown by a ſtorm or inundation from the E. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are in many places viſible appearances of various kinds of metallic ores, viz. of iron, copper, lead, and ſilver. Limeſtone is found in the pariſh of Tingwall, but no uſe has yet been made of it as a manure: in the ſame pariſh there is a quarry of excellent ſlate. The inhabitants are hardy, and are very docile and ingenious; many of them ſhewing remarkable inſtances of ſelf-taught mechanical knowledge. The principal manufacture is a little linen and woollen cloth for their own uſe; and worſted ſtockings, ſome of a very fine texture and great value, for exportation. But their great occupation is fiſhing; for the proſecution of which their ſituation is admirably adapted. *Mainland* is divided into 8 parochial diſtricts, containing, in 1791-8, 12,885 inhabitants; increaſe 3415 ſince 1755.

MAINS, or MAINS of FINTRY; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, formerly named *Strathdighty*, being part of that ſtrath through which the river Dighty directs its courſe towards the Tay. It is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad at the middle, but is conſiderably narrower at the extremities. The face of the country has a delightful appearance, riſing gently from the banks of the river towards the N. and S.: the whole is encloſed with hedge-rows, and ornamented with clumps and belts of planting; the whole is arable, and the ſoil is in general a deep and fertile loam. Near the church is an old ruinous caſtle, long the reſidence of the Grahams of Fintry. The houſe of *Fintry*, or *Lumleythen*, is an elegant building, on the banks of the *Dighty*. In 1791, the population was 878; increaſe 169 ſince 1755.

MAKERSTON; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh, of a rectangular figure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It lies on the N. bank of the *Tweed*, from which the ſurface riſes by a gentle aſcent to the northern boundary. The river is not navigable at this place, but affords abundance of the fineſt ſalmon. The contents of the pariſh may be about 3300 acres, of which

700 are in paſture, and ſtocked with above 1000 ſheep. The arable land is rich, fertile, and adapted for every kind of grain. About 30 years ago, the number of inhabitants was upwards of 1000; but, of late, the number has greatly decreaſed, being, in 1791, only 255.

MARCH, or MERSE; a diviſion of Berwickſhire. Vide MERSE.

MARI (LOCH); a lake in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Gairloch; about 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. There are 24 iſlands in it, which are beautified with fir trees, and a variety of other kinds of wood. On the largeſt iſland, called *Ilan-Mari*, there are the remains of an ancient druidical edifice, and around it a burial-place, where the inhabitants on the N. ſide of the loch inter their dead. It diſcharges itſelf into an arm of the ſea called *Loch Ew*.

MARKINCH; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, of an irregular figure, comprehending about 7000 acres. The ſurface is much varied; the valleys being divided from each other by hills of conſiderable height. The ſoil is alſo various: a ſmall part is clay, and rich loam; a larger proportion is a light loam, exceedingly fertile: there is alſo a good deal of dry gravelly land; but the greater part is wet, and inclining to muir, lying upon a cold tilly, or clay bottom. It is watered by the *Leven*, and the *Lochty* and the *Orr*, two tributary ſtreams of the *Leven*. The road from Kinghorn to Cupar, and Dundee waterſide, paſſes through the pariſh, upon which are two excellent inns; the New-Inn at Pittillock ford, and the Plaſterers near Balbirnie bridge. There are 6 or 7 villages; of which *Markinch* contains nearly 500, *Dubieſide* 200, *Balgonie* 250, and *Balbirnie* 250 inhabitants. *Balgonie-caſtle*, one of the ſeats of the Earl of Leven, and from whence his eldeſt ſon takes the title of Baron, is a building of great antiquity, and conſiderable ſtrength. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the S. bank of the *Leven*, and is of a rectangular form, ſtanding on an area of 135 feet by 105: the tower, on the N. ſide, is 45 feet by 36, and 80 feet high: the roof is ſurrounded with battlements, projecting about a foot beyond the walls; and the whole forms a noble pile of building, in the Gothic ſtyle. About half a mile E. is the caſtle of *Balfour* or *Balor*, an old building, ſurrounded with fine plantations and encloſures. The caſtle of *Balbirnie* is alſo a fine old building, in a moſt romantic ſituation. On the hill of Markinch, near the village, are the diſtinct veſtiges of fortifications. The pariſh contains excellent marl and freeſtone, but is principally famed for the great quantity of coal which is every where wrought. In 1793, the population was 2790; increaſe 602 ſince 1755.

MARNOCH; a pariſh in Banffſhire, about 10 miles long by 4 or 5 broad; bounded on the S. by the river *Deveron*. The ſurface is level, riſing gradually from the river to the northern boundary: the ſoil varies in proportion to its diſtance from the river, from a rich loam to clay and muir. There are ſeveral extenſive plantations of various kinds of wood, moſt of them in a thriving ſtate. About 3000 black cattle are annually reared in the pariſh. The only perſon of note which Marnoch has produced, was Alexander Gordon, Eſq. of Auchentoul, who was a Major-General in the Ruſſian army under Peter the Great, and wrote a good hiſtory of the reign of that prince. In 1791, the population was 1960; increaſe 66 ſince 1755.

MARNOCH, or INCH-MARNOCH. Vide INCH-MARNOCH.

MARR; a diſtrict in Aberdeenſhire, comprehending that part which lies betwixt the rivers *Dee* and *Don*. The 3 great diviſions of this extenſive diſtrict are, BRAEMAR, CROMAR, and MID-MAR. The firſt, denoting the higheſt part of the country; the ſecond, the lower and more cultivated diſtrict; and the latter derives its name from its local ſituation, at an equal diſtance from the two rivers. *Marr* anciently gave title of Earl to the family of Erſkine, but was attainted in 1715, for attachment to the houſe of Stuart.

MARTIN, or ISLE MARTIN; a fiſhing village in Roſs-ſhire, on the weſtern coaſt, about 5 miles N. from the village of *Ullapool*.

MARTIN'S (ST.); a pariſh in Perthſhire, united with the pariſh of CAMBUSMICHAEL. It is ſomewhat of a rectangular form, 4 miles long by 1 broad, lying on both banks of

the *Tay*, 5 miles N. from the town of Perth. The furface is much diverſified by aſcents and declivities, covered in many places with plantations, beſides coppices on the ſteep banks of the *Tay*. The ſoil is in general a black mould, originally taken from muir, but now moſtly all cultivated and improved. Limeſtone, marl, and freeſtone, are the only valuable minerals. *St. Martin*'s, the ſeat of Mr. Macdonald, is a beautiful modern manſion, built in 1794. Population in 1793, about 1000; decreaſe 83 ſince 1755.

MARTORHAM (LOCH); a ſmall lake in the pariſh of Coylton, in Ayrſhire; about a mile long, and from a quarter to half a mile broad. It diſcharges its waters into the river Ayr.

MARYBURGH; a village in Inverneſs-ſhire; is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Fort William, on the S. ſide of *Locheil*. It was eſtabliſhed ſhortly after the erection of the fort of Inverlochy, and was firſt named *Gordonſburgh*, from the noble family whoſe property it is; but, after the acceſſion of the Orange family to the throne of Britain, the fort received the name of King William, while the adjoining village received the name of *Maryburgh*, in honour of his royal conſort Queen Mary. It is a thriving place, and ſeems well ſituated for the eſtabliſhment of a woollen manufactory. In 1794, Fort William and Maryburgh contained 1200 inhabitants, who were chiefly employed in the fiſheries.

MARYBURGH; a ſmall village in Kinroſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Cleiſh, on the high road from the North Ferry to Kinroſs, about 5 miles from the latter. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

MARYCULTER, or MARYCULTURE; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, ſituated on the S. bank of the *Dee*, and extending from that river to the Grampians. It is of an oblong form, 6 miles in length by 2 in breadth. The ſoil on the river ſide is ſandy: on the riſing banks, in the middle, it is blacker, with a clay bottom; and, more ſouthward, it is ſwampy, with a conſiderable extent of moſs; but the whole pariſh is rocky, and encumbered with large ſtones, which are a great obſtacle to agricultural improvements, from the expence attending their removal. A large portion is covered with wood, both natural and planted. In 1790, the population was 630; decreaſe 116 ſince 1755.

MARYKIRK; a pariſh in the county of Kincardine, of an irregular ſquare form, comprehending 7591 Scots acres, and lying on the N. bank of the *North Eſk*, at the extremity of the *how* or *hollow* of the *Mearns*. Its ſurface is exceedingly level, and the ſoil, though various, is in general fertile. The appearance of the country is very beautiful, interſperſed with a number of ſeats, ſurrounded with fine policies and plantations. The chief ſeats are, *Ingliſmaldie*, a ſeat of Lord Halkerton, Earl of Kintore; *Balmakewan*, the ſeat of Thomas Gillies, Eſq.; *Hatton*, a ſeat of Lord Viſcount Arbuthnot; and *New Thornton*, the property of Mr. Adams. There are 2 ſmall villages, viz. *Luthermoor*, and *Marykirk*; each of which contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. The latter is ſituated about half way betwixt Montroſe and Laurencekirk, on the road betwixt theſe towns. In 1795, the population was 1481; increaſe 196 ſince 1755.

MARYTON; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, ſituated on the S. bank of the river *South Eſk*, which here forms the baſon of Montroſe. It contains about 3000 acres, divided into two eſtates, viz. *Old Montroſe* and *Dyſart*, belonging to Sir David Carnegie, and Mr. Carnegie of *Craigo*. The latter eſtate is conſiderably higher than the former; but, except the bank, which is the boundary between them, the ground is in general very level. The ſoil, on the low ground, is a rich clay, and the higher grounds have a fine loam, both of which are exceedingly fertile. In 1801, the population was 596; increaſe 67 ſince 1793.

MAUDSLIE LAW; a hill in the pariſh of Carluke, in Lanarkſhire; near which is ſituated *Maudſlie-houſe*, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Hyndford.

MAVESTON, or MAVISTON; an extenſive tract of ſandy ground in Morayſhire, formerly one of the richeſt diſtricts of that county. Vide DYKE and MOY.

MAXTON; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, lying on the S. bank of the river

Tweed, nearly 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ſoil is partly a ſtrong clay, and partly a light loam. Upon the eſtate of *Littledean* are the remains of an old tower, which had been ſtrongly fortified; long the reſidence of the Kerrs of *Littledean*. On the muir of Rutherford are the veſtiges of a Roman encampment, with a Roman cauſeway. Near the border, betwixt the pariſhes of Maxton and Ancrum, is the ſcene of a dreadful battle, fought in 1543, between the Engliſh and Scottiſh armies: the place is called *Lilliard's Edge*, from a young woman of the name of *Lilliard*, who fought with great bravery along with the Scots, and lies buried in the field of battle. In 1791, the population was 326; decreaſe 71 ſince 1755.

MAY; a ſmall iſland in the mouth of the Frith of *Forth*, lying 6 miles S. E. from Anſtruther-Weſter, which is the neareſt part of the coaſt. It is about a mile long, and three quarters of a mile broad. It has a well of fine water, a ſmall lake, and affords excellant ſheep paſture. There are the ruins of a priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Pittenweem; and a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, whoſe ſhrine was formerly much reſorted to in caſes of barrenneſs. It has a light-houſe upon it, erected upon a tower 45 feet high; for the ſupport of which, twopence per ton is exacted on all veſſels paſſing the iſland: this revenue, in 1791, was let at 970l. It is frequented by a great variety of ſea fowl, ſuch as gulls, kittiwakes, dunters, ſea pyets, ſcarts, marrots, &c. and rabbits breed in conſiderable numbers.

MAY; a river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the Ochil hills, in the pariſh of Dunning; and, after a circuitous courſe of 8 or 9 miles, falls into the river *Erne*, nearly oppoſite to the parks of Dupplin-caſtle. On its banks is ſituated the beautiful manſion of *Invermay*, the ſeat of Colonel Belſhes; (vide INVERMAY.) The *May*, in its courſe, forms ſeveral romantic waterfalls, particularly the *Humble-bumble*, ſo named from the noiſe it makes; and the *linn* of *Muckarſey*, where the water is precipitated over a perpendicular rock about 30 feet high. The banks abound with ſome plants, which are rare to be met with; particularly the *litho-ſpermum officinale*, "common gromwell," the *aſtragulus uralenſis*, "milk vetch," &c.

MAYBOLE; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, in the diſtrict of Carrick; about 12 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; watered by the rivers *Doon* and *Girvan*. The ſurface in general is hilly, and fitted for paſture; but, on the banks of the rivers, there are many excellent farms. The town of MAYBOLE is ſituated on a ſmall eminence, around which the ſurrounding hills riſe in the form of an amphitheatre, defending it on every ſide from ſtormy winds. It is well ſupplied with excellent water, and is noted for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. In 1791, there were living in it 10 perſons, the aggregate amount of whoſe ages was upwards of 900 years. It was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of the Earl of Caſſillis, by a royal charter dated at Edinburgh 14th Nov. 1516. The principal buſineſs is the blanket manufactory, in which upwards of 300 perſons are conſtantly employed: the produce is ſold at the 4 annual fairs, which are held in the town. In 1791, it contained upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Near the town is a very old building called the *college*, the area of which is uſed as the burying-place of the family of Caſſillis. The houſe of *Caſſillis*, one of the ſeats of that nobleman, is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river *Girvan*, ſurrounded with beautiful policies. Population in 1791, 3750; increaſe 1692 ſince 1755.

MEAGLE, or MEG-HILL; a hill in the pariſh of Galaſhiels, in Tweeddale, elevated 1480 feet above the level of the ſea.

MEALFOURM'HONIE, or MEALFOURVONIE; a mountain in Inverneſs-ſhire, which riſes on the W. ſide of *Loch Neſs* to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the ſea. It is noted for being the firſt land mark ſeen by mariners, after they paſs Kinnaird's-head, in entering the Moray Frith. On the very top of the hill is a ſmall lake of very cold water, which never freezes, and is always equally full, though no ſtream iſſues from it. This lake is about 30 fathoms long, and 6 broad; and, according to an accurate account given by the rev. Mr. Frazer, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions (*Lowthorp's abridgement, ii.* 222.), it

was founded by a Captain Orton, with 100 fathoms of ſmall line, without finding a bottom. This idea is now proved to be erroneous, as its depth has been lately aſcertained to be very inconſiderable.

MEARNS, or KINCARDINESHIRE. Vide KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEARNS; a pariſh in Renfrewſhire, about 6 miles long by 3½ broad, lying in the middle betwixt the towns of Glaſgow and Paiſley. The ſurface riſes gradually from the eaſtern extremity to the W. where there is an extent of 1600 acres of muir land: there are no conſiderable hills; but it is beautifully diverſified with a great variety of ſwelling hills and vales. The ſoil is all light and early, except ſome ſmall fields of a clayey nature, on the eaſtern border. It is chiefly noted for the excellence of the paſture; and the principal buſineſs of the farmer is the management of the dairy. There are 3 ſmall lakes, the largeſt of which is nearly 2½ miles in circuit. There are ſeveral modern manſions of great elegance; and the caſtle of *Mearns* is a fine piece of antiquity: it is a large ſquare tower, ſituated on a rocky eminence, ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall and ditch, and the entrance ſecured by a draw-bridge. In 1793, the population was 1430; increaſe 544 ſince 1755.

MEDWIN; a ſmall river in Lanarkſhire, which has its riſe in the pariſh of Dunſyre, in the higheſt middle ground between the eaſtern and weſtern oceans. It is remarkable of this ſtream, that, near its ſource, it is ſo divided by a mill pond, that one half of its waters falls into the *Clyde*, while the other half runs into the *Tweed*.

MEGGET *(Olim* RODONNO*)*; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, united in 1621 to the pariſh of LYNE. Vide LYNE and MEGGET.

MEGGET; a river in Peebles-ſhire, which runs through the pariſh of Megget, and falls into *St. Mary's loch*, after a courſe of 8 miles.

MEIG; a river in Roſs-ſhire, which takes its riſe in the weſtern parts of the county, near the borders of the pariſh of Loch-carron, and falls into the *Lichart*, about 5 miles before the junction of that river with the *Connon*.

MEIGLE; a pariſh in Angus-ſhire, lying in the center of Strathmore; about 4½ miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is watered by the *Iſla* and the *Dean*, which unites with the former about half a mile N. W. of the town of Meigle. The ſurface is level, and the ſoil fertile, and well cultivated. The town of MEIGLE is pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the pariſh, on a ſmall rivulet of the ſame name, in the center of two turnpike roads, 12 miles N. W. from Dundee; 6½ N. E. of Cupar; and 5½ S. W. of Glammiſs. It is an ancient town, but is meanly built, and contains only 271 inhabitants. It has 2 well attended annual fairs. There are 3 beautiful ſeats, particularly *Belmont-caſtle*, which was finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt commodious manner by the former proprietor, the late Lord Privy Seal: the gardens and fine enclоſures all conſpire to render it the moſt delightful reſidence in Strathmore. *Drumkilbo* and *Kinloch* are pleaſantly ſituated; but the latter is in a ruinous condition. In the church-yard of Meigle, are the remains of the grand ſepulchral monument of Vanora, ſaid to have been the wife of Prince Arthur of England, whoſe hiſtory is involved in fables. In an engagement between the Engliſh and the Picts, about the middle of the ſixth century, ſhe was taken priſoner, and carried into Angus, where ſhe died. The monument, which is now nearly deſtroyed, was compoſed of many ſtones, covered with a variety of hieroglyphic figures, of which Mr. Pennant has given accurate drawings. *Barry hill*, the ſuppoſed place of Vanora's confinement, is elevated 688 feet above the level of the ſea; and on its ſummit are the remains of an extenſive encampment, ſome of the ſtones of which have a vitrified appearance. In 1791, the population was 1148; decreaſe 139 ſince 1755.

MEIKLY (LOCH); a lake in the pariſh of Urquhart in Inverneſs-ſhire, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is ſurrounded with woods, interſperſed with cultivated fields, and ornamented with neat gentlemens ſeats; forming a delightful and romantic landſcape. It diſcharges itſelf into *Loch Neſs* near the church of Kilmore, by the ſmall river *Enmerick*, which, in its courſe, forms ſeveral waterfalls, ſome of which are extremely magnificent.

MELDRUM; a parish in Aberdeenshire; about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, containing nearly 6000 Scots acres. In the S. part of the parish the soil is a strong rich loam, upon clay, exceedingly fertile; in the N. part the soil is thinner, and less fertile. The whole is susceptible of culture, with the exception of the mosses, which yield fuel to the neighbourhood. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; but of late many improvements in that branch have been introduced: there are several excellent quarries of granite. *Meldrum*, the seat of James Urquhart, Esq. deserves to be mentioned for its delightful situation. In 1793, the population was 1490; decrease 63 since 1755.

MELDRUM (OLD); a considerable town in the parish of Meldrum, situated about 17 miles from Aberdeen, on the road from that place to Banff. It is a burgh of barony, governed by 2 bailies, elected by Mr. Urquhart of *Meldrum*, the superior. It has a good weekly market, and one well attended fair in January. No particular branch of trade has been established in it; though, from its local situation, it seems well adapted for either the linen or thread manufacture. In 1793, it contained 783 inhabitants.

MELGAM, or MELGUNS; a considerable stream in the county of Angus. It takes its rise about the N.W. boundary of the parish of Glentrathen, and, forming a cataract near the church of that parish, after a circuitous course in a rocky channel, during which it receives innumerable streams, falls into the Isla under the walls of *Airly-castle*.

MELGIN. Vide MELGAM.

MELROSE; a considerable town in Roxburghshire, pleasantly situated on the N. side and bottom of the *Eildon hills*, upon the side of a fertile vale, about a mile in length, intersected by the river *Tweed*, which winds through it in a serpentine direction, and surrounded by hills of moderate height. It has long been famed for the manufacture of linens, called Melrose land linens, which were formerly on great demand for exportation. In the year 1668, the weavers were incorporated by a *seal of cause* from John Earl of Haddington, at that time lord of the regality of Melrose, when the linen trade was very flourishing: but, for several years past, it has, from a variety of causes, been very much on the decline; and, for the last 10 years ending 1784, the average number of yards was only 17,792. But the decay of the linen trade has been attended with a proportionable increase of the woollen manufactures, for which Melrose is excellently situated. Before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Melrose was a burgh of regality, the superiority of which was vested in the family of Hamilton. It is now a free burgh of barony, with a magistracy, elected by the burgesses. The parish of MELROSE is 7 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad. The surface and soil are various, being flat and fertile on the banks of the *Tweed*, and hilly and covered with heath in the parts farther removed from that river. All sorts of crops are raised; but the soil is best adapted for oats. In 1793, it contained 280 horses, 1006 head of black cattle, and 13,720 sheep. Around the town of *Melrose*, the soil is well adapted for orchards and garden ground. About a mile S. from the town, is the site of the old abbey of Melrose, which was founded in 664, and is said to be the first abbey of the Culdees settled in this part of the kingdom. All that remains of this building is a small house, on a peninsula formed by the *Tweed*, the banks of which, around it, are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks jutting out like buttresses into the river. The situation is pleasant in the highest degree, commanding a fine view of the strath of Tweeddale. About a mile W. from this is the village of *Newstead*; near which was situated another abbey, called the *Red abbey*. Betwixt these is the bridge of *Drygrange*, thrown over the *Tweed* at its confluence with the *Lauder*; near which place are situated the handsome houses of *Drygrange* and *Kirkland*. A short distance from the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, is the abbey of Melrose, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom; it is the admiration of strangers, and is reckoned one of the most beautiful Gothic structures, from the height and embellishment of its columns, the ele-

gance of its ſculpture, the beauty of its ſtones, and the ſymmetry of its parts. It was founded in 1136 by King David; who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with extenſive privileges, and almoſt princely revenues: the monks were of the Ciſtertian order; and this monaſtery, at that time, became the mother church of all eſtabliſhments of that order in Scotland. It was built in the form of St. John's croſs; and the following are the dimenſions of what is yet ſtanding: length 258 feet, breadth 137½, and the circumference 943: the S. window is 24 feet long by 16 broad; the E. window, at which was the great altar, and which is of beautiful ſculpture, 34½ by 15½; height of the ſteeple 75 feet, but the ſpire is gone. The niches, pillars, pedeſtals, canopies, &c. are of exquiſite workmanſhip, and are covered with curious ſculptured figures. There are ſeveral Roman encampments in the pariſh, particularly on the N. E. of the 3 *Eildon hills*. There is alſo another Roman camp near the village of *Newſtead*, which is upwards of three quarters of a mile in circuit. In 1792, the population was 2446; increaſe 124 ſince 1755.

MENGALAY, or MINGALAY; one of the Hebrides; lying 12 miles from the iſland of *Barray*, to which parochial diſtrict it belongs. It is about 2 miles long, and nearly of the ſame breadth, inhabited by 8 families, or 43 inhabitants. Cloſe to this iſland is a high rock (the *Scarpa Vervecum* of Buchannan), with very luxuriant graſs growing on its ſummit. The inhabitants climb to the top at the riſk of their lives, and by means of ropes pull up their ſheep after them, to be left there for the ſeaſon. This rock is frequented at hatching ſeaſon by innumerable flocks of ſea fowls, of various kinds. Upon the iſland of *Mengalay* there is a very complete fortification, of the kind called *Daniſh duns*.

MENMUIR; a pariſh in Forfarſhire; about 5 miles in length, and, at a medium, 2 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, eſpecially to the S. and E.; but towards the N. it is very hilly, and covered with heath. In this part is ſituated the hill of *Caterthun*, noted for the fortification on its ſummit; (vide CATERTHUN.) The arable ſoil is a ſandy loam, in ſome places intermixed with gravel, and tolerably fertile. Though there are no rivers of any great ſize, there are numerous ſtreams, ſufficient to drive ſeveral mills. In 1791, the population was 900; increaſe 157 ſince 1755.

MENTEITH, or MONTEITH; a diſtrict in Perthſhire. Vide MONTEITH.

MERSE, or MARCH; one of the three greater diviſions of Berwickſhire, which is often termed the ſhire of MERSE. This diſtrict is more fertile than the other two; occupying that part which extends from the foot of the Lammermuir hills on the N. to the Engliſh border, or what has been termed the *debatable land*. From this diſtrict the Duke of Queenſberry takes his ſecond title of Earl.

MERTOUN; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, extending 6 miles in length along the N. bank of the *Tweed*, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The weſtern diſtrict is elevated, and is very picturesque. From the top of *Bymerſide* hill the proſpect is grand; comprehending in one view, wood, water, hills, valleys, elegant manſions, and ruinous towers, uncultivated land, and fertile fields. The ſurface ſlopes gradually towards the S., and the whole land is encloſed, and in a high ſtate of cultivation. The ſoil on the *Tweed* is ſharp loam, with a gravelly bottom; but the reſt of the pariſh is a ſtiff clay, on a cold till. The pariſh is beautified by the plantations and pleaſure grounds of *Harden*, the ſeat of Mr. Scott, and by the magnificent ruins of the abbey of *Dryburgh*, near which the Earl of Buchan has built an elegant ſeat. The banks of the *Tweed* poſſeſs inexhauſtible ſtores of excellent freeſtone. In 1801, the population was 535; decreaſe 22 ſince 1793.

METHILL; a ſmall ſea port town in Fifeſhire, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the pariſh of Wemyſs, containing, in 1794, 314 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbour; and, of late, a waggon-way has been erected, at the expence of the Earl of Wemyſs, from the coal pits in the neighbourhood to the pier, by which veſſels of great burden can be loaded without much trouble. In 1662, it was erected into a free burgh of barony by the

Biſhop of St. Andrews, with a weekly market, and 2 annual fairs.

METHLICK; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, 6 miles long, and 5 broad. The ſurface is hilly, and a great part is covered with heath: the arable ſoil is capable of much improvement. It is watered by the *Ythan*, which falls into the ſea 10 miles below. This pariſh gave birth to the celebrated Dr. CHEYNE of Bath, well known as a phyſician and popular medical writer; and to Dr. CHARLES MAITLAND, the firſt who introduced inoculation into Britain. In 1793, the population was 1055; decreaſe 350 ſince 1755.

METHVEN; a pariſh in Perthſhire; about 5 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad; ſeated on the river *Almond*, 6 miles N. W. of Perth. The ſurface is agreeably varied by hollows and riſing ground; but, in general, it ſlopes towards the S., where it terminates in a moraſs. The cultivated land is in general good, being either clay, loam, or gravel; but the clay is moſt common. A tract of waſte ground, about 800 acres, lies on the N. ſide, formerly a common, but now divided. A conſiderable part of it is improvable; and already, by the hand of induſtry, the barren muir has been converted into fertile fields. About 200 acres are covered with natural wood. The *Almond*, which bounds the pariſh on the N. and E. poſſeſſes many waterfalls, upon which a great deal of machinery is erected; particularly the cotton works at *Cromwell Park*, and 2 extenſive paper mills at *Woodend*. The principal manufacture is the weaving of linen, of which, in 1792, there were ſtamped in the ſtamp-office here, 140,448 yards. In this pariſh is *Methven-caſtle*, the ſeat of Lord Methven, well known in the hiſtory of Scotland as the place where King Robert was defeated by the Engliſh army under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1306. The population in 1793, was 1786; decreaſe 3 ſince 1755.

METHVEN; a ſmall river in Lanarkſhire, which riſes by two branches in the high lands which divide Clydesdale from Eaſt Lothian. Theſe unite in the pariſh of Libberton, within a mile and an half of the Clyde, and ſoon bring a great acceſſion of water to that rapid river.

MEY (LOCH); a lake in the county of Caithneſs, in the pariſh of Caniſbay, about 3 miles in circumference.

MID and SOUTH YELL; an united pariſh in the iſland of YELL, in Shetland; about 10 miles long, and 6 broad, and containing in 1791, 1422 inhabitants; increaſe 436 ſince 1755.

MID-CALDER. Vide CALDER (MID.)

MIDDLEBIE; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, 9 miles in length by 4½ in breadth; though of an irregular figure, interſected by neighbouring pariſhes. The ſurface is flat, varied with ſmall eminences; and the ſoil is various, but, upon the whole, tolerably fertile. The pariſh abounds with a reddiſh-coloured freeſtone; and limeſtone is wrought to a great extent. Near the church are diſtinct veſtiges of a Roman military ſtation. In 1791, the population was 1404; increaſe 413 ſince 1755.

MID-MARR; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire; about 6½ miles long by 5½ broad, containing 9780 acres, of which 3500 are under tillage, 940 fit for paſture, 210 planted, and the remainder muir and moſs. The ſurface is in general level; the only eminence deſerving notice being the hill of *Fare*, which is elevated 1793 feet above the level of the ſea. There are 3 druidical *fanes* or circles, and ſeveral cairns and *tumuli* are pointed out. The vale of *Corrichie*, near the ſouthern boundary, is well known as the ſcene of a battle fought during the reign of Queen Mary, wherein the contending parties were headed by the Marquis of Huntly and the Earl of Murray. Here are ſeveral chalybeate ſprings; and the hill of Fare affords granite, which is very beautiful, and capable of receiving a high poliſh. Mr. William Meſton, profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen, and author of a ſmall volume of burleſque and ſatirical poems, was a native of this pariſh. In 1791, the population was 945; decreaſe 34 ſince 1755.

MIGDOL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Creech; about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

MILK; a ſmall river in Dumfries-ſhire, which takes its riſe in the pariſh of Hutton; and, after a courſe of about 14 or 15 miles from E. to W. falls into the *Annan* near to the church

of St. Mungo. It abounds with excellent trout.

MILLENWOODFELL; a mountain in Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Caſtletown, elevated about 2000 feet above the ſea level.

MILLGUY; a conſiderable village in Stirlingſhire, in the pariſh of New or Eaſt Kilpatrick, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed at the bleachfields and printfields in the neighbourhood.

MILNATHORT, vulgarly called *Mills of Forth;* a conſiderable village in Kinroſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Orwell, about 3 miles from the town of Kinroſs, on the road to Perth. It is a neat looking town, with no fewer than 4 places of worſhip, belonging to different religious ſects. In 1794, it contained upwards of 450 inhabitants.

MILTON; a fiſhing village in the county of Kincardine, and pariſh of Eccleſgreig; containing, in 1780, 46 families, or 170 perſons. It has ſince conſiderably increaſed.

MINNIGAFF; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The ſurface exhibits a very rugged appearance, being compoſed of rocky and heath-covered hills, ſome of which are elevated 1660 feet above the level of the ſea. It is watered by the *Cree* river, which is here navigable for ſmall veſſels. Some of the hills, in the neighbourhood of this river, are covered with wood, the greater part of which belongs to the Earl of Galloway. As the ſurface is ſo rugged, the ſtaple commodity of the country is ſheep, of which above 30,000 are fed in this pariſh; beſides a conſiderable number of black cattle and goats. Several of the mountains contain lead ore, a mine of which is wrought to great advantage on the eſtate of Mr. Heron of *Heron*. Formerly there were ſeveral large *tumuli* near the *Cree*; but they were ſome time ago removed in levelling a field: they were found to contain aſhes, and ſeveral pieces of offenſive armour, all of which were made of braſs: their ſite is ſaid to point out the place of an engagement between the Romans and the Scots, of which Buchannan in his Hiſtory of Scotland gives a particular account. In 1792, the population was 1420; increaſe 211 ſince 1755.

MINTO; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, of an oblong figure, extending 3½ miles in length by 2½ in breadth. The river *Teviot* bounds it on the S. from which the ſurface riſes in an irregular manner to a conſiderable height, exhibiting many beautiful and romantic ſcenes. The ſoil, towards the river, is a light loam; farther N. it is a ſtrong clay, upon a tilly bottom. The village of *Minto*, from which the family of Elliot take the Britiſh title of Baron, is ſituated near the *Teviot*, and contains about 120 inhabitants. Near it is an extenſive nurſery, long ſince eſtabliſhed by the Dickſons, from which originated the nurſery at Hawick, at Kinnoul near Perth, and the extenſive one near Edinburgh, carried on by the ſame family. The ſcenery, upon the banks of the *Teviot*, is very beautiful in this neighbourhood. The elegant and ancient ſeat of Lord Minto (late Sir Gilbert Elliot); the awful and picturesque rocks, called *Minto craigs;* the houſe of *Teviot Bank*, the ſeat of Mr. Simpſon; *Haſſendean-burn*, the ſeat of Mr. Dickſon; the plantations around theſe ſeats; the church and village, with the ſerpentine windings of the river; all unite in forming a grand and delightful landſcape. The number of ſheep is about 1680, and of black cattle 380. In 1796, the population was 513; increaſe 117 ſince 1755.

MISTY LAW; a hill in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Lochwinnoch, elevated 1240 feet above the level of the ſea.

MOCHRUM; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, 10 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad, lying on the bay of *Luce*. The coaſt is beachy, and the ſurface riſes abruptly at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea: the general appearance is diverſified with flats and riſing grounds, exhibiting a pleaſant variety to the eye of the traveller. For ſeveral miles along the coaſt, the ſoil is loamy and fertile; in the middle it is thin and ſtony, and on the W. ſide there is a great extent of barren land, compoſed of rocks, moſſes, and green hills, affording paſture for ſheep, of which there are 5000 in the pariſh. There are ſeveral extenſive plantations, which are in a thriving ſtate. There is a ſmall convenient harbour at the fiſhing town of *Port William*, which admits veſſels of 200 tons burden. *Mer-*

ton-houſe, lately built, is the elegant reſidence of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith; it is ſituated on the banks of a fine lake, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the bay of Luce, the ſhores of Galloway, the iſle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland: near it, by way of contraſt, ſtands the old family caſtle, ſurrounded by a wood of lofty trees. There are ſeveral old chapels, and the veſtiges of fortifications. The caſtle, or *old place* of *Mochrum*, is a very picturesque ancient building, ſurrounded with lakes; it was formerly the ſeat of the Dunbars, Knights of Mochrum, but has for many years been the property of the Earl of Galloway. Population in 1794, 1400; increaſe 572 ſince 1755.

MOFFAT; a pariſh ſituated chiefly in Dumfries-ſhire; but a ſmall part lies in the county of Lanark. Its form is irregular; about 15 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Upon the banks of the rivers *Annan* and *Moffat*, which water the pariſh, there is a conſiderable extent of meadow and arable land, the ſoil of which is a mixture of clay and loam, mixed with the ſand waſhed down in the courſe of ages from the high lands: the extent of this land is about 3000 acres, of which only 300 are under culture. The ſurface in general is very rugged, and the mountains are high; *Hartfel*, the moſt elevated, being 3300 feet above the level of the ſea. The number of ſheep is from 18,000 to 20,000. The village of MOFFAT is ſituated at the head of a plain or valley, extending upwards of 20 miles along the banks of the *Annan*, which runs on the W. of the village, at the diſtance of 300 or 400 yards. It is encompaſſed on all ſides, except the S. by hills of different heights, partly planted, and partly under culture. The principal, or rather the only ſtreet, is ſpacious, with two good inns and lodging houſes, which are let to invalids during the ſummer. The church is a handſome building, ſurrounded with trees, which produce a good effect. The ſcenery around the village is delightful; and the ſalubrity of the air renders it an excellent place of ſummer retirement for invalids. Moffat has been long celebrated for its mineral waters: theſe are of two kinds, ſulphureous and chalybeate; the former has been long called the *Moffat well*, and is ſituated about a mile and an half from the village, from which there is a good carriage road, with accommodations at the well while drinking the water. By an accurate analyſis made in 1798, a wine gallon of the water was found to contain of

Muriate of ſoda, 36 grains.
Sulphurated hydrogen gaz, - - - 10
Azotic gaz, - - 4
Carbonic acid gaz, 5
} cubic inches.

The water will not keep; for, though cloſely corked up, in the courſe of 2 or 3 days it is found to have completely loſt its ſulphureous ſmell; it ought, therefore, to be uſed as ſoon as poſſible, after being taken from the well. The other mineral well is the *Hartfel Spaw*, of which an analyſis is given at that article. There is alſo another chalybeate, at the end of the town, on the Dumfries road, near Evan bridge, of which a wine gallon contains of

Oxide of iron, 2 grains.
Azotic gaz, 3
Carbonic acid gaz, - - 13
} cubic inches.

All theſe minerals are much reſorted to, and are famous for their cures in ſcrophulous, herpetic, and rheumatic affections. Near the village is a houſe of the Earl of Hopetoun, in which he frequently reſides; and, about a mile and an half from Moffat is *Dumcrief*, the property of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, well known as a medical author, and as editor of the laſt edition of Burns' poems. It is delightfully ſituated, and ſurrounded with extenſive plantations, which are interſected by the ſmall river *Moffat*. Amongſt the natural curioſities in this pariſh, the *Belle craig*, and the caſcade of the *Gray mare's tail*, are deſerving of notice. The following is the deſcription of the former by a late tourift: "About 300 yards beyond the third mile-ſtone (on the road from Moffat to Carliſle), we left the high road, and aſcended a kind of path on the right, which conducted us over a hill to the entrance of a glen, ſkirted with wood. Through this wood we deſcended by a path not very diſtinct, to a little brook, which we croſſed, and pro-

ceeded along a road by the ſide of another brook: at this place the glen begins to contract, and its ſteep ſides are covered with wood to the very top: on walking about an hundred yards, we came to a ſcene highly pictureſque. On our right a fine rugged rock, crowned with oaks, and whoſe face was covered with a *lichen* of a beautiful whiteneſs, mixed with heath and ſhrubs, riſes perpendicular from the bottom of the glen, and threatens deſtruction to thoſe who venture near its baſe. The glen, towards the left, is bounded by a precipice almoſt covered with wood; there being only a few places where the bare rock is ſeen: at one place, a ſmall, but beautiful caſcade, deſcends from the top of the rock to join the burn below." The name of *Belle craig* is ſuppoſed to be a corruption of the words *beld craig*, which is the provincial appellation of a bare or bald rock. The caſcade, called the *Gray mare's tail*, is formed by the water which iſſues from *Loch Skeen*, falling from one precipice to another, daſhing, foaming, and thundering from a great height, into a dark pool, which is almoſt hidden from the ſpectator. The water, by its precipitous fall, is ſo broken by the air, as to appear as white as ſnow. The only mineral of value which is wrought, is a quarry of ſlate; but many of the hills are ſaid to contain iron and copper. In 1791, the population was 1600, of which about 1000 live in the village.

MOIDART, or MOYDART; a diſtrict in Inverneſs-ſhire, ſituated in the S. W. corner of the county.

MOL-MOUNT HILL, in the pariſh of Galſton in Ayrſhire, is of inconſiderable height; but is remarkable for a very complete druidical circle, about 60 feet in diameter on its ſummit, and the variety and extent of proſpect it commands.

MONANCE (ST.), formerly named *Abercrombie*; a pariſh in Eifeſhire, lying on the Frith of Forth, between the towns of Ely and Pittenweem. It is of ſmall extent, being only a mile and an half in length, and a mile in breadth. The ſurface riſes ſuddenly from the ſea, but of no conſiderable height; after which it is flat, riſing gently towards the N., exhibiting a beautiful appearance. The ſoil is a light loam; and, except a very little part on the coaſt, the whole is arable. The coaſt is rocky; and the rocks conſiſt of free and limeſtone, with a great quantity of ironſtone on the ſurface. The town of ST. MONANCE poſſeſſes a tolerable harbour, and was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable fiſhing towns on the Fife coaſt. The pariſh church is part of an old convent, ſituated on a rock projecting into the Frith. It has been a very ſtately Gothic pile of building, in the form of a croſs; but the walls, and the eaſtern arm of the croſs, which is occupied as the place of worſhip, are all that now remains. In 1793, the population was 832; increaſe, 52 ſince 1755.

MONEDIE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated about 6 miles N. W. from the town of Perth. Both in length and breadth, its extent is about 3 miles. The ſoil on the low ground, near the banks of the rivulet *Shockie*, is partly a light loam, and partly gravelly; on the riſing grounds it is a rich loam, upon a ſtrong deep clay; in the places more diſtant from the river, it is a cold wet till, inclining to muir. The mode of huſbandry is greatly improved of late years; and the produce has been greatly increaſed, chiefly by the uſe of lime and marl, the latter of which is found in great abundance in the pariſh. There are ſeveral cairns, *tumuli*, and other antiquities; and this pariſh is noted as the place of reſidence of the diſtinguiſhed beauties *Beſſy Bell* and *Mary Gray*, whoſe graves are to be ſeen near the foundations of a bower, on the "*burn brae*;" where, according to tradition, they had retired, to ſecure themſelves from infection during that dreadful plague, which almoſt depopulated the country, in the year 1645. The late proprietor, Major Barry, encloſed their burial-place with a wall of maſon work, with a tombſtone, on which their names are inſcribed. To the pariſh of Monedie was lately annexed, *quo ad ſacra*, the NEW PARISH, or LOGIE-AMON. In 1791, the population of the two diſtricts was 1320; decreaſe 172 ſince 1755.

MONIFIETH; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the Frith of Tay, near where it extends into the

German ocean. It is somewhat in the form of a wedge, 6 miles long, and 3¼ broad at its S. W. extremity; containing nearly 3710 Scots acres, of which upwards of 400 are sandy downs, covered with bent, and formerly under water. The surface above these links is rugged; but, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, and almost entirely arable. It is watered by the river *Dichty*, and several of its tributary streams, which fall into the Frith of Tay, at the village of Monifieth. Adjoining to the links, the soil is sandy; in the middle, it is loamy and fertile; and inclining to muir at its northern border. There are 3 villages, viz. the *East Ferry*, containing, in 1793, 230 inhabitants; *Monifieth*, containing 175; and *Drumsturdy muir*, containing 130. Near the *East Ferry*, on a point of land projecting into the *Tay*, stands the castle of *Broughty*, formerly the key to the navigation of the river, but now in ruins. The house of *Fintry* or *Lumleythen*, is situated on the N. W. border of this parish, and the ancient house of *Grange*, standing near the meeting of the *Dichty* with the *Tay*, still displays marks of ancient magnificence. The principal manufacture is the weaving of coarse linen cloth for the Dundee market. Near *Drumsturdy muir* are the remains of an ancient fortification, the stones of which bear marks of fusion. In 1793, the population was 1218; decrease 203 since 1755.

MONIKIE; a parish in Forfarshire, of a triangular figure, 6 miles long, and 4 broad at its northern extremity, from which it gradually lessens in breadth, till it terminates at the sandy desert, at the mouth of the river *Tay*. The surface is diversified with several large hills; and a ridge running from E. to W. divides it into two districts, which vary considerably in point of fertility and climate; the southern part being rich and early, and the northern moist and cold: in the latter district also, is an extensive tract of muir, which has lately been planted, and now forms a part of the policy of the house of *Panmure*, which is situated in the neighbouring parish of Panbride. Near a place called the *Cur Hills*, are a number of cairns, called the *hier cairns*, some of which have been found to contain human bones; and, at a small village called *Camustown*, is a large upright stone, which is said to point out the place where *Camus* the Danish general was slain and buried, after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. There are several small villages; the largest of which, *Gouldie*, contains about 170 inhabitants. In 1801, the population was 1236; decrease 44 since 1791.

MONIMAIL; a parish in Fifeshire, about 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth. The surface is in general level, rising in several places into small hills, which are either entirely arable, or covered with planting. The soil is fertile, and highly improved. *Melville-house*, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and *Ruthven-castle*, the seat of Lord Ruthven, are in this parish. Here also is the ruins of *Fairney*, supposed to have been one of Macbeth's castles; and a tower, in tolerable preservation, part of an extensive building, which was long the residence of Cardinal Beaton. In 1792, the population was 1101; increase 217 since 1755.

MONIVAIRD; a parish in Perthshire, united with the parish of STROWNA. This united parish is situated in the upper part of Stratherne, and are of a triangular form, 8 miles long by 6 broad. The general appearance is romantic and hilly; but the mountains are of less elevation than those in the neighbouring parishes. The soil is various, but the greater part is light and gravelly; the haughs, on the banks of the *Erne*, are frequently overflown, and produce rich crops. The old system of farming, and the division into infield and outfield, is still followed in most parts; but, by the example of the late Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, the tenants upon that estate are beginning to follow regular rotations of cropping. The hills are in general rocky, interspersed with patches of green verdure and heath, well adapted for sheep pasture. *Benchonzie*, the highest mountain, is elevated 2922 feet, and *Forleum* is 1400 feet above the level of the sea. There is a considerable extent of oak and birch natural copses, besides a great variety of forest trees, lately planted on the estates of Sir Patrick Murray and Colonel Robertson. In 1794, there were in the parish 240 horses, 1000 head of black cattle, and 5000 sheep.

Ochtertyre, the ſeat of Sir Patrick Murray, with a beautiful front of cut and poliſhed granite, is ſituated immediately over the lake of Monivaird, which covers about 30 acres. The ſituation is truly romantic; the durable granite correſponds with the mountains behind, and the elegance of the apartments agrees with the cultivated fields in front. The lake winds in a beautiful manner, amongſt green hills and the plantations; whilſt the marl found at its bottom diffuſes the luxuriant verdure on the ſurrounding enclofures. The ſituation of *Lawers*, the ſeat of Colonel Robertſon, is alſo delightful; and art has poliſhed and improved nature. The *Erne* winds through the town; and the fertile vale of Stratherne lies under the commanding proſpect from the houſe, whilſt a foreſt of tall trees ſhelters it on every ſide. Colonel Dow, author of the "Hiſtory of Hindooſtan," a gentleman of conſiderable literary talents, is a native of this pariſh. In 1793, the population was 1025; decreaſe 435 ſince 1755.

MONKLAND; a diſtrict in Lanarkſhire; ſo named from the monks of Newbottle, to whom it originally belonged: it was long but one parochial charge; but, in 1640, it was divided into two, called EAST, or NEW MONKLAND; and WEST, or OLD MONKLAND. *New Monkland* is the moſt northerly pariſh of Lanarkſhire; about 10 miles long from E. to W., and 7 in breadth at the middle, but narrower at both ends. The ſurface is tolerably level, riſing gently to a ridge in the middle from the rivers *Calder* and *Luggie*, which are its boundaries on the S. and N. The whole is a beautiful champaign country, almoſt entirely encloſed, and agreeably diverſified by vales and gentle eminences. The ſoil varies from a rich clay to moſs, and is in general fertile, producing abundant crops of wheat, barley, peaſe, beans, &c. and particularly of oats and potatoes: about 100 acres are generally ſown with flax. In this pariſh is ſituated the town of *Airdrie*, which, in 1792, contained about 1762 inhabitants. Coal and ironſtone are found in every farm, both of exceeding fine quality. In 1792, the population was 3560; increaſe 847 ſince 1755.

MONKLAND (OLD), lies betwixt New Monkland and the river Clyde. It is about 10 miles long, and 3½ broad. The ſoil is in general fertile; on the banks of the *Clyde* it is clay, and becomes ſandy and moſſy as we proceed northward. The whole is encloſed, and has the appearance of an extenſive garden, beautified with numerous ſeats and villas, belonging to the merchants of Glaſgow, ſome of which are very elegant, and finiſhed in the greateſt taſte. Beſides a great extent of natural wood, there are above 1000 acres of thriving plantation. The *Monkland canal*, from the city of Glaſgow to this diſtrict, has been of material ſervice to this part of the country, in promoting trade and manufactures. The principal of theſe are a brick and tyle work, and pottery; ſeveral bleachfields and printfields; the extenſive Clyde iron works; and the exportation of the excellent coal and ironſtone with which it abounds. Limeſtone is found in ſmall quantities, and there is great plenty of excellent freeſtone. In 1792, the population was upwards of 4000; increaſe 2187 ſince 1755.

MONKTON-HALL; a village in Edinburghſhire, in the pariſh of Invereſk, containing, in 1794, 163 inhabitants.

MONKTOWN and PRESTICK; an united pariſh in Ayrſhire. It extends about 4 miles in length, and in general about 3 in breadth, but in one place it is not above a mile and a half broad. The ſurface riſes gradually from the ſea, and the ſoil varies from ſandy downs, covered with bent, to a rich loam or clay. The greater part is encloſed; and there are about 40 acres of natural wood, beſides extenſive plantations. There are 2 villages, viz. *Monktown* and *Preſtick*; the former containing about 230 inhabitants, and the latter 266. *Orangefield*, the ſeat of Mr. Dalrymple, is the only manſion deſerving of notice. In 1793, the united pariſhes contained 717 inhabitants; increaſe 135 ſince 1755.

MONTBATTACK; one of the Grampian mountains, in the pariſh of Strachan, in Kincardineſhire, elevated 3410 feet above the level of the ſea.

MONTEITH, or MENTEITH *(the Stewartry of)*; a diſtrict, or

former diviſion of Perthſhire, comprehending the S. W. part of the county; or, in other words, all the lands that lie upon the ſtreams which diſcharge themſelves into the *Forth*, except the pariſh of Balquhidder, which belonged to the ſtewartry of Stratherne. Monteith formerly gave title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham.

MONTEITH (LOCH); a beautiful expanſe of water in that diſtrict; about 5 miles in circumference, adorned with 2 beautiful iſlands, and a peninſula covered with trees. It abounds with pike, perch, eel, and trout, and diſcharges its waters into the river Forth.

MONTEITH (PORT of); a pariſh in Perthſhire. Vide PORT of MONTEITH.

MONTQUHITTER; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire; extends about 9 miles from N. to S., and 6 from E. to W., and about 10½ in a diagonal direction. It is watered by 2 conſiderable rivulets, one of which is tributary to the *Deveron*, and the other to the *Ythan*. By the ſide of theſe ſtreams the ſoil is deep and fertile; but the ſeaſons are generally late. The other arable land is light loam, which, when properly cultivated, repays by rich crops the labour and expence of the farmer; but the cultivated land bears a very ſmall proportion to the extent of moſſy and heathy ground, which makes the general appearance wild and forbidding. There is one village in the pariſh, called *Cumineſtown*, which owes its erection to the active exertions of the late Joſeph Cumine, Eſq. of *Auchry*; which eſtate bears witneſs of the good ſenſe of the late owner, from the agricultural improvements, and the eſtabliſhment of the village, which now contains 400 inhabitants. The number of ſheep, in 1791, was 1300; of black cattle 1350; and of horſes 290. In this pariſh was fought the battle of *Lendrum*, in which Donald Lord of the Iſles received a final overthrow. In 1791, the population was 1470; increaſe 473 ſince 1755.

MONTROSE; a royal borough, and ſea port town of Angus-ſhire; ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the *South Eſk* river, a large expanſe of water, called the *Baſon*, formed by that river and the German ocean. It is neatly built, conſiſting of a fine ſpacious main ſtreet, with by-lanes, and is juſtly accounted one of the firſt provincial towns for its ſize in Scotland, or perhaps in Great Britain. The houſes, if not elegant, are, upon the whole, well built, and regular; but, like the Flemiſh towns, have their gables turned towards the ſtreet. The principal buildings are, the *Old Town-houſe*, ſituated in the middle of the principal ſtreet, lately repaired as a priſon. The *New Town-houſe* is a neat low building, with piazzas below, and rooms for public buſineſs above. The *pariſh Church* is a large new building, very elegantly finiſhed, meaſuring 98 feet long by 65 over walls. The *Epiſcopal Chapel*, ſituated in the links, to the eaſtward of the town, is a neat building, with a fine organ. The *Lunatic Hoſpital*, alſo ſituated in the links, is a plain and commodious building, built in 1779, not only for the reception of lunatics, but alſo for the reception of indigent ſick, or as a diſpenſary for the relief of out-patients. The public ſchools are deſerving of notice, not only as affording excellent accommodation, but alſo for the well deſerved character which they have received from the mode of education. In 1785, a *Public Library* was eſtabliſhed by ſubſcription, on a moſt liberal plan, which now contains ſome thouſand volumes, by the beſt authors. Of late, the town has received a great improvement, by the formation of a fine bridge over the *South Eſk*, by the iſland of *Inchbrayock*, which gives an open communication with the ſouth country, without having recourſe to the precarious and troubleſome paſſage of a ferry boat. A new ſtreet has alſo been formed, from the end of the bridge to the middle of the town, by cutting through a conſiderable hill, called the *Fort hill*. The harbour of Montroſe is very commodious, admitting veſſels of large burden; and, in the river below the town, there is ſafe anchorage. There is a dry and wet dock, for building and repairing ſhips. Montroſe is a port of the cuſtom-houſe, comprehending, within its bounds, the coaſt from the lights of Tay on the S., to *Bervie Brow* or the *Todhead* on the N. The number of veſſels belonging to it in 1789, was 103,

of 5849 tons; of which 53 belonged to the town of Montrose. These are chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trade, and 3 vessels are concerned in the whale fishery. The principal manufacture is the linen yarn and thread; and the sheeting and sail-cloth manufactories have been carried on to a considerable extent. There is an extensive tan-work, and several rope-walks. Montrose has enjoyed the privileges of a royal borough for upwards of 460 years. In its municipal capacity its corporation consists of 19 members, viz. a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital-master, 10 merchant counsellors, and 2 counsellors from the trades. The counsellors are self-elected, and no change of the merchants is required; but the trades must be changed every two years. The revenues of the town are small; but, being managed with care, have been applied to great advantage, in making the late improvements in the harbour, bridge, and Fort-hill road. It joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin, in sending a member to parliament; and it gives title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the chief of the noble family of Graham. One of the most ancient houses in town, now converted into an hotel, is famous for being the house where the celebrated Marquis of Montrose was born, and in which the Pretender slept on 13th February 1716, the night before he made his escape. Next morning, he went on board a frigate which lay in the river, from which he was safely landed in France. Montrose was also the first port which the French fleet made, when they had that prince on board; having overshot the mouth of the Frith of Forth so far, for which they were destined: but that mistake, which was first thought a misfortune, was a deliverance to them; for they had scarcely landed their troops, when the English fleet under Sir George Byng made its appearance, from which they with difficulty escaped, which they could not have done had they entered the æstuary of the Forth. James landed on the 22d of December 1715; and, as before mentioned, embarked at the same place, on the 14th February following. Montrose is a very gay place; more distinguished by the residence of persons of opulence and fashion, than of commerce and industry. It has its theatre, monthly assemblies, and other places of amusement; and, for several years past, it has been distinguished for its well attended races. It contains about 5200 inhabitants. The parish of MONTROSE is about 3 miles long, and 2½ broad, lying betwixt the mouths of the rivers *North* and *South Esks*, over each of which rivers there is a handsome bridge. The latter river, before passing the island of *Inchbrayock*, about 2 miles from its mouth, expands into a wide lake, called the *Bason*, into which the tide flows, washing the garden walls of the houses on the W. of the town. This bason is nearly dry at low water; and, in the 17th century, an attempt was made to cut off a considerable part by means of a dyke, from the *Fort-hill* to the estate of *Dun*. It was nearly carried into execution, when a storm arose and levelled the dyke with the ground. The parish is level; the lands are well cultivated, and ornamented with several elegant seats; particularly *Kinnabar*, from whence the Duke of Montrose takes the title of Baron; *Charleton*, the seat of Mr. Carnegie; *Newmans-walls*, *Borrowfield*, *Hedderwick*, &c. There are several mineral springs, both chalybeate, and containing sulphurated hydrogenous gaz. In 1801, the population was 7974; increase 1774 since 1791, and 2044 more since 1755.

MONYMUSK; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, about 7 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad. The soil is in general of a light loam, interspersed with fields of a clayey nature; both of which are extremely productive under proper culture. The arable land lies mostly upon the banks of the *Don*, which runs through the parish; the remainder is hilly, and either appropriated for pasture, or covered with thriving plantations. The parish contains 9337 acres, of which 3892 are cultivated, 2050 under wood, 732 pasture, and the remainder muir and moss. The number of sheep, about 60 years ago, was 4000 and upwards; but they are now supplanted by black cattle. Agriculture is much attended to, chiefly through the example of Sir Archibald

Grant, the ſole proprietor, who has particularly employed himſelf in agricultural experiments. *Monymuſk*, the ſeat of that gentleman, is an elegant building, with beautiful gardens, and extenſive policies. In 1791, the population was 1127; increaſe 22 ſince 1755.

MONZIE; a pariſh in Perthſhire; about 12 miles long, and 7 broad; lying about 14 miles from the town of Perth, and 3 from Crieff. It is very mountainous, the only habitable part being two valleys, ſeparated from each other by a ridge of hills 4 miles broad. Not above one third part is arable, the remainder being covered with heath, coarſe graſs, or moſs, affording paſture for upwards of 10,000 ſheep. It is watered by the *Amond*, the *Keltie*, and the *Skaggie*, upon which there are ſeveral very romantic caſcades. *Monzie*, the ſeat of Colonel Campbell, is an elegant modern building, delightfully ſituated, and ſheltered by a foreſt of very large trees. There are ſome natural caves; one of which, called the *Kirk of the wood*, is a great curioſity. As the ancient Caledonians and Romans continued their conteſts long, at the foot of the Grampians, we find a vaſt number of camps, forts, and ſimilar relics of antiquity. There are alſo many cairns, one of which is called *Cārn Combal*, in memory of Fingal's father. It is ſaid, that the famous Caledonian bard Oſſian lies here: his tomb was diſcovered by General Wade's ſervant, when making the great Highland road. In 1793, the population was 1136; decreaſe 56 ſince 1755.

MOONZIE; a ſmall pariſh in Fifeſhire, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad; containing 1100 acres. It lies about 2 miles from Cupar, the county town; and, in 1793, contained only 171 inhabitants, being a decreaſe of 78 ſince 1755.

MOORFOOT HILLS; a range of mooriſh hills, in the ſouthern boundary of Mid-Lothianſhire.

MORAY, or MURRAY (COUNTY of); formerly comprehended the ſhires of NAIRN, MORAY PROPER, or ELGIN, and a great part of the ſhire of BANFF. It was anciently counted the granary of Scotland; and the oldeſt hiſtorians are laviſh of their praiſes in favour of its fertility, climate, and ſalubrity; and it uſed to be a common ſaying, that it enjoyed 40 days more of fair weather than moſt other parts of Scotland. In Whitelock's "*Memorial*," (*Edit. Lond.* 1732, *page* 517), a book of great authority, there is a curious teſtimony in favour of the country in Oliver Cromwell's time. He ſays, "Aſhfield's regiment was marched into *Murray land*, which is the moſt fruitful country in Scotland; and the common proverb is, that it hath fifteen days more of ſummer than any other part of the nation." Buchanan ſays, "that Moray, for pleaſantneſs and the profit ariſing from fruit trees, ſurpaſſes all the other countries of Scotland." The country, however, is not now deſerving of this high character; it is, indeed, ſtill diſtinguiſhed for the ſuperior earlineſs, fertility, and warmth, to ſome more ſouthern counties; but the ſtate of agriculture is ſo far behind, as to overbalance theſe advantages. The old ſyſtem of inceſſant tillage, without reſt to the ground, or without having any ſufficient proportion ſown out in graſs, or other green crops, ſtill prevails. The tenants are without leaſes, or have leaſes too ſhort for anſwering any valuable purpoſe. Enclоſures are very few; and theſe are chiefly around the proprietors ſeats. The art of draining lakes is alſo in its infancy; and many lakes cover a very conſiderable extent of excellent land, which might eaſily be regained. The culture of fruit trees has alſo of late been almoſt totally neglected. The beſt orchards are at preſent often found about deſerted caſtles and religious houſes, nearly as much in decay as the buildings they ſurround. The general appearance of the country is likewiſe unfavourable; although there is abundance of excellent ſtones for building, the people are in general ill lodged. The meanneſs of their cottages, the leanneſs of their cattle, the want of enclоſures, &c. preſent to the eye of a ſtranger a very unfavourable view of a country naturally rich. Perhaps it was owing to theſe circumſtances, that the late Principal Robertſon, while in Moray, ſaid, with ſurpriſe, "is this the fine province of which I have heard ſo much?" MORAY was formerly a biſhopric, the ſeat of whoſe ſee was at

Elgin, and the principal reſidence of the Biſhop at Spynie. It is now a ſynod, comprehending alſo a conſiderable part of the county of Inverneſs. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Stuart.

MORAYSHIRE (PROPER), or ELGINSHIRE, is the middle diſtrict of the ancient county of MORAY. It is bounded on the N. by that branch of the German ocean called the *Moray Frith;* on the E. and S. E. by Banff-ſhire; on the S. W. by Inverneſs-ſhire; and on the W. by the counties of Inverneſs and Nairn. It extends about 42 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 20. The ſouthern part is rocky and mountainous, called the diſtrict of *Braemoray*, which is occupied with extenſive foreſts. The lower parts, towards the N. are rich and fertile; but might eaſily be rendered more productive. The principal rivers are, the *Spey*, *Findhorn*, and *Loſſie;* all of which abound with ſalmon. It contains two royal boroughs, viz. ELGIN, the county town, and FORRES; and ſeveral conſiderable towns, as *Grantown*, *Garmouth*, *Loſſiemouth*, &c. The principal ſeats are *Gordon-caſtle*, the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon; *Caſtle Grant*, the ſeat of Sir James Grant; *Altyre*, the ſeat of Colonel Cumming, &c. Morayſhire abounds with many remains of antiquity; of which the cathedral of Elgin, the magnificent abbey of Pluſcardine near the town of Elgin, the Biſhop's palace at Spynie, the caſtles of *Lochindorb*, *Dunphail*, and the *dun* of *Relugas*, in the pariſh of Edenkeillie. The ancient Scottiſh hiſtorians, particularly Fordun and Buchannan, give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray, about the year 1008, when Malcolm II. marched againſt them, and was defeated near Forres: after this they brought over their wives and children, and were in poſſeſſion of the country for ſome time; until they were finally expelled by that monarch, after the victory gained over them at Luncarty near Perth, at Barrie in the county of Angus, and at Mortlach in the county of Banff. There are many monuments of that nation; the moſt remarkable of which is *Sweno's ſtone* or *pillar*, on the road from Nairn and Forres, in the pariſh of Rafford. Except freeſtone, limeſtone, and marl, no mineral ſubſtance of value have been diſcovered. Morayſhire is divided into 18 parochial diſtricts, which contained in 1791-8, 26,080 inhabitants; decreaſe 2854 ſince 1755. The valued rent is 65,603l. os. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at 41,420l. ſterling.

MORAYFRITH, or MURRAYFRITH; a conſiderable inlet of the German ocean, the *Æſtuarium Vararis* of the ancient geographers. From between *Tarbetneſs* in Roſs-ſhire on the N., and *Kinnaird's-head*, in the diſtrict of Buchan, on the S. it extends in a weſterly direction as far as Inverneſs, Its breadth, oppoſite to the point of Arderſier, on which Fort George is built, is contracted to about 2 miles; above which it expands into a conſiderable bay, with ſafe anchorage. At its extremity it receives the rivers *Neſs* and *Beaulie*.

MORBATTLE; a ſmall pariſh in the county of Roxburgh; lying at the foot of the Cheviot hills, and watered by the rivers *Bowmont* and *Kail;* both of which rivulets fall into the Tweed. The village of Morbattle, which contains about 200 inhabitants, lies about 8 miles E. from Jedburgh, and 7 S. from Kelſo. Only a fourth part of the pariſh is cultivated, but the greater part is ſuſceptible of cultivation; and traces of the plough yet remain on the higher grounds, which are not at preſent under culture. The ſoil is light, but tolerably fertile. There are the remains of ſeveral encampments; and the ruins of *Corbet-houſe* and *Whitton-caſtle*, ſtill ſhew they have been places of great extent and ſtrength. In 1793, the population was 789; no alteration ſince 1755.

MORDINGTON; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, ſituated in the S. E. corner of the county adjoining to the lands belonging to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, commonly called *Berwick bounds*. Its form is irregular; about 4 miles long, and 2 broad at the extremities; but in the middle it is not above a furlong in breadth. It is bounded by the *Whittadder* on the S., the banks of which are flat, and of a fertile clay ſoil, riſing gradually towards the N. where the ſoil is thin and muiry; towards the E. where the ocean is the boundary, the ſoil is a

light loam, upon a rocky bottom. In 1650, the parish of LAMERTON was annexed to this parish, the church of which is noted to have been the place where King James IV. of Scotland was married to Margaret daughter of Henry VII. of England, in 1503, which paved the way, first for the union of the two crowns, and afterwards of the two kingdoms. The church is still pretty entire, and is now the burying-place of the family of Lamerton. The London road by Berwick passes through the parish; as also the road from Berwick to Edinburgh by Dunse. Though neither coal nor limestone are wrought, yet in several places we find vestiges of both; there are also small veins of ironstone, and abundance of freestone. *Lamerton*, the seat of Alexander Renton, Esq. is an elegant mansion. *Edington-castle*, the ruins of which shew its former strength, is situated on the top of a steep rock, at the foot of which the *Whittadder* flows. Here are also the remains of a Danish camp; and, not far from it, is a hill called the *Witches Know*, where, so late as the beginning of the last century, several unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft. In 1801, the population was 330; decrease 5 since 1793, but giving an increase of 149 since 1755.

MORHAM; a parish in Haddingtonshire, one of the smallest in Scotland, both in point of population and extent, containing only 1000 acres, and 190 inhabitants; being a decrease in the latter of 155 since 1755. The soil is in general good, being mostly clay, with a mixture of loam: the whole is enclosed, and well cultivated. The property of it is nearly equally divided betwixt the Earl of Wemyss, and Miss Dalrymple of Hailes.

MORISTON; a river in Invernessshire, which rises in Glensheal; and, passing through *Loch Cluani*, falls into *Loch Ness*, near the house of Major Grant of Glenmoriston, where, a little above its entry into the lake, it forms a grand cascade. It gives the name of *Glenmoriston* to the vale through which it runs, which forms a part of the parish of Urquhart.

MORMOND HILL; a small hill in the district of Buchan, situated partly in the parish of Fraserburgh, and partly in that of Rathen. Its elevation is only 810 feet above the level of the sea; but, rising in a conical form near the coast, it affords a conspicuous land-mark for sailors.

MORROR; a district of Invernessshire, lying on the W. coast of the county, between Moidart and Glenelg.

MORTLACH; a parish in Banffshire, of an irregular figure, 12 miles in length, and at one place nearly as much in breadth. About one-twentieth part only is cultivated; the remainder is coarse pasture, muir, and meadow land. It is watered by the *Fiddich* and *Dullan*, two beautiful rivulets, which are tributary to the Spey; the *Deveron* also bounds it on the S. for a few hundred yards. The appearance of the country is very rich and beautiful; being variegated with hill and dale, corn land and pasture fields; while the trees skirting the banks of the rivers, and the gentlemens seats and pleasure grounds interspersed, combine to heighten the beauty of the landscape. The arable soil is in general a light loam, abundantly fertile; the number of black cattle is about 2000; of horses 350; of sheep 5000; besides a few goats. The hills abound with all kinds of game. There are several extensive plantations, on the properties of Lord Fife and the Duke of Gordon. *Balvenyhouse*, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife, is a large and elegant modern mansion, but very ill set down. There are 3 old castles, at *Auchindune*, *Balveny*, and *Edinglassie*; all of which are of great antiquity. Mortlach is famous as the scene of the signal victory gained by Malcolm II. over the Danes, by which those invaders were obliged to leave the fertile province of Moray, of which they had long enjoyed the possession. Upon this occasion, Malcolm, in gratitude for his victory, in 1010, raised *Mortlach* into an Episcopal see; and, in point of precedence, made it only inferior to St. Andrews, whose bishop at that time was designed the *Episcopus Scotorum*, or "bishop of the Scots." Mortlach, however, did not long enjoy this honour; for, in 1139, the see was translated to Old Aberdeen, which, in 1154, got the name, and became the seat of the diocese. This parish claims a relation to two Scottish songs of no small cele-

brity, viz. "*Roy's Wife in Aldevalloch*," and "*Tibby Fowler in the Braes*." The heroine of the latter is ſtill remembered by ſome old men; and the *Glacks of Balloch*, mentioned as the ſcene of the former, is a remarkable narrow paſs, near the caſtle of Auchindune. The late Dr. LORIMER, author of a treatiſe on "Magnetiſm," and other works, was a native of this pariſh. In 1794, the population was 1918; decreaſe 456 ſince 1755.

MORTON; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, about 6 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad; containing 6340 Scots acres, of which 1800 are arable, 80 meadow, 4190 paſture, 180 moſs, and 90 covered with wood. The arable ſoil is in general fertile, and well encloſed. It is watered or bounded by the rivers *Nith*, *Carron*, and *Cample*. The village of *Thornhill* is pleaſantly ſituated near the *Nith*; and, in 1791, contained 430 inhabitants. The whole pariſh, except two ſmall farms, is the property of the Duke of Queenſberry. The remains of *Morton-caſtle* are ſtill very great; and, from the traces of its foundation, it would ſeem to have been of much greater extent. It has been ſtrongly fortified; and the outlines of the foſſé are ſtill very diſtinct. According to Mr Pennant, this caſtle "was originally the reſidence of Duninald, predeceſſor of Thos. Randolph, afterwards created Earl of Murray by King Robert Bruce; at which time this caſtle, with that of Auchincaſs near Moffat, was diſpoſed of by Douglas of Morton, predeceſſor of the Earl of Morton." In 1791, the population was 908; increaſe 473 ſince 1755.

MORVEN, or MORVERN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire; extending about 20 miles in length along the ſound of Mull, and 10 miles at its greateſt breadth; comprehending upwards of 6000 acres. The general appearance is hilly, but without mountains of any remarkable height. The hills are covered with heath, interſperſed with verdure, affording paſture to upwards of 14,000 ſheep, and 2500 black cattle, and abounding with deer and other game. The inhabited part is moſtly along the coaſt, where the ground is alſo under culture. The ſoil of the arable land is thin and gravelly, producing, in favourable ſeaſons, tolerable crops of barley and oats. The coaſt is indented with many bays; on the ſhores of which there are great quantities of ſea ware, from which about 70 tons of kelp are annually made. The principal antiquity is the ruin of a caſtle called *Ardterinish*, on the ſound of Mull, where M'Donald of the Iſles uſed to reſide and hold his parliaments. There are alſo, along the coaſt, ſeveral druidical temples and cairns. The name of this diſtrict muſt call to recollection of every one the country of Fingal, and the heroes of Oſſian; concerning which, and the etymology of the name *Morven*, the following remarks by the rev. Mr. M'Leod, inſerted in the ſtatiſtical account of Scotland, are deſerving of attention. After having noticed that the name of the pariſh of Morven was probably derived from *Mor Earran*, i. e. "great diviſion or lot," he ſays, that "to thoſe who are acquainted with the Gaelic language, it will appear evident that the meaning of this name muſt be different from the word *Mor Ven*, as uſed in the poems of Oſſian, where it is derived from the Gaelic words "*Mor Bheann*," i. e. "of the great mountains;" and ſeems to have been a general term for the *Highlands* or *hilly country*. The common notion is, that the whole Highlands were the country of Fingal and his heroes; for, in every part thereof, as well as in this pariſh, there are names derived from them and their achievements. The whole Highlands might juſtly be called *Duthaich nam Mor Bheann*, or "the country of high hills;" but a Highlander never gives that name to this pariſh, but calls it *A mhor Earran*, "the great diviſion." In 1792, the population was 1764; increaſe 541 ſince 1755.

MORVEN; a hill in the pariſh of Latheron, in Caithneſs; elevated about a mile above the ſea level.

MORVEN; a high hill in Aberdeenſhire, on the borders of the pariſh of Logie-Coldſtone. It is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 3100 feet above the level of the ſea.

MOTRAY; a ſmall river in Fifeſhire, which takes its riſe in the hill called *Norman's Law*, in the pariſh of *Abdie*; and, after a ſhort and gentle courſe, falls into the *Eden* about half a mile before it pours into the bay of St. Andrews.

MOULIN; a Highland pariſh of

Perthſhire; ſituated at the junction of the *Tummel* and *Garry*. It comprehends two diſtricts, lying in Athol and Strathardle; the firſt about 7 miles in length, and from 4 to 6 in breadth; and the other nearly 6½ miles ſquare: the latter alſo comprehends two ſmall diſtricts, called *Glenbriarachan* and *Glenfernot*, from the two rivers running through them; which, uniting, forms the river *Ardle*. The greater part of the pariſh is mountainous, with ſeveral high and abrupt precipices, though there are no mountains which deſerve particular notice, from their great elevation. The number of arable acres is about 1950; and there are about 800 acres covered with natural wood and planting. The remainder is appropriated for paſturage. The village of *Moulin* contains about 200 inhabitants; and the ſmall village of *Pitlochry*, on the military road, contains about 160. Near the junction of the *Tummel* with the *Garry*, in this pariſh, is the famous paſs of *Killicrankie*, noted for the defeat of the royal forces of King William, by the adherents of King James under Viſcount Dundee. The place where that nobleman fell ſtill bears the name of *Tomb Clavers*, i. e. "Mount Clavers," from that circumſtance. In the neighbourhood of the village of *Moulin* is an old caſtle, ſaid to have belonged to the family of Comyn, about the middle of the 14th century. Several Pictiſh forts are diſtinctly to be ſeen, and ſeveral druidical *fanes*. Captain Campbell of *Finnab*, well known for his gallant defence of the unfortunate Scots colony of Darien, and his ſubſequent misfortunes, was a native of Moulin. In 1791, the population was 1749; decreaſe 360 ſince 1755.

Mouss; a ſmall river in Lanarkſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Pettinain; and, after a circuitous courſe from E. to W., falls into the Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. Its banks are ſteep and rocky, and clothed with natural wood: they exhibit much romantic ſcenery, of which a deſcription is given in the account of the falls of the *Clyde;* (vide Clyde.) Some pieces of beautiful jaſper have been found in its bed, in detached and water-worn nodules.

MOUSWALD; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire; between 4 and 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; lying on the ſide of the *Lochar moſs* and river. The ſurface is level, with ſeveral riſing grounds, the aſcent of which is ſo gentle, as to permit culture to the very ſummit: the ſoil, cloſe to the moſs, is wet and marſhy; and the reſt is light and ſandy, except two or three farms in the eaſtern part, where the ſoil is a rich and moderately deep loam. There is a ſmall extent of natural wood, and ſome hundred acres have been lately planted. Population in 1792, 648; increaſe 75 ſince 1755; of theſe 116 reſided in the village of Mouſwald.

MOY; a pariſh in Morayſhire, united to Dyke. Vide Dyke and Moy.

MOY and DALAROSSIE; an united pariſh in the diſtrict of Badenoch, in Inverneſs-ſhire; about 30 miles in length, and upwards of 5 in breadth. The country is bleak, barren, rugged, and mountainous, except ſome ſmall haughs and ſtripes on the banks of the river *Findhorn*, which are arable, with a tolerably fertile ſoil; upon which ſmall crops of black oats, bear, and rye, are raiſed. Upwards of 12000 ſheep, 1800 black cattle, and 900 horſes, are fed in the hills, which abound with game of all kinds. There is a good deal of natural wood on the banks of the river *Findhorn*, chiefly birch and alders; and the Laird of Mackintoſh has very conſiderable thriving plantations of firs, mixed with other foreſt trees. The lake of *Moy* is nearly 2 miles long by ¾ of a mile broad: in the middle of it is an iſland about 2 acres in extent, on which are the remains of a houſe where the Lairds of Mackintoſh reſided in times of trouble: on it there are alſo the remains of a ſtreet, with foundations of houſes, which lodged his attendants: in 1422, it contained a garriſon of 400 men. The lake abounds with *charr* and trout. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was 1813; increaſe 120 ſince 1755.

MOYDART. Vide Moidart.

MUCK; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire, and in the pariſh of Small Iſles. It lies 4 miles W. from the iſland of *Eigg*, and meaſures 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The ſurface is pretty low, excepting one hill of inconſiderable height: the

ſoil is in general good. The black cattle thrive well; but no ſheep are reared in this iſland. The coaſt is rocky, and indented with ſeveral creeks, which afford ſhelter for fiſhing boats, but no ſafe harbour for veſſels: in two of theſe creeks are ſmall piers. On the N. ſide of the iſland lies *Ealan-nan-each*, "the iſland of horſes," which is of inconſiderable extent, but affords good paſture. Between them is a foul, rocky, narrow channel, which ebbs dry at ſpring tides. The fiſhing of cod and ling is very productive; and a conſiderable quantity of oil is extracted from the livers of the *ſun-fiſh* (called by the natives *Cearbān*), and ſold annually to the Glaſgow merchants. The iſland is the property of Captain Lauchlan Maclean, who rents it at 252l. *per annum*, excluſive of the kelp which is burnt on its ſhores. In 1793, it contained 193 inhabitants. The name of the iſland in Gaelic is *Ealan-nan-muchd*, literally the "iſland of ſwine," which has induced Buchannan to term it *Inſula Porcorum*.

MUCKAIRN; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to ARDCHATTAN. Vide ARDCHATTAN and MUCKAIRN.

MUCKART; a pariſh in Perthſhire, of a triangular figure, 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, containing about 4500 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and the remainder hilly, and fit only for paſture. The arable land is moſtly of a light gravelly nature, with a mixture of clay. It lies on the banks of the *Dovan*, where that river forms the romantic falls of the *Caldron Linn*, &c. (vide DOVAN.) Coal and lime abound in the pariſh; but, for ſome time paſt, neither have been wrought to any great extent. In 1793, the population was 526; decreaſe 9 ſince 1755.

MUGDRUM; a ſmall iſland in the river *Tay*, nearly at the point where the *Erne* joins that river. It is about a mile long, and 200 yards broad, containing about 32 acres.

MUICK; a ſmall river in Aberdeenſhire. It takes its riſe from a conſiderable lake of the ſame name in the Grampian mountains; and, taking a courſe through *Glenmuick* pariſh, falls into the *Dee* about 10 miles from its ſource: oppoſite the church of Glenmuick it forms a large waterfall, called the *linn* of *Muick*; near which is a beautiful bridge of 3 large arches.

MUIRAVONSIDE; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, ſituated on the W. bank of the *Avon*; about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. Near the river the ſoil is light and gravelly; the reſt is clay, with a mixture of moſs and muir. The greater part has been encloſed within theſe few years, and the ground is in general well cultivated. Part of the ruins of an old abbey are ſtill to be ſeen on the ſide of the *Avon*; and, near the church is the old caſtle of *Almond*, formerly a ſeat of the Earls of Callender. There are ſeveral coal mines, and ironſtone abounds. The Avon in its courſe drives 17 mills within the bounds of the pariſh. In 1790, the population was 1065; decreaſe 344 ſince 1755.

MUIRHOUSE or MURROES; a pariſh in Forfarſhire; about 5 miles from Dundee, on the road from that place to Brechin. It is of ſmall extent, and the greater part is arable. There are ſeveral old caſtles, viz. *Ballumbie*, the property of the Hon. William R. Maule; *Weſter Powrie*, the property of Colonel Fotheringham of Powrie; *Eaſter Powrie*, the property of Mr. Wedderburn; and *Weſter Gaigie*, the property of Captain Guthrie of Guthrie. On the property of Colonel Fotheringham is a valuable marl pit. The pariſh abounds with freeſtone. In 1793, the population was 462; decreaſe 161 ſince 1755.

MUIRKIRK; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, in the diſtrict of Kyle. Its general appearance is hilly, and the ſurface is moſtly covered with heath, interſperſed with ſpots of verdure, which, taken together, afford excellent paſture for ſheep. Only a ſmall proportion is fit for tillage, and the ſoil is either moſſy or gravelly. The only natural copſes or plantations are upon the banks of the rivers *Greenock* and *Ayr*, which run through the pariſh. The only village is a neat ſtreet, at a ſmall diſtance from the church, ſituated on the brow of a riſing ground, called *Garan-hill*, which gives its name to the place; it has increaſed greatly of late, owing to the introduction of the manufactures of iron, and coal tar; the latter on the plan recommended by the Earl of Dundonald. No country is better ſupplied with peat, coal,

lime, and freeſtone; and ironſtone is found in the neighbouring pariſhes. In 1791, the population was 1100; increaſe 355 ſince 1755.

MULL; a large iſland of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyll; about 25 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth, interſected by ſeveral arms of the ſea, and ſeparated from the diſtrict of *Lorne* by a narrow ſound, called the *ſound* of *Mull*. The interior parts are hilly, and covered with heath; but, towards the coaſt, there are ſome ſlips of arable ground, though the extent is trifling compared with the whole iſland. On this account agriculture cannot be carried on to any conſiderable extent; but great numbers of black cattle are annually reared and exported, for which the iſland is well adapted; and, indeed, it is chiefly from the ſale of theſe that the farmers make up their rents, which are paid in money. In general, the rents are ſo high, that the ſmaller tenants cannot, with all their care, make up their rents by the ſale of cattle; and, therefore, are obliged, after having tilled their little arable land, to try ſome other employment, as the burning of kelp, by which they ſave a little money, and are enabled to pay their rents. There are few encloſures; and, as every family cultivates a little corn, they are obliged to employ herds to their cattle, which not only takes a number of perſons from active employment, but alſo gives the herds habits of extreme indolence. The cattle of Mull are much eſteemed; and, of late, the Highland breed of ſheep has been ſupplanted by the Engliſh or Cheviot breed. Agriculture is conducted in a very ſlovenly manner; the plough is of the rudeſt conſtruction; and the ſea weed or ſhell ſand, which forms the chief manure, is carried from the coaſt in baſkets and creels, on the backs of horſes. The principal obſtacle to improvement is the want of leaſes, and the frequent wars, for which Argyllſhire and the iſland of Mull in particular, furniſh great numbers of their beſt farming ſervants for ſoldiers. The climate of Mull is very moiſt, the rains being frequent and heavy: ſevere gales of wind from the W. are alſo very common: the winters are much milder; the ground is ſeldom wholly covered with ſnow, and the froſts are of ſhort continuance. There are ſeveral lakes, which are the ſources of the ſmall burns which every where interſect the iſland. The roads are very rugged, ſtoney, and mountainous; and at the ſame time ſo indiſtinct, that it is next to impoſſible to travel through the iſland without a guide. There are ſeveral high monntains, the moſt elevated of which is *Benmore*, which is conjectured to be upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea; but its height has never been accurately meaſured. There are two ſtated ferries acroſs the *ſound* of *Mull;* one from *Aros* to *Morven*, and the other from *Achnacraig* to the iſland of *Kerrera*, and thence to *Oban*. The only village of any conſiderable ſize is *Tobermory*, at the northern extremity; but there are ſmall villages with inns, at *Achnacraig*, and at *Aros*. The only manſion of note is *Torloiſk*, the reſidence of Mr. Maclean, the proprietor of one half of the iſland; and a conſiderable part belongs to the Duke of Argyll, whoſe factor has a neat reſidence in the neighbourhood of *Aros*. Upon a bold headland projecting into the ſea, is ſituated the old *Caſtle-Duart* or *Dowart*, formerly the ſeat of the Macleans, at which time they were proprietors of the whole iſland. It is now in ruins; though ſome parts of it are ſo far habitable, as to afford accommodation to a ſmall party of ſoldiers, detached from the garriſon of Fort William to repreſs ſmugglers. At *Aros* are the ruins of another old caſtle, alſo built on a ſteep rock by the ſea, and ſecured on the land ſide by a moat and draw-bridge; it is ſaid to have been long the reſidence of the Macdonalds Lords of the Iſles. The mineralogy of the iſland is in many reſpects worthy of attention; a great part of it lies on a maſs of whinſtone, only different from baſaltes in the coarſeneſs of its grain; in many places the rocks are baſaltic, and often aſſume a regular columnar form. Near *Aros*, there are ſome rocks of white lava, a rare mineral, and ſeemingly like to that deſcribed by Monſ. Dolomieu in his "*Memoires ſur l'Iſle de Ponces.*" Limeſtone abounds, ſome of which partakes of the nature of marble. Some ſeams of coal have been found in different parts; there

is one 3 feet thick, in the hill of *Beinanini*, the property of Sir James Riddel, which might probably be wrought to advantage, and the quality of the coal is good. A ſeam about 18 inches thick has been found in the pariſh of Kilfinichen, the property of the Duke of Argyll; and the ſame mineral has alſo been diſcovered on the eſtate of Brolaſs, the property of Captain Maclean of *Kenlochieven*. In one place there is a ſtratum of coal under baſaltes; and in another, baſaltes incumbent on that mineral, perhaps the only inſtance of the kind in the world. In the mountain of *Ben-enich*, a ſingular mineral ſubſtance is ſaid to have been diſcovered, viz. a *zeolite* or compound filicious ſpar, impregnated with petroleum. Sandſtone and granite, of a fine quality, are abundant; and pebbles of great variety and beauty are found on the ſhores. At *Balphetriſh* is the famous *ringing-ſtone*; the dimenſions are 7 feet long by 6 broad, and 4½ feet thick; it is of a dull gray colour, ſpotted with ſtars of black *mica*, and totally different from the ſurrounding rocks; it is ſo hard, that it is impoſſible with a common hammer to break off the ſmalleſt bit; and, when ſtruck with a ſtone or hammer, it yields a ſound like braſs or caſt iron: the mineral properties of this curious ſtone have not yet been inveſtigated. Mull is calculated to contain about 425 ſquare miles, and is divided into 3 parochial diſtricts, viz. *Kilfinichen*, *Kilninian*, and *Toroſay*, which alſo comprehend the adjacent iſles of *I-colm-kill*, *Staffa*, *Ulva*, *Gometra*, &c. containing altogether, in 7195, 8016 inhabitants; increaſe 2729 ſince 1755. Of that number about 400 may inhabit the ſmall iſlands, making the total population of Mull only 7600. The valued rent is 744l. 11s. 10d. ſterling, and the real rent is 7711l. ſterling.

MULL of CARA. Vide CARA.

MULL of GALLOWAY. Vide GALLOWAY.

MULL of KINTYRE. Vide KINTYRE.

MULL (SOUND of); a narrow arm of the ſea, lying between the iſland of *Mull* and the mainland of Argyll and Inverneſs-ſhires. It is in general from 2 to 10 miles broad, and affords ſafe anchorage for veſſels of any burden. In the midſt of it lies the iſland of *Kerrera*, which poſſeſſes ſeveral harbours; in Mull there are the harbours of *Aros* and *Achnacraig*; and, on the mainland, the excellent harbour of *Oban*. From the ſound of Mull *Loch Linnhé* goes off in a N. E. direction, terminating in *Locheil* at Fort William.

MULLBUI, or MULL-BUY; an extenſive ridge of barren hills, extending about 16 miles in length through that diſtrict of Roſs and Cromarty-ſhires, which is called *Ardmeanach*. Vide ARDMEANACH.

MUNGO (ST.); a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, in the diſtrict of Annandale, forming a ſquare of about 4 miles, and containing upwards of 4000 acres. It is ſurrounded on the E. and W. by high hills; but the whole pariſh is level, except ſome eminences of ſmall elevation, called the *Nut-holm-hills*, on one of which are the veſtiges of a rectangular encampment. The ſloping ſides of the hills are of a ſtoney ſoil, but the greater part is of a rich and fertile loam. It is watered by the *Milk* and the *Annan*, both of which contain ſalmon; the banks of the former river are beautifully clothed with natural wood; and in many places, there are ſeveral thriving plantations. *Caſtle-milk*, the reſidence of Robertſon Lidderdale, Eſq. is one of the moſt delightful and romantic ſituations that can well be conceived, ſurrounded with extenſive and highly ornamented pleaſure grounds. In 1792, the population was 640; increaſe 159 ſince 1755.

MUNGO (ST.); a ſmall iſland in *Loch Linnhé*, with the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to the ſaint whoſe name is given to the iſland. Round the chapel is a church-yard, in which many of the neighbouring diſtrict bury their dead.

MUNGO (ST.); a hill in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Huntly; noted for the volcanic appearances which are obſerved on its ſides and ſummit. Vide HUNTLY.

MURRAY (COUNTY of). Vide MORAY.

MURRAY FRITH. Vide MORAY FRITH.

MUSSELBURGH; a conſiderable ſea-port town in the county of Mid-Lothian, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Eſk*, in the pariſh of Inverеſk,

about 6 miles E. by S. of Edinburgh. The ſuburb of *Fiſher-row*, which is united to Muſſelburgh by a bridge over the *Eſk*, is conſidered as forming a part of the burgh, and is under the ſame magiſtracy. Muſſelburgh is a very ancient burgh of regality, and was once named *Muſſelburghſhire*. Before the reformation, it belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline; but was taken from it by King James VI. who gave the ſuperiority of it to the Earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale. In this family it remained till 1709, when it was purchaſed by the Ducheſs of Monmouth and Buccleugh. It is now holden by the Duke of Buccleugh, as lord ſuperior of the regality; and pays annually to that nobleman, certain ſums as quit-rent and feu-duty. It is reported that it received its firſt charter about 1340, from the Earl of Marr, for their attention to the great Randolph Earl of Murray, who died in the town in July 1332. But the moſt ancient charter now extant, is dated 11th December, 1562, and is granted by Robert commendator of Dunfermline, with conſent of the whole members of the convent: this charter narrates, "that the title deeds, belonging to the burgh, were burnt by their enemies the Engliſh, after the fatal battle of Pinkie; therefore, they, *de novo*, grant, diſpone, and confirm to the prefent bailies, community, and inhabitants of Muſſelburgh, and to their ſucceſſors," &c. This charter is confirmed by various ſubſequent charters and acts of parliament; particularly by a charter from the Duke of Lauderdale, dated 1670, in which all their ancient rights are narrated and confirmed. In 1632, it was erected into a royal burgh, by a charter under the great ſeal; but the magiſtrates of Edinburgh found means to obtain a reduction of that charter before the privy council, on 30th November of the ſame year. It is governed by a town council of 18 members, 10 of which are elected from *Muſſelburgh*, and 8 from *Fiſher-row*: out of theſe, 2 bailies and a treaſurer are annually elected: there are alſo 7 incorporated trades. The annual revenue ariſing from ſhore-dues, feu-duties, mill-rents, &c. amount to upwards of 1500l. The magiſtrates are empowered to hold a court of record, and to grant infeftments; and, upon the whole, it poſſeſſes all the privileges of a royal burgh, except thoſe of voting for the election of a member of parliament, and of ſending a delegate to the convention of burghs. Betwixt the ſea and the town, lie the extenſive *downs*, called *Muſſelburgh links*, excellently adapted for the healthful exerciſe of the golf. In 1792, the burgh contained 4015 inhabitants, of which number 2130 reſided in *Muſſelburgh*, and 1885 in *Fiſher-row*. Vide INVERESK.

MUTHIL; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated on the borders of the Highlands, betwixt Crieff and Dumblane; it is of great extent, being from 8 to 10 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad: the ſurface is hilly, and, of conſequence, the ſoil is various: on the haughs of the *Erne* and the *Allan*, there is a conſiderable extent of arable land, of a light loam, exceedingly fertile; the higher grounds are naturally barren and wet; and, towards the S. W. there are many thouſand acres, completely covered with heath or deep moſs. A conſiderable part is covered with wood, both natural and planted. Beſides the *Erne* and the *Allan*, it is watered by the rivulets *Machany* and *Knaick*, all of which abound with ſalmon and trout. The village of Muthil is ſituated on the great military road to Inverneſs, by Tay-bridge, 4 miles S. from Crieff, 17 from Stirling, and 16 from Perth. In 1792, it contained about 400 inhabitants. About a mile from the village ſtands *Drummond-caſtle*, the ancient ſeat of the noble family of Perth. It is delightfully ſituated at the head of the vale of Stratherne, and attracts the notice and admiration of every ſtranger, from the beautiful and unbounded proſpect it commands. *Ardoch*, the ſeat of Sir William Stirling, is alſo a venerable and extenſive edifice. There are two Roman camps in this pariſh; one at *Strageath*, and the other at *Ardoch*; beſides ſeveral ſorts of obſervation: the camp at *Ardoch* is ſuppoſed to be the moſt complete of any in Great Britain; (vide ARDOCH.) A large cairn was lately opened, and was found to contain a ſtone coffin, in which was a human ſkeleton 7 feet long. There are, in ſeveral places, the remains of druidical

temples, and on the tops of eminences are ſeen many ſingle ſtones of a gray colour, ſtanding upright, from 10 to 14 feet high; probably pointing out the grave of ſome chief, or the ſpot where he fell in battle. "Theſe," ſays the Gaelic bard, "may be the ſtones of renown, raiſed to the ſoul that never melted before, but was like the ſteel of his ſword." In 1793, the number of inhabitants in the pariſh was 2948; increaſe 46 ſince 1755.

N

NAI NAI

NABEE (LOCH), or LOCH NABEAU; a ſmall lake in Morayſhire, in the pariſh of St. Andrews Lhanbryd. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and has a beautiful iſland covered with wood; it is frequented by innumerable flocks of wild geeſe and ducks, and ſometimes is viſited by a few ſwans.

NAIRN (COUNTY of); a part of the ancient county of Moray, does not exceed 16 or 18 miles in length, and is only 10 at its greateſt breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the *Moray Frith*, and is ſurrounded in all other directions by the counties of Inverneſs and Elgin. The general appearance is very agreeable, riſing into conſiderable mountains towards the S., but towards the N. it is level, and the ſoil abundantly fertile. It is watered by the rivers *Findhorn* and *Nairn*, beſides ſeveral ſmaller brooks, the banks of which are covered with woods and plantations. There are many elegant ſeats; of which *Brodie*, the ſeat of Lieut. Colonel Brodie; *Kilravock*, the ſeat of Mr. Roſe; *Holme*, the ſeat of Mr. Roſe; *Cantray*, the ſeat of Mr. Davidſon; *Boath*, the ſeat of Capt. Dunbar; and *Lethen*, the ſeat of Miſs Brodie; are the chief. Nairnſhire contains one royal borough, viz. NAIRN, the county town. The other villages are too trivial to deſerve notice. It is divided into 4 parochial diſtricts, which in 1798, contained 6054 inhabitants; increaſe 360 ſince 1755. It ſends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Cromarty. The valued rent is 15,162l. 10s. 11½d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 8000l. ſterling.

NAIRN; a royal borough, and county town of the county of Nairn, ſituated on the coaſt of the Moray Frith, where the river *Nairn* flows into that arm of the ſea. It is a neat town, with a ſmall and convenient harbour, which might eaſily be improved. At what period it was erected into a royal borough is uncertain; the oldeſt charter extant is one from James VI. dated 1589, being the renewal of one granted by King Alexander, probably the firſt of that name who ſwayed the Scottiſh ſceptre. That charter was confirmed by one from Charles II., of date 1661, by which the government of the town is veſted in 17 perſons, viz. a provoſt, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and 11 counſellors; 9 of whom to be a quorum. Their whole trades form only one corporation. The funds of the town were formerly very conſiderable; but, through lapſe of years, have been greatly leſſened. The town has undergone many changes. It was originally ſituated at leaſt half a mile from the place where it now ſtands, and was defended by a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſo covered by the ſea, that the foundations of it are only viſible at ſpring tides. Buchannan tells us, that this caſtle was taken by the Daniſh invaders duing the reign of Malcolm I. and that by them the *cuſtodes* or governors were cruelly uſed. Nairn formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Nairn, attainted for their concern in the rebellion of 1745. In 1794, the town contained 1100 inhabitants. The pariſh of Nairn is 8 miles from N. to S., and 6 from E. to W., bearing ſomewhat of a reſemblance to St. Andrew's croſs. Along the coaſt, the ſoil is ſandy; along the river *Nairn*, it

is clay; and in the ſouthern diſtrict, it is a rich heavy mould: from the coaſt of the Moray Frith there is a regular aſcent to the S. terminating in the hill of *Urchany*, which is elevated 500 feet above the ſea level. On the N. ſide of the hill of *Geddes* are the veſtiges of an old caſtle, called *Caſteil-Fionlah*, i. e. *Finlay's caſtle*, which has been a ſtrong building; and on the E. ſide of the ſame hill are the remains of the *caſtle* of *Rait*, which is ſaid to have been a reſidence of the powerful family of Cumin. In 1794, the population was 2400; increaſe 702 ſince 1755.

NAIRN RIVER is called in Gaelic *Uiſg Nearne*, "the water of alders," from the number of trees of that ſpecies which grow on its banks. It riſes in the high mountainous diſtrict of Badenoch, in Inverneſsſhire; and, after a courſe N. E. through the whole length of the county of Nairn, falls into the Moray Frith, at the royal burgh of NAIRN, about 50 miles from its ſource. The ſalmon fiſhings at its mouth, are the joint property of the Earl of Findlater, and Mr. Davidſon of Cantray, who rent them at 72l. ſterling *per annum*.

NAVAR; a mountainous pariſh in Forfarſhire, united to Lethnot in 1723. Vide LETHNOT.

NAVER, or NAVERN (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Far, 6 miles long by 3 broad.

NAVER, or NAVERN RIVER, riſes from the lake of the ſame name; and, after a courſe of 28 or 30 miles, falls into the ocean, near the promontory of *Strathy-head*. It is the largeſt river in the county, and gives name of Strathnaver to the diſtrict through which it runs; from whence the Counteſs of Sutherland takes her ſecond title of Baroneſs.

NEATTIE (LOCH); a lake in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Kiltarlity; about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It abounds with trout, and diſcharges its waters by a rivulet of the ſame name into the *Beaulie*.

NELL (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Kilmore and Kilbride; about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. It has its name from the Gaelic word *N'Eall*, ſignifying a *ſwan*, on account of the great number of thoſe fowls which frequent it.

NENTHORN; a pariſh in Berwickſhire; about 4 miles long, and 3½ broad, containing 1900 acres. The ſurface is in general level, declining towards the S.; the ſoil is remarkably good, except towards the N. where it is poor muir ground, on a cold tilly bottom. There is plenty of whin and freeſtone, fit for building; and clay and ſhell marl are found in conſiderable quantity. In 1791, the population was about 400; decreaſe about 100 ſince 1755.

NESS (LOCH); a beautiful lake in Inverneſs-ſhire, 22 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ broad; its depth, in the middle, is from 60 to 135 fathoms. It ſometimes, eſpecially after long continued rains, riſes 8 or 10 feet perpendicular above low water-mark. It is ſo deep, even at its ſides, excepting at the points of *Torr* and *Foyers*, that a ſhip of the line might ſail within her length of the ſhore from end to end, on either ſide of the lake. The ſcenery around this expanſe of water is grand and magnificent in a high degree; and, to a perſon ſailing on its ſurface, the high hills on each ſide preſent a delightful view of wood, paſture, cultivated lands, rivers, rugged and broken precipices. The lake abounds with trout; and ſometimes a few ſalmon are found to have paſſed the cruives in the river *Neſs*, when the water is high. The water of the lake is eſteemed very ſalubrious, but is ſaid to prove laxative to ſtrangers not in the habit of uſing it, though it certainly poſſeſſes no mineral impregnation. It never freezes in the ſevereſt winter, and, in froſty weather, is covered with a thick *haar* or miſt, which has the appearance of ſmoke. The lake is often agitated by winds, which, ſweeping from W. to E. and confined in their paſſage through the *Glenmore-na'-h'alabin*, cauſe immenſe waves to break againſt its rugged banks: but, like other lakes, its waters have been greatly agitated, when there were no extraordinary currents of wind that could ruffle its ſurface. On the 1ſt November 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Liſbon, the water of *Loch Neſs* was agitated in an extraordinary manner. The water roſe rapidly, and flowed up the lake from E. to W. with amazing impetuoſity, the waves being

carried more than 200 yards up the river *Oich*, breaking on its banks 5 feet above the level of the river. It continued ebbing and flowing for about an hour; at the end of which time, a wave, much greater than the others, terminated the commotion, overflowing the N. bank of the lake to the extent of 30 feet; (vide *Pennant's Tour.*) Several rivers pour their waters into the lake, of which the moſt remarkable are the *Oich* and *Foyers;* and it diſcharges its waters into the Moray Frith by the river *Neſs*. *Loch Neſs* is navigated by a king's galley, which ſupplies the garriſon of Fort Auguſtus with ſtores.

NESS RIVER, riſing from the eaſtern extremity of *Loch Neſs*, runs in an eaſterly direction for 6 miles, and falls into the Moray Frith at the town of Inverneſs, of which its æſtuary forms the harbour. It is about 8 miles long, and runs ſlowly with placid majeſty, never overflowing its banks, in a channel whoſe fall is ſcarcely 10 feet. In the midſt of it is a beautiful iſland, covered with trees. The river is not navigable, but might be made ſo at a ſmall expence, and would be of great conſequence in the event of forming a canal in the courſe of the *Glenmoreна'-h'alabin*.

NESTING; a pariſh in Shetland, compoſed of the united pariſhes of NESTING, LUNNESTING, WHALSAY, and the SKERRIES; containing, in 1793, about 1800 inhabitants; increaſe 335 ſince 1755.

NETHAN; a river in Lanarkſhire, which riſes in the hills which ſeparate the pariſhes of Leſmahagoe and Muirkirk; and, running N. is joined by the *Logan* and other ſtreams. It continues in a N. E. courſe, and joins the *Clyde* near the village of *Abbeygreen*. It is a beautiful ſtream, and its banks are finely diverſified with hanging woods, paſtures, and corn fields.

NETHE, or NITH. Vide NITH.

NETHY; a river in Inverneſs-ſhire, which riſes in the high hills of Badenoch, and falls into the *Spey* near the church of Abernethy. In dry weather it is an inconſiderable ſtream; but, after rains or thaws, it ſwells very high, and is of ſervice in floating the looſe timber from the foreſts to the *Spey;* whence it is ſent in rafts to the ſea at Garmouth.

NEVAY; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, united to ESSIE. Vide ESSIE.

NEVIS; a river which riſes near the mountain of *Ben-evis*, in Inverneſs-ſhire; and, after a rapid courſe of 8 or 10 miles, in which it forms ſeveral moſt romantic caſcades, falls into *Locheil*, near Fort William. It gives name of Glen-evis to the vale through which it runs; the property of Mr. Cameron.

NEWABBEY; a pariſh in Kirkcudbrightſhire, about 8 miles long, and 2½ broad, containing about 7810 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, 500 meadow and low paſture, 250 in plantation, 60 in natural wood, and the remainder hill, muir, and moſs. Along the banks of the *Nith*, which forms its boundary on the E. the ſurface is level, and the ſoil rich and loamy. In the grounds towards the W. the ſurface is hilly, and the arable ſpots have a clay ſoil, on a wet, cold, and impervious till. There are 3 ſmall lakes, viz. *Loch Kindar*, *Loch End*, and *Loch Craigend*, all of which abound with pike, and contain a few trout; and *Loch Kindar* has a ſmall iſland, on which are the ruins of an old chapel. The village of *Newabbey* is pleaſantly built, on the great road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright; it is well ſupplied with fine water, and ſurrounded with beautiful woods. In 1791, it contained 50 houſes, and 210 inhabitants. Adjoining to it are the ruins of the famous Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol King of Scotland. It was firſt named the *Abbey of Sweetheart*, from her huſband's heart being embalmed, and incloſed in a box of ivory and ſilver, which was built into the walls of the church; but its name was ſoon changed to *Newabbey*. The building ſtands in the middle of a level field of about 20 acres, ſurrounded by a high wall; it is a lofty and beautiful building, of the light Gothic ſtyle of architecture; its church is 194 feet long, 102 feet broad at the croſs, and 66 feet at each end, with a tower upwards of 90 feet high. The whole is built of large ſtones of granite, with which the neighbouring mountains abound. There are ſome ſlight appearances of coal; but a trial to find it, made ſome years ago, was

unſucceſsful. In 1791, the number of black cattle was upwards of 1000, and of ſheep 3500: in the ſame year the population was 649, and had increaſed 15 ſince 1755.

NEW ABERDEEN. Vide ABERDEEN (NEW).

NEWARK; a barony in Renfrewſhire, united to *New Port-Glaſgow*, which is now termed the burgh of NEW PORT-GLASGOW, and NEWARK. It formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leſlie, now dormant.

NEWBATTLE, or NEWBOTTLE; a pariſh in Mid-Lothianſhire, of an irregular triangular figure, each ſide of which is nearly 4 miles long. The greater part lies in a beautiful and romantic vale, through which the *South Eſk* runs, with a rich and fertile ſoil, in ſome places upwards of 4 feet deep. From the low grounds the ſurface riſes in a gradual manner for the courſe of 2 miles to a ridge, the higheſt point of which is elevated 680 feet above the level of the ſea, and exhibits diſtinct veſtiges of a Roman encampment. The ſoil in this diſtrict is fully as barren as the valley is fertile, being marſhy and muiry, lying on till. In the moſt ſheltered and romantic part of the vale ſtands *Newbottle abbey*, a large and elegant modern building, the ſeat of the Marquis of Lothian. The houſe is built on the ſite of an abbey of Ciſtertians, founded by King David I. which, after the reformation, was erected into a temporal lordſhip in the family of Ker, and now gives title of Baron to the Marquis of Lothian. In the gallery of *Newbottle abbey* are ſeveral fine paintings; and in the library are ſome curious manuſcripts in folio, written on vellum in the old Saxon character, and highly illuminated. The parks and gardens around the houſe are equally deſerving of notice, from their elegance and extent. Coal and limeſtone abound in the pariſh; ſo much ſo, that the whole may be ſaid to lie upon theſe minerals. In 1791, the population was 1295; decreaſe 144 ſince 1755.

NEWBURGH; a pariſh and town in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the S. bank of the river *Tay*, in the N.W. corner of the county. The extent of the pariſh is inconſiderable, and its figure very irregular, one part being detached from the other by the interjection of a part of the pariſh of Abdie. The ſoil on the *Tay* is clay, ſimilar to the Carſe of Gowrie; towards the S. it is partly loamy, and partly moſſy, on a till bottom. The town of NEWBURGH conſiſts of one ſtreet of conſiderable length, with ſmall ſuburbs at each end, and a lane leading from the ſhore to the middle of the town. The houſes are moſtly newly built, and the ſtreets are well paved. The principal manufacture is the linen, which is carried on to a conſiderable extent. The harbour is ſpacious, and a number of ſhips belong to the place: the *Tay* is navigable for veſſels of 500 tons, as far as this town, but, above it, veſſels of 200 tons have ſcarcely ſufficient depth of water: this circumſtance occaſions the unloading at Newburgh of the large ſhips belonging to Perth, from which place the goods are carried up the river in lighters or large boats. Newburgh was, at an early period, erected into a burgh of regality, under the abbot of Lindores; and, in 1631, after that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordſhip, Charles I. granted a charter to the town of Newburgh, erecting it into a royal burgh, with many immunities and privileges, which it ſtill enjoys, except that of ſending a member to parliament, and a delegate to the convention of boroughs. The revenue is inconſiderable, not exceeding 25l. ſterling *per annum*. Newburgh gives title of Earl to the family of Livingſtone. The population, in 1792, was 1552. At the N. E. extremity of the pariſh, adjoining to that of Abdie, are the ruins of the ancient *abbey* of *Lindores*; near to which is the loch and old manſion of Lindores, formerly a barony in the family of Leſlie. Beſides the ruins of the abbey, the pariſh of Newburgh contains 2 ancient croſſes, called the *croſs* of *Magdrum*, and *croſs* of *Macduff*; both of which have been covered with hieroglyphics. In 1792, the population was 1664; increaſe 271 ſince 1755.

NEWBURN; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, ſeated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, upon *Largo Bay*. It extends 3½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth; is in general fertile, and almoſt all arable and encloſed. The appearance of the whole pariſh is delightful, and ornamented with ſeveral elegant ſeats;

among which, *Hall-hill*, the ſeat of Mrs. Halket Craigie, is the moſt conſpicuous. In 1793, the population was 456; increaſe 18 ſince 1755.

NEWBYTH; a village in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of King-Edward, founded by the late James Urquhart, Eſq. upon his eſtate of *Byth*, in 1764. In 1793, it contained about 200 inhabitants.

NEW CUMNOCK. Vide CUMNOCK (NEW).

NEW DEER. Vide DEER (NEW).

NEW GALLOWAY; a royal borough in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Vide GALLOWAY (NEW).

NEWHAVEN; a conſiderable fiſhing village in Mid-Lothlan, about a mile N. of the harbour of Leith. Of late it has been much reſorted to as a bathing quarter; and many new and elegant houſes have been erected for the accommodation of the bathers.

NEWHILLS; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, of an irregular hexagonal form, 6½ miles in diameter. The ſurface in the E. is level, and the ſoil a deep rich loam; but, towards the W. the ſurface is mountainous, and the ſmall ſpots of arable ſoil are light, ſhallow, and ſpongy. The river *Don* forms the boundary on the N. E.; and, upon it, within the bounds of this pariſh, are erected ſeveral mills, and other machinery. The hills abound with granite; and the principal article of trade is the preparing and cutting of ſtones for the London market. In 1791, the population was 1153; increaſe 194 ſince 1755.

NEW-KEITH; a manufacturing village in Banffſhire, in the pariſh of Keith. It was begun to be built about the year 1750, upon a barren muir, which the late Earl of Findlater feued out in ſmall lots, on a regular plan; and, in 1793, it contained 1075 inhabitants. It has a well ſupplied weekly market, and 4 annual fairs; one of which, in September, is the beſt frequented market in the north for black cattle and horſes.

NEW KILPATRICK. Vide KILPATRICK (NEW or EAST).

NEW LANARK. Vide LANARK (NEW).

NEWLANDS; a pariſh in the county of *Peebles*, ſituated on the borders of Mid-Lothian. The ſurface is diverſified with hill and dale; and the hills are moſtly green, without heath. The arable land, which comprehends about 1300 Scots acres, is chiefly a clayey loam, upon a cloſe impervious tilly bottom. Trees thrive in every part of the pariſh, and the greater part is encloſed by hedge-rows and fences, and ſheltered by belts and clumps of planting. It is watered by the *Lyne*, and a ſmall tributary ſtream called the *Terth*, which unite near the church. The principal ſeats are the *Wheam*, a ſeat of the late Lord Chief Baron Montgomery; *Lamancha*, the property of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane; and *Magbie-hill*, the ſeat of Mr. Montgomery: there is alſo an old building called *Drochil-caſtle*, ſituated at the confluence of the *Terth* and *Lyne*, erected by Morton Regent of Scotland, who was beheaded before it was finiſhed. There is plenty of excellent freeſtone, and ſeveral rich beds of marl: there is likewiſe great abundance of a ſpecies of till which contains alum. In the lands of *Lamancha* there are ten veins of iron ore, one of which affords a conſiderable quantity of native loadſtone: the reſt are either the fineſt grain ore, or *hæmatites* mixed with grain ore: *manganeze* is alſo found mixed with the ore. All theſe veins are on the ſide of a hill of eaſy acceſs, and are wrought without pits. A manufactory for converting the ochre into paint has been eſtabliſhed by the Hon. Captain Cochrane, which is now carried on with great ſucceſs. Coal and limeſtone abound on almoſt every eſtate in the pariſh, and the ſoil of the hills, where the veins of ore are found, is moſtly limeſtone gravel. Near *Lamancha* is a chalybeate ſpring, containing a great quantity of aerial acid, which holds the iron in ſolution. In 1791, there were 230 horſes, 700 black cattle, and 3000 ſheep; and in the ſame year, the population was 891; decreaſe 118 ſince 1755.

NEW LUCE. Vide LUCE (NEW).

NEW MACHAR. Vide MACHAR (NEW).

NEWMILNS; a conſiderable burgh of barony in the pariſh of Loudon, in Ayrſhire. It received its charter of erection under the ſuperiority of the Earls of Loudon, from King James IV. at which time it appears to have been a place of no ſmall importance. In

1793, it contained about 1000 inhabitants.

NEW MONKLAND. Vide MONKLAND (NEW or EAST).

NEW PORT-GLASGOW, commonly called PORT-GLASGOW; a parish and town in Renfrewshire. The parish is about an English mile square, lying on the banks of the *Clyde*, about 4 miles above Greenock. It was formerly a small barony, called *Newark*, belonging to the parish of Kilmalcolm; but, the magistrates of Glasgow having, in the year 1668, feued a piece of ground for forming a harbour, for the accommodation of their shipping, and foreseeing it would soon be a thriving place, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town is called NEW PORT-GLASGOW and NEWARK, owing to one part of the town being built on the feus granted by the town council of Glasgow, and the other part being built on the old barony of Newark, on feus holding of the estate of Finlayston-Maxwell. In the year 1775, the town of *New Port-Glasgow and Newark* was, by an act of parliament, erected into a burgh of barony, with a council of 13 persons called *trustees*, appointed to regulate the police of the town. These trustees must be feuers, possessed of the annual rent of 10l. sterling, arising from heritable property within the town: they were originally elected by a general poll of the feuers; but, ever after, are self-elected. Of these trustees, two bailies are elected, one by the town council of Glasgow, and the other by the trustees themselves; "which two bailies (as the charter states), or either of them, are authorized, empowered, and required, to administer justice, and to exercise all the power and authority, by the laws of Scotland, committed to the bailies of a burgh of barony." The revenue, under the management of the bailies and trustees, is upwards of 500l. *per annum*. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. It is a port of the customhouse, having 125 vessels, measuring 12,760 tons, belonging to it in 1791. The trade carried on is very considerable; as it appears by the customhouse books, that, in 1790, the number of vessels to and from the port were 450, measuring 46,560 tons. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of *Newark*, a strongly fortified edifice, built in 1599; it is now the property of Colonel Hamilton of Wishaw. In 1791, the population was 4036; increase 2341 since 1755.

NEW-SPYNIE, or SPYNIE; a parish in Morayshire. Vide SPYNIE.

NEWTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, nearly of a circular figure, 3 miles in diameter. The surface is level, and the soil tolerably productive. The whole district lies upon coal, which has been wrought here for upwards of 200 years: there are no fewer than 19 different seams of that mineral which runs through the parish, in a direction N. and S. Six of these seams are called *flats*, lying in almost an horizontal position, and are from 2 to 4 feet thick; the other 13 lie at nearly an angle of 90 degrees, are called *edges*, and the seams are from 2 to 10 feet thick. Some of the *edge* seams are at present working by pits sunk 27 fathoms below the level of the sea. In 1793, the population was 1135; decrease 64 since 1755.

NEWTON; a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Mearns; containing, in 1794, about 240 inhabitants.

NEWTON of AYR, or NEWTON upon AYR. Vide AYR (NEWTON of).

NEWTON-DOUGLAS; a considerable town in the county of Wigton, situated on the river *Cree*, partly in the parish of Minnigaff on the E. side, and partly in the parish of Penningham on the W. side of the river. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Port-Patrick, and is a convenient stage betwixt Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce. It owed its origin to a younger branch of the Stewarts Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, and founded this village upon it, to which he gave the name of NEWTON-STEWART. About 1788, the superiority of the village and estate fell into the hands of William Douglas, Esq. the same who is the proprietor of the village of *Carlinwark*, or *Castle-Douglas*. By his exertions its population had greatly increased, and contained nearly 1000 inhabitants when it was erected into a burgh of barony, under the name of NEWTON-

DOUGLAS, in honour of the lord of the manor. The cotton manufacture has been introduced with great ſucceſs, under the joint patronage of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Dale: a carpet manufactory is carried on to a conſiderable extent; and there are ſeveral tan-works. A branch of one of the Paiſley banks has likewiſe opened a counting-houſe, and many circumſtances concur to prove, that, in a ſhort time, *Newton-Douglas* will become a place of no ſmall conſequence. In 1793, it contained 1100 inhabitants, and ſince that time its population has greatly increaſed.

NEWTOWN of NEW-MILL; a village in Banffſhire, in the pariſh of Keith, built on the eſtate of the Earl of Fife, containing about 330 inhabitants in 1793.

NEWTON-STEWART, otherwiſe NEWTON-DOUGLAS. Vide NEWTON-DOUGLAS.

NEWTYLD, or NEWTYLE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, about 13 miles long, and 1 mile broad, including a part of the *Sidlaw hills*, particularly the *Glack of Newtyle*, an opening in that ridge, which affords a paſſage from Strathmore to Dundee. The ſurface N. of the *Sidlaw hills* is flat and fertile; and the ſoil is a black loam and clay. The village of *Newtyle*, ſituated on the road from Dundee to Meigle, 3 miles from the latter, contains 230 inhabitants, who are moſtly weavers. Near the village are the ruins of the caſtle of *Hatten*, built in 1575 by Lawrence Lord Oliphant; and near theſe ruins are ſome veſtiges of a more ancient caſtle, *Balcraig*, concerning the erection of which even tradition is ſilent. In 1801, the population was 781; increaſe 187 ſince 1791.

NIBON; a ſmall paſture iſland in Shetland, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

NID and NIDSDALE. Vide NITH and NITHSDALE.

NIELSON; a pariſh in Renfrewſhire, of an irregular form, about 9 miles long, and on an average 3 broad; containing 13,570 Scots acres. The ſurface is tolerably level, but divided into 2 diſtricts, by a range of hills called *Lochlibo-ſide* and *Faraneze*, which extends from N. W. to S. E. through the whole length of the pariſh. The low grounds are fertile, but the ſides of the hills are barren, and covered partly with benty graſs and heath, and partly with deep moſs. From the top of the ridge of hills the proſpect is grand and extenſive; and ſeveral plantations, which have lately been made out, greatly add to the beauty of the ſcene. There are 2 ſmall lakes, called *Lochlibo* and *Loch Long*, the former of which gives riſe to the *Lugton*, a tributary ſtream of the *Irvine*, and the latter diſcharges its waters by the *Lavern*, which runs N. E. to join the *Cart* near Renfrew. Beſides the village of *Nielſton*, which contains 472 inhabitants, the pariſh contains 2 other villages, viz. *Barhead*, containing 439; and *Uplamoor*, containing 142 inhabitants. All theſe villages are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, which has been long eſtabliſhed, and is carried on to a great extent. There are ſeveral gentlemens ſeats; of which the principal are *Ralſton*, the ſeat of Gavin Ralſton, Eſq.; *Faraneze*, the property of A. Graham, Eſq.; and *Lochlibo-ſide*, the property of Mr. Fulton. Coal and limeſtone are abundant, and there are ſome quarries of freeſtone. In one of the limeſtone quarries there are found petrified ſhells and ſtones, with impreſſions of leaves and branches of ſhrubs and trees. In 1791, the population was 2330; increaſe 1056 ſince 1755.

NIGG; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, ſituated at the extreme N. E. corner of the county, at the termination of the ridge of Grampian mountains. It contains about 3376 acres, of which 1102 are arable, 584 paſture, and the remainder muir, moſs, and plantation. The coaſt is bold and rocky: the N. E. point, termed the *Girdle Neſs*, is a remarkable promontory, forming the S. ſide or the æſtuary of the river *Dee*. There is a ſmall bay, called the *cove* or bay of Nigg, which is a good fiſhing village, called *Torry*, where there is a pier for ſmall veſſels. The granite quarries are wrought to great extent for exportation. In 1791, the population was 1098; decreaſe 199 ſince 1755.

NIGG; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, in the form of a peninſula, waſhed on the S. E. by the Moray Frith, and on the S. W. by the Frith of Cromarty. Its extent is about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The ſurface

is very level, rising towards the N. into a considerable eminence, called the hill of *Nigg*. Near *Shandwicke-house*, the property of Mr. Cockburn Ross, stands a large obelisk, with hieroglyphic figures; which, according to tradition, commemorates a dreadful shipwreck which the Danes suffered on the coast: there is also another obelisk in the church-yard. At the point of *Nigg* there are the remains of a fort, called *Duskeath*, which, according to Lord Hailes, in his "Annals of Scotland," *(vol. i. page 121.)* was built in 1179, by William the Lyon King of Scotland. In the rocks which overhang the Moray Frith, there are a number of large caves covered with *stalactytes* and calcareous incrustations. Upon the farm of *Ankerville*, about a mile from the sea, and nearly 200 feet above its level, there is a stratum of oyster shells of considerable extent, and 6 inches in thickness; and, upon the coast near the point of the peninsula, within tide mark, there is a large stratum of shells of various kinds, of which an excellent quicklime is made. In 1792, the population was 1133; decrease 128 since 1755.

NINIANS (St.); a considerable town and parish in Stirlingshire. The parish, at a medium, extends 10 miles in length from E. to W., and 6 in breadth; but, in one direction, the extremities are 15 or 16 miles asunder. Like the rest of the parishes in the vicinity, it is naturally divided into 3 regions, which differ greatly in point of soil, fertility, and climate; viz. the *carse* lands, on the banks of the *Forth;* the middle or *dry fields;* and the *muir lands*. The appearance is very beautiful, which is much increased by the windings of the *Forth*, the enclosures and plantations which surround the numerous seats, and by a variety of small villages, the seats of industry and manufacture. The greater part of the arable land is enclosed, and well cultivated. Besides the Forth, which forms its northern boundary, it is watered by the *Endrick*, the *Carron*, and by a small rivulet rising from *Loch Coulter*, which gives its name to the village of *Bannockburn*, where the forces of Edward I. of England were totally routed by the army of Robert Bruce. The town of St. Ninians lies about 2 miles S. E. of Stirling, and is a considerable manufacturing place, containing about 3500 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are tanworks, making of nails, cotton cloth; and, of late, the greater part of the tartan for the army has been manufactured in this parish. The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, and some ironstone. The limestone, in particular, is of excellent quality; for, by a late experiment, in 96 bolls of lime raised at *Craigend* limework, there was found only 1 boll of sand or refuse. There are many elegant residences, particularly *Sauchie*, the seat of the Hon. Major Hamilton; and *Touchadam*, the seat of William Murray, Esq. The late Dr. Robert Henry, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and author of "*a History of Britain, on a new plan*," was a native of this parish. In 1794, this parish contained 7079 inhabitants; increase 588 since 1755.

Nith, or Nid; a considerable river, which takes its rise in the parish of New Cumnock, in Ayrshire; and, running in a winding course towards the S. E., receives in its passage many rivers, particularly the *Scarr* at the church of Kier, and the *Carron* and *Cample* at *Durisdeer*, falls into the Solway Frith near the town of Dumfries, where its æstuary forms the harbour of that town. It abounds with salmon near the sea; and, near its source, where it is an inconsiderable rivulet, it is celebrated for the excellence of its trout. The length of its course, in a direct line, is upwards of 50 miles; but, including its windings for which it is remarkable, its course cannot be less than 100.

NITHISDALE, or NITHSDALE; the western stewartry or district of Dumfries-shire; so named from the river *Nith*. It formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Maxwell, attainted for their concern in the rebellion of 1715.

Nochtie; a small river in Aberdeenshire, which joins its waters to the *Don*. The church of Strathdon is situated near the place of the confluence of these rivers; from which circumstance the name of *Invernochtie* was formerly applied to that parish.

Nodesdale; a considerable river in Ayrshire, which pours its waters into the Frith of Clyde, at the village of *Largs*.

NORAN, or NORIN; a clear and rapid ſtream in Forfarſhire, which riſes amongſt the Grampians, and unites its waters to the *South Eſk*, at the church of Careſton.

NORMAN'S LAW; a hill of conſiderable elevation in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the borders of the pariſhes of Abdie and Criech. On the top of it are diſtinct veſtiges of an encampment.

NORRIESTOWN; a village in the pariſh of Kincardine, in Perthſhire, now joined by a long ſtreet to the village of THORNHILL. They ſtand along the ſummit of a riſing ground, on both ſides of the road from Stirling to *Inverſnaid*, in Dumbartonſhire. The inhabitants of both, in 1792, amounted to 626.

NORTH BERWICK; a royal burgh in Haddingtonſhire. Vide BERWICK (NORTH).

NORTH BERWICK LAW; a beautiful conical hill, in the pariſh of North Berwick, in Eaſt-Lothian; about half a mile from the ſea, and elevated 800 feet above that level. It is ſeen at a great diſtance, and makes a good land-mark for ſeamen entering the Frith of Forth.

NORTHERN ISLES. Vide ORKNEY and SHETLAND.

NORTH ESK. Vide ESK (NORTH).

NORTH FERRY, or NORTH-QUEENSFERRY; a village in Fifeſhire, ſituated on the Forth, exactly oppoſite to the royal burgh of Queensferry, between which there are regular paſſage boats. It is locally in the pariſh of Dunfermline, but is annexed, *quo ad ſacra*, to that of Inverkeithing. In 1793, it contained 312 inhabitants.

NORTHMAVEN; a pariſh in Shetland, ſituated at the northen extremity of the *Mainland*. It is a peninſula, united to the pariſh of Delting by a narrow iſthmus, 100 yards broad at high water; and ſo low, that, at high ſpring tides, it is almoſt covered by the ſea. From this narrow neck the ground riſes almoſt perpendicularly, and the ſhores around the pariſh are alſo nearly perpendicular, but interſected with many *voes* or inlets of the ſea, which afford ſafe harbours for the fiſhing boats. The pariſh is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad: and the whole is wild and mountainous in the higheſt degree; *Rona's hill*, nearly in the center of the peninſula, being elevated 3944 feet above the level of the ſea. The pariſh is ſurrounded on all ſides with ſmall iſlands, holms, and rocks; but there is only one inhabited iſland, called *Lamba*, on the E. ſide. Population in 1794, 1786; increaſe 777 ſince 1755.

NORTH UIST. Vide UIST (NORTH).

NORTH WATER, or NORTH ESK, in Forfarſhire. Vide ESK (NORTH).

NORTH YELL; a pariſh in Shetland, in the iſland of YELL, united to to FETLAR in forming a parochial diſtrict.

NOSS; a ſmall iſland lying to the S. E. of the iſland of Breſſay, eſteemed one of the fineſt and moſt fertile of the Shetland iſles. To the S. of the iſland of *Noſs*, there is a rock or holm, perpendicular on all ſides, and about 150 feet high. The oppoſite rock on the iſland is of the ſame height, and diſtant from the other 240 feet. The holm, which is quite level at the top, produces excellent graſs, and maintains a number of ſheep during the ſummer ſeaſon. Notwithſtanding the perpendicular precipices which made it inacceſſible on all ſides, the apparent richneſs of the paſture, and the number of ſea fowls which breed upon it, many years ago induced the proprietor to endeavour to fall on ſome means of paſſing between the iſland and it. Accordingly, a daring iſlander attempted to climb up, and ſucceeded; he fixed poſts in the ground about two feet and an half from each other, and, having ropes ſtretched acroſs to correſponding poſts on the iſland, a wooden cradle which ſlides along the ropes affords a ſafe conveyance between the iſland and the holm. The adventurer who firſt aſcended the rock, would not take the benefit of returning by the cradle; but attempting to return the way he came up, fell down, and was killed. Sheep are now put upon the holm in the ſpring, and are taken out in autumn in excellent condition.

NOTH; a hill in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Rhynie and Effie, elevated in a conical ſhape 600 feet above its baſe, and 1000 above the level of the ſea.

O

OATHLAW; a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the *South Esk* river. The general appearance is flat, rising towards the S. to the summit of the hill of *Findhaven*, which is elevated 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. The soil is clayey and muiry, and the climate cold and moist. Besides the vestiges of an old castle on the top of *Findhaven* (vide FINDHAVEN), there are the remains of a rectangular encampment; in the midst of which are two *tumuli*, which have never been opened. In 1801, the population was 384; decrease 64 since 1791.

OBAN; a village in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilmore, situated on a fine bay, in the sound of Mull, hid from the western ocean by the island of *Kerrera*. This bay is of a semicircular form, from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain upwards of 500 sail of merchantmen; it has two openings, one from the N., and another from the S., and is defended from the fury of the westerly winds by the islands of Kerrera and Mull. The village has risen rapidly from a small beginning. The first house of any consequence was built by a trading company of Renfrew, who used it as a store-room; Oban, even at that time, being considered as one of the most convenient stations for trade on the W. coast of Argyllshire. About 35 years ago, it was constituted one of the ports of the customhouse; and, when a little trade began to be carried on, from the convenient bay, and the vicinity of a populous country, the attention of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and other persons who possessed property around the village was roused, and they granted building leases to a considerable extent; since which time the buildings have annually increased. It was particularly indebted to two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, and by different branches of traffic, not only acquired handsome fortunes for themselves, but highly promoted the good of the neighbouring country. Oban is admirably situated for trade, and is in a particular manner adapted for a fishing station. But these are inferior considerations to the great national advantages that might be derived from its excellent harbour and road. It is formed by nature, and by the combination of many favourable circumstances, for being a principal harbour, a place of trade, and a central market for the Western Highlands, and middle district of the Western Isles. Its bay is defended by the island of Kerrera, which, at a small distance, stretches across it. It lies in the tract of coasting vessels, passing from N. to S. through the sound of Mull, and being situated near the entrance of the great *Loch Linnhé*, has a communication with an extensive range of country; and, should ever the navigation, through the chain of lakes which extend in the middle of the *Glenmore-na-h'alabin* from Inverness to the Atlantic, be rendered practicable, its importance will be greatly enhanced. "Here also," as remarked by the late patriotic tourist Mr. Knox, "a royal dock and arsenal might be erected. It is well known, that the best designs of government for annoying its enemies, or defending our colonies or trade, are sometimes frustrated by contrary winds, which prevent our fleets and transports from getting out of the harbours, and particularly from getting round the *Land's End*. We also know, that the enemy gain information through the medium of the newspapers or otherwise, of almost every equipment and motion of our ships and troops, by which they are enabled to counteract our designs with similar squadrons, or by secret dispatches to commanding officers abroad. There is no doubt, that the loss and delays to the nation from these circumstances, might be in some degree

remedied, by having a royal dock and arſenal on the W. coaſt of Scotland, where ſmall ſquadrons and tranſports with troops could be ſecretly fitted out, and from whence they might ſail at any time of the year, and with every wind that blows. By theſe means a fleet with troops might reach the Weſt Indies or America, before an enemy could have the ſmalleſt intelligence of the deſign, which would undoubtedly give our fleets and armies a decided advantage. Oban is unqueſtionably the beſt place for ſuch a dock. From its ſituation, it has a ſpeedy communication with Glaſgow by the Clyde, from whence ſtores, &c. might be eaſily conveyed through the Crinan canal. Loch Linnhé is navigable to Fort William; and from thence there is a good military road to Fort Auguſtus, as well as to Fort George, where a conſiderable body of troops always is, or might be kept, as theſe forts are capable of lodging, on an emergency, 6000 men. Theſe might be conveyed from Fort William to Oban by water; or, ſhould the wind be unfavourable, they might eaſily march by land, the roads being ſufficiently good." There is a regular ferry from Oban to Kerrera iſland, and from thence to Achnacraig, in the iſland of Mull. In 1792, the village contained 586 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity of the village are immenſe rocks of *breccia* or puddingſtone. Theſe rocks, which are very curious, are compoſed of different ſorts of rounded pebbles, from the ſize of a hen's egg to that of a man's head. Some of the pebbles are quartoze; others porphyric, granitic, ſchiſtous, and calcareous, and are cemented together by a compact black-coloured lava. Though there are other ſpecimens of lava and baſaltes, as well as other volcanic minerals in the neighbourhood of the bay, highly deſerving of the attention of the mineralogiſt, theſe puddingſtone rocks are undoubtedly the moſt curious. Some of them are excavated to a great depth, particularly one about half a mile S. of the village.

OCHIL HILLS; a range of lofty mountains, which begins in the pariſh of Dumblane in Perthſhire, and ſtretch for many miles in an eaſtern direction into Fife. The whole ridge is of a beautiful green, and affords excellent paſture for ſheep. Through the whole extent they preſent a pleaſing picture of rural ſcenery and of paſtoral life; ſwelling hills, verdant to their ſummits, covered with flocks of ſheep or herds of cattle; rivulets ſtealing through the defiles, or falling in hoarſe murmurs from precipitous cliffs; with villages, hamlets, and farm-houſes, ſometimes ſkirted, and ſometimes encloſed in woods. The higheſt hill is *Bencloch*, or *Bencleugh*, which riſes to the height of 2420 feet above the level of the ſea. Theſe hills abound in minerals, and in ſeveral places have the appearance of an igneous origin: in many parts quantities of fragments of lava have tumbled down their ſides, amongſt which are found beautiful agates, rock cryſtals, and other precious ſtones. Theſe hills likewiſe contain various metals, and ſeem in particular to be rich in ſilver; but ſufficient attention has not yet been paid to their mineralogy. In thoſe parts of the ridge which lie in the pariſhes of Alva, Logie, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, veins of copper and lead have been wrought to a conſiderable extent: the copper ore in particular is very rich, and generally found encloſed in a *matrix of ſulphate of barytes* or *cawk*. About the year 1715, Sir John Erſkine of Alva, with the aſſiſtance of ſome miners from Leadhills, diſcovered a very rich vein of ſilver: it made its appearance in ſmall threads, which being followed, led to a rich maſs of ore; ſome of it was ſo rich, that 14 ounces of ore yielded 12 ounces of ſilver. A ſum not greater than 50l. ſterling had been expended when this diſcovery was made; and, during the ſpace of thirteen or fourteen weeks, ore was produced to the value of 4000l. per week; and, it is ſaid that Sir John drew from 40,000l. to 50,000l. beſides what was purloined by the workmen. When this maſs was exhauſted, the ſilver ore began to diſappear, and lead and other minerals were diſcovered, on which all farther ſearch was given up. Cobalt has likewiſe been found in different parts, equal to that imported from Saxony. Arſenic and iron have alſo been found; and, of late, extenſive beds of coal were begun to be wrought at the foot of the ridge.

OCHILTREE; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 5 broad, watered by the *Lugar* and the *Coyl*. The surface is pretty level, undulated by gently rising hillocks; but towards the S. it swells into higher ridges. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, interspersed with moss, but upon the whole very productive; except 3 or 4 sheep farms, the whole is arable. The village of OCHILTREE is situated about 11 miles S. E. from Ayr, on the great road from that town to Dumfries. In inhabitants. It formerly gave title of Baron to a branch of the family of 1791, it contained 67 families, or 268 Stuart. There are the ruins of several old castles, the property of the Earl of Glencairn. Coal and limestone are found in the parish; but, except a small pit of the former, none is wrought at present; marl of an inferior quality is also found. In 1791, the population was 1150; decrease 60 since 1755.

OCKEL; a river which rises in the parish of Assint in Sutherlandshire; and, after a course of upwards of 40 miles through Ross-shire, falls into the head of the Frith of Dornoch.

OICH (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, in the middle of the great vale. It is about 4 miles long, and its banks slope gently to the water, forming a number of beautiful bays. It has several small islands, which are mostly covered with wood.

OICH RIVER rises from the eastern extremity of *Loch Oich*; and, after a course of 5 miles, discharges itself into *Loch Ness*. The river *Tarff* runs into the same lake, about 400 yards from the mouth of the *Oich*, forming a beautiful peninsula, on which *Fort Augustus* is built.

OLA (ST.), or ST. OLAUS; a parish in Orkney, united to KIRKWALL. Vide KIRKWALL and ST. OLA.

OLD ABERDEEN. Vide ABERDEEN (OLD).

OLD CUMNOCK. Vide CUMNOCK (OLD.)

OLD DEER. Vide DEER (OLD).

OLDHAMSTOCKS; a parish situated partly in the county of Berwick, and partly in that of Haddington; about 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The ground rises gradually from the sea coast towards the *Lammermuir hills*, where the surface is hilly, and fit only for sheep pasture on the coast the soil is dry and fertile. The village is finely situated as a fishing station, and is distant 7 miles from Dunbar, on the road from thence to Berwick. *Dunglass*, the seat of Sir James Hall, Bart. is an elegant modern building, upon the site of the ancient castle of *Dunglass*, which was a fortification of great importance in former days, and from which the Earls of Hume have the second title of Baron. Near it is an old chapel, still in good repair. In the lower parts of the parish are limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal; the latter of which was formerly wrought. In 1791, the population was 498; decrease 124 since 1755.

OLD KILPATRICK. Vide KILPATRICK (OLD or WEST).

OLD LUCE. Vide LUCE (OLD).

OLD MACHAR. Vide ABERDEEN (OLD).

OLD MELDRUM. Vide MELDRUM (OLD).

OLD MONKLAND. Vide MONKLAND (OLD or WEST.)

OLRICK; a parish in the county of Caithness; about 4 miles long, and 2 broad on an average. The surface, though not level, is diversified by no great eminences, and the uncultivated parts are wholly green, and afford the most luxuriant pasturage: towards the coast, there is a continued tract of rich cultivated land. Of late, the modes of agriculture have been greatly improved, chiefly by the example of Mr. Traill of Hobbester. The sea coast is rugged and shelving, and affords a safe harbour for shipping at the bays of *Dunnet* and *Murkle*. In the southern parts of the parish is a considerable lake, called the *Loch of Durran*, about 3 miles in circumference. *Murkle*, the seat of Sir Robert Sinclair; *Castlehill*, the residence of Mr. Traill; and *Olrick*, the seat of Mr. Smith; are the principal buildings. There are several subterraneous buildings, called *Pictish houses*; and, on the top of the hill of *Olrick*, are evident vestiges of a watch tower, which, though of inconsiderable elevation, commands a most extensive prospect. Limestone, freestone, and slate, are found in different parts: the former often of the nature of the finest marble. In 1794, the population was 1001; increase 126 since 1755.

ORANSAY. Vide COLONSAY and ORONSAY.

OR-BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT; a lofty mountain in the parish of Assynt, in the county of Sutherland.

ORCADES; the ancient name of the ORKNEY ISLANDS. Vide ORKNEYS.

ORD; a hill situated at the southern extremity of the county of Caithness, and which forms the boundary betwixt that shire and Sutherland. On the top of the hill are the distinct vestiges of an ancient fortification.

ORDIE (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Dunkeld, in Perthshire, about 2 miles in circumference.

ORDIQUHILL; a parish in Banffshire, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is highly diversified with hill and dale; about two thirds are arable, and the soil is in general deep and good, but cold and wet, from lying on a tilly bottom. Of late, many extensive plantations have been made out, particularly on the estate of Sir Eneft Gordon of Park, whose elegant residence has been lately fitted up in the finest modern style. Mr. Walter Goodall, author of "A Defence of Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1750, was a native of this parish. In 1791, the population was 517; decrease 149 since 1755.

ORINSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, lying betwixt the islands of BORERAY and NORTH UIST, and separated from the latter by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water. The island is half a mile long, with a sandy soil, tolerably fertile in favourable seasons.

ORKNEY ISLANDS; the ORCADES of the ancients, form the southern division of the Northern Isles. They are separated from the Mainland of Scotland by the *Pentland Frith*, which is 10 miles broad; (vide PENTLAND FRITH.) These islands are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, being small, and producing only sheep pasture. The principal inhabited islands are, POMONA or MAINLAND, HOY, NORTH RONALDSHAY, SOUTH RONALDSHAY, SANDAY, STRONSAY, EDAY, WESTRAY, SHAPINSHAY, EGLISHAY, GRÆMSAY, ROUSAY, WEIR, INHALLOW, PAPA WESTRAY, PAPA STRONSAY, BURRAY, &c.; (see these articles.) The whole district is divided into 18 parochial districts, which, in 1790-8, contained 23,053 inhabitants; the decrease being 328 since 1755. The numerous straits or *voes* (as they are called by the inhabitants), have exceedingly rapid and dangerous currents; and near the small island of *Swinna* are two great whirlpools, called the *Wells of Swinna*, which are particularly dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. It is said, that to avoid them, when the sailors find their vessel within the vortex, they throw out a barrel or some bulky substance, which counteracts the force of the eddy, and allows the vessel to pass in safety. In a breeze of wind the pools may be passed without much danger. The general appearance of the islands is hilly and rocky; in other places sandy and barren; but many of the islands produce great crops of barley and oats. The climate in summer is moist and cold, owing to the insular situation; but in winter there is never much snow, and even that lies for a short time. In the Orkneys, during the months of June and July, the inhabitants can see distinctly to read at midnight; but, in the same degree, the days in December and January are short, the sun being only 4 hours above the horizon, and through the greater part of the winter the fogs, storms, and darkness, renders any communication between them and the Mainland impracticable. It is stated as a certain fact, that a Scots fisherman was imprisoned in Kirkwall, in the beginning of May, for publishing an account of the Prince and Princess of Orange being raised to the throne of England the preceding November; and he would have probably suffered severe punishment, had not the news been confirmed by the arrival of a vessel. The state of husbandry is very far behind. The plough generally used is the single stilted one. In using this kind of plough the ploughman bends towards the soil, and may well be termed *curvus arator*, as Virgil does the Italian ploughman. Indeed, in many instances, we may observe a remarkable coincidence with the Virgilian mode of husbandry, and the mode of culture in the Orkneys. The two-stilted plough is beginning to be used; but the general

opinion is againſt it. They wiſh to till very ſhallow, and harrow ſparingly, as they rely more on the quantity of manure than on any thing elſe for raiſing a good crop. Fallowing is rarely uſed, and the proper rotation of cropping is never followed. The oats are generally ſown in the end of March, or the beginning of April; and barley is ſown from the 1ſt to the 20th of May. The ſummer is employed in preparing turf and peats for fuel, and bringing them home. The crop is reaped from the 20th of Auguſt, and is done by the end of September: if it ſhould remain after that time, it is generally loſt, from the violent gales and ſtorms which precede the autumnal equinox. The *hiems ignava colono* is verified here in its greateſt extent; for, excepting threſhing out and preparing the grain, no agricultural work is carried on in winter: then it is that the farmer enjoys the fruit of his labour, and to this ſeaſon he looks forward for the reward of his toil. The neighbouring farmers have convivial parties, where mirth and hilarity appear on every countenance, and realize the poet's deſcription:

"*Frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque fruuntur,*
Mutua inter ſe læti convivia curant,
Invitat genialis hiems, curaſque reſolvit."
VIRGILII GEORG. lib. i. v. 300.

"In general winter, ſwains enjoy their ſtore;
Forget their hardſhips, and recruit for more;
The farmer to full bowls invites his friends,
And what he got with pain, with pleaſure ſpends. *Dryden.*

On the coaſt, indeed, the ſmall farmers employ themſelves in the fiſheries during the winter months; and during the ſummer in the making of kelp, which is the ſtaple commodity of Orkney. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a ſhrub called *cyor-bordon*, there is ſcarce a tree or plant to be ſeen; but this barrenneſs cannot be imputed to the poverty of the ſoil or the climate, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the moſſes. There are no rivers, but the whole diſtrict is well ſupplied with lakes and rivulets, which not only ſerve to turn their mills, but yield them delicious trout, and the mouths of many of them contain ſalmon. The land animals are ſmall horſes, black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, rabbits, red deer, and other game: of theſe the ſheep are moſt numerous, there being upwards of 50,000 in the iſlands; notwithſtanding the great number, however, they are of little profit, as ſo little care is taken of them, that they are allowed to run wild in the hills, which are almoſt all commonties. Here theſe animals, with their ears cut in many different forms to mark out the perſons to whom they belong, roam at large, expoſed to all the ſeverities of hunger and cold, to the depredations of ravenous birds of various ſorts, eſpecially eagles, to dogs, and to thieves. The breed is ſo puny, that 5s. ſterling is conſidered as a tolerable price for a ſheep ready for ſlaughter. The wool is excellent in quality; and, on an average, about a pound and an half is taken from every ſheep; to procure which, they are hunted down with dogs trained to the buſineſs. Notwithſtanding their want of food, and the other diſadvantages under which they labour, they are more prolific than thoſe in almoſt any other part of the kingdom. Two lambs at a birth are common; three are ſometimes met with; and, if the paſture be but tolerable, the mothers have milk ſufficient to maintain them. A fact reſpecting theſe animals, which is as well authenticated as it is curious, deſerves to be mentioned. In the little uninhabited iſlets or *holms*, as they are called, ſheep, eſpecially ewes, are put to remain the whole year for paſture; if about lambing time any perſon goes upon the iſland with a dog, or even without one, the ewes ſuddenly take fright, and inſtantly drop down as dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a muſket bullet. Goats have never been common in the iſlands. The domeſticated fowls are common here as in other parts of Scotland; and the heaths abound with partridges, grouſe, heath-cocks, plovers, and other game. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds, wild geeſe and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, ſolan geeſe, ſwans, gannets, &c. The eagles are very large, and make much havock among the lambs; ſo that by law, he that kills an eagle is entitled to a hen

from every houſe in the pariſh where it was killed. The King's falconer viſits the iſlands every year, to fetch away the young hawks and falcons from their neſts among the precipices: he enjoys a yearly ſalary of twenty pounds, and may claim a hen or a dog from every houſe in the country, except thoſe that are expreſsly exempted from the exaction. The ſea coaſt ſwarms with ſeals and otters, and are viſited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, tuſk, herrings, and all kinds of fiſh: on the ſhores are found a great variety of corals and coralines, large oyſters, muſcles, cockles, &c. Pieces of ambergrize, ſponge, and ſpermaceti, are ſometimes thrown aſhore. But the greateſt curioſity which the ſea throws on theſe iſlands, are the *Phaſeoli*, commonly known by the name of *Molucca* or *Orkney beans*: they are a ſort of fruit of different ſpecies, none of which are the produce of the iſlands or neighbouring places, but are probably of American or Weſt Indian origin. They are found chiefly on the weſtern coaſts, and might be gathered in great quantities if of any value. Many ſtrange fiſhes, and curious marine ſhells, of great variety, are frequently caſt up by the ocean; and ſometimes exotic fowls have been driven on the coaſt of Orkney by tempeſtuous weather. A ſingle Laplander has been ſeen more than once on the coaſt in his ſlender canoe, covered with ſkins, being driven hither by adverſe winds and ſtorms. The gentry of Orkney, like the gentry of other parts of Scotland, are civilized, polite, and hoſpitable. The language is Engliſh, with the Scottiſh pronunciation and idiom. The common people are much addicted to ſuperſtition; in particular, interpreting dreams and omens, and believing in the force of idle charms. For example, they will not work nor go to ſea in particular unlucky days; and the fiſhermen would reckon themſelves in the moſt imminent danger, were they, by accident, to turn their boat in oppoſition to the ſun's courſe. They have the general character of being frugal, ſagacious, circumſpect, religious, and hoſpitable. The mariners, which enter into the Britiſh navy, are remarkable for their boldneſs, activity, and hardihood. At home, the common people are inured to great fatigue, and are very adventurous, both in fiſhing during rough weather, and in climbing the rocks for ſea fowl, and their eggs. Their mode of catching ſea fowl is curious: under the rock where the fowls build they row their boat, provided with a large net, to the upper corners of which are faſtened two ropes, lowered down from the top of the rocks by men placed there; then hoiſting up the net, until it be ſpread oppoſite to the cliffs on which the birds are ſitting, the boatmen below make a noiſe with a rattle, by which the fowls being frightened fly into the boſom of the net, in which they are immediately encloſed, and lowered down into the boat: in other parts they practiſe the method uſed in Norway, Iceland, and St. Kilda; one perſon being lowered down by a ſingle rope from the top of the precipice to the place where the birds neſtle; vide KILDA (ST.) The Orkney women have been long famed for the clearneſs of their complexions, and the elegance of their ſhape. The diſtempers moſt prevalent are thoſe occaſioned by the moiſture of the climate, and from the ſudden alterations of heat and cold, to which, from their inſular ſituation, they are much expoſed: the rheumatiſm, conſumptive complaints, agues, ſcurvy, and cutaneous eruptions, are the moſt frequent. For the cure of the agues they uſe a diet-drink of bitters and antiſcorbutics infuſed in ale; and for phthiſical complaints, they uſe the plant *arby* and the *caryophyllus marinus* boiled in ſweet milk. Heritable property in Orkney may be conſidered as divided into, 1ſt, King's lands; 2d, Kirk lands; and, 3d, Udal lands. The rents of the firſt, being demeſne lands, were anciently paid to the ſovereign: but theſe, in proceſs of time, were feued by the crown in parcels to tenants, for payment of the old rental. The kirk lands were in ſimilar circumſtances, having been feued from the church by eccleſiaſtics or churchmen, at the former rental. The *udal* is a peculiar tenure for ſome of the crown lands, which no where prevails in Scotland, except in the *four towns barony of Lochmaben*, and in the lands of Orkney and Shetland. The lands of Orkney, which

are held by this tenure, are ſaid to have been granted by Olaus, one of the Norwegian kings, upon condition of receiving one-third of the produce; and the property devolved in ſucceſſion, without charter or ſeizin, from either the ſovereign or ſuperior: the conditional payment of one-third of the produce is now given up, and at preſent ſome of the *udal* lands pay a ſmall rent to the crown; ſome pay to the church, and ſome do not pay to one or other. The property of the *udal lands* is transferred from one perſon to another ſimply by delivery and poſſeſſion; the only formality requiſite to render the tranſaction valid, being the inſertion of the transfer into the rental of the ſuperior, which is done without fee or reward. The *udal* rights were renewed by James VI. and Charles II., and confirmed by the Court of Seſſion, and a decree of the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, in 1726 and 1727. The ſtandard weights of the Orkneys are called the *punlar* and *biſmar;* two balances, on the principle of the Roman ſteelyard, both very inaccurate and falſe, which have been in uſe ever ſince the Danes had poſſeſſion of the country. It may be proper to give a ſtatement of the differences of theſe weights from each other, and what proportion they bear to the other weights of Scotland. There are two *punlars*, viz. the *malt punlar*, and the *bear punlar:* the former, which is uſed in weighing malt, is as follows: 24 *merks* make 1 *ſetting*, equal to 32 lbs. Dutch; 6 *ſettings* make 1 *meil*, equal to 11½ ſtones Dutch. In the bear *punlar*, 24 *merks* make 1 *ſetting*, equal to 1 ſtone 5 lb. Dutch; 6 *ſettings* make 1 *meil*, equal to 17½ ſtones Dutch. The *biſmar* is uſed for weighing butter, and ſmaller articles; it weighs from 1 to 24 merks, which laſt quantity is denominated a *liſpund:* and 7 liſpunds make a barrel, equal to 14 ſtones Dutch. The trade of Orkney is not at preſent very conſiderable, though it might be extended to great advantage. They ſupply with proviſions the ſhips which touch upon the coaſt in northern voyages, or in their paſſage from the Eaſt Indies, when in time of war, to avoid privateers of the enemy, they ſail round the north of Ireland and Scotland. They are alſo viſited by the buſſes employed in the herring-fiſhery, which barter tobacco, wine, brandy, &c. for proviſions, dried fiſh, oil, &c. Great numbers of black cattle, ſheep, and ſwine, are annually exported; with great quantities of grain, butter, tallow, ſalt, woollen ſtuffs, ſkins of ſeals, otters, lambs, and rabbits; down, feathers, quills, &c. &c. The manufacture of kelp, which is the moſt valuable, and may be conſidered as the ſtaple commodity of Orkney, was firſt introduced by Mr. James Fea of Whitehall, in Stronſay, in 1722; ſince which time the manufacture has been gradually on the increaſe. From the year 1763 to 1778, the average quantity made in Orkney was 1800 tons annually, and the average price was 4 guineas per ton; from 1778 to 1792, there was manufactured annually about 3000 tons, at 6l. ſterling per ton; from 1792 to 1794, the quantity was upwards of 4000 tons. By this ſtatement it appears, that ſince the year 1722 to 1794, a period of 72 years, the produce of kelp in this diſtrict has been 291,976l. ſterling, which is more than 36 years purchaſe of all the Orkney iſlands, the groſs rent of which, excluding the kelp and fiſheries, is only about 8000l. ſterling *per annum*. The early accounts of theſe iſlands are involved in many fables. They are firſt deſcribed by the geographer *Melas*, whoſe account is very inaccurate: Pliny the elder alſo mentions them, and ſtates their number at about 40. They are afterwards deſcribed by Solinus, the ſuppoſed cotemporary of Agricola; who ſtates, that in his time they had not a ſingle inhabitant, and were overgrown with ruſhy graſs: his accounts are by no means to be depended on; and, upon the whole, it ſeems generally to be allowed, that Julius Agricola, the Roman general in Britain, was the firſt Roman who landed on the *Orcades*, till then unknown, except by report, and ſubdued them. After that period, however, we know little about them. Oſſian ſeems to conſider the Orkneys as a diſtinct kingdom, having monarchs of their own, who were powerful, and cauſed their arms to be known at a great diſtance. It is probable that the Picts poſſeſſed theſe iſlands until the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh kingdom

in Scotland by Kenneth II. They continued annexed to the Scottiſh monarchy until 1099, when they were aſſigned by King Donald Bane to the King of Norway, for the aſſiſtance which Donald had received from that king in his uſurpation. They remained in poſſeſſion of the Norwegians until the middle of the 13th century, when Magnus King of Norway transferred them to Alexander King of Scotland, who gave the property thereof to a nobleman ſirnamed *Spicre*, an heireſs of whoſe family brought it to the *Sinclairs* or *St. Clairs*, one of whom was created Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, upon his marriage with a daughter of the King of Denmark. One of his ſucceſſors having forfeited, the title and eſtate fell to the crown; but the iſlands were of ſmall advantage to the Scots, being often diſturbed in their poſſeſſion by the Norwegians, who again aſſerted their right of ſovereignty, and often poſſeſſed them, until the year 1470, when James III. of Scotland married Margaret daughter of the King of Norway, with whom they again paſſed to the crown of Scotland in lieu of dowry; and, upon the birth of her ſon, they were finally ceded. The Danes, however, had pretenſions to the Orkneys, which were never totally abandoned, until James VI. marrying Anne daughter of the King of Denmark, the poſſeſſion was finally recognifed in favour of the Scottiſh king. Queen Mary advanced James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell to the dignity of Duke of Orkney, which became extinct on his death; when King James VI. created a natural ſon of James V. Earl of Orkney, which, failing in his ſon, it returned to the crown. The title of Earl was revived in the family of Hamilton, in 1696; and in that family it ſtill remains. The iſles of Orkney and Shetland compoſe one ſtewartry, and ſend one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of ſuperiority to the Orkneys was diſmembered from the crown by the Union parliament, and granted for a certain yearly conſideration to the Earl of Morton, who was by Queen Anne appointed hereditary ſteward and juſticiary. Upon the abolition of hereditary juriſdiction, the appointment of the ſteward became veſted in the crown; but, as the Earl of Morton poſſeſſed the patronage of the ſtewartry, that nobleman long poſſeſſed the office of ſteward and ſheriff. Sir Thomas Dundas, now created Lord Dundas, acquired the ſuperiority of the iſlands ſome years ago from the Earl of Morton by purchaſe, and ſtill poſſeſſes it, with the right of patronage to all the pariſhes of the ſtewartry except two. He is authorized to create certain judges called *bailiffs*, of which there is one in every iſland and pariſh, who have power to ſuperintend the manners of the inhabitants, to hold courts, and determine civil cauſes, according to the law of Scotland, to the value of ten pounds Scots, or 16s. 8d. ſterling: but all conteſts of a higher import are referred to the deciſion of the ſteward, his ſubſtitute, or deputy, who reſides at KIRKWALL, the court town of the ſtewartry. As the Danes and Norwegians long poſſeſſed theſe iſlands, they have left behind them many veſtiges of forts, caſtles, &c. which are noticed under the accounts of the different iſlands and pariſhes. Some of the iſlands abound with valuable minerals; but, except the rich ore of ſilver in the iſland of Hoy, and ores of lead and iron near Stromneſs, no mineral of value has been wrought. Campbell, in his *Political Survey*, ſuggeſts two improvements of the Orkneys, viz. the erection of an univerſity at Kirkwall, and allowing the Eaſt India company to have warehouſes on one of the iſlands; but, in our opinion, the improvement of the Orkneys will be promoted chiefly by a vigorous proſecution of the fiſheries and manufacture of kelp, and by a proper attention to the improvement of their breed of ſheep. The valued rent of the whole ſtewartry of Orkney and Shetland, is 56,551l. 9s. 1d. Scots, and the real land rent, including the fiſheries and kelp manufacture, may be eſtimated about 18,500l. ſterling.

ORMISTOUN; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire; about 5 miles long, and 3½ broad, lying on a branch of the river *Tyne*. The ſurface is moſtly flat, and the ſoil a rich clay, well enclofed with hedge-rows and fences. It is in general wet, and the climate is cold; but this is not the caſe with the vil-

lage of ORMISTOUN, which is neatly built on a rifing ground, the foil of which is gravel. It conſiſts of two rows of houſes parallel to each other, with a wide ſpacious ſtreet between them; and the whole is ſheltered by ſome beautiful plantations belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun. It is chiefly a farming village, the only branches of manufacture being a diſtillery and a ſtarch work, which employs about 40 perſons. In 1791, it contained between 500 and 600 inhabitants. Near the village is *Ormiſtoun-hall*, a beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the garden of which is a yew tree of remarkable ſize; its trunk is 11 feet in circumference, and 25 feet in length; the diameter of the ground covered by its branches is 53 feet. It is ſtill in full vigour, without the leaſt decay in its branches, and is probably upwards of 300 years old. About 2 miles from the village, on the top of a ſmall hill, called *Dodridge Law*, are the remains of a Daniſh camp. Limeſtone is abundant; and, on the eſtate of the Earl of Hopetoun, there is an excellent coal mine. This pariſh gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormiſtoun, celebrated as ſtateſmen and lawyers, about the beginning of the laſt century: one of them, John Cockburn, Eſq. after having long ſerved as repreſentative of Haddingtonſhire in the Union parliament, and as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, retired about the year 1740 to his paternal eſtate, and contributed to the eſtabliſhment here of the firſt bleachfield in the country. In 1791, the population was 864; increaſe 54 ſince 1755.

ORONSAY; a ſmall fertile iſland of the Hebrides, in the parochial diſtrict of *Jura* and *Colonſay*, from which latter iſland it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. The walls of a priory ſtill remain; a fine relic of the religious antiquities of the Hebrides. Vide COLONSAY.

ORPHIR; a pariſh in the iſland of Pomona in Orkney, about 8 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The ſurface is diverſified with hills and vales, in which many ſmall rivulets run towards the ſea; but, like the reſt of the Orkney iſlands, the appearance is barren and naked, from the want of wood. There is one lake called the *loch* of *Kirbiſter*, about 3 miles in circuit, ſituated at the N. weſtern extremity. The ſmall iſland of *Cava*, containing 19 inhabitants, belongs to this pariſh. There are ſeveral chalybeate ſprings, and abundance of excellent iron ore: ſlates are found in one quarry, though of an inferior quality; and ſome crop veins of coal have been diſcovered. The number of ſheep is between 3000 and 4000. There are the remains of many old chapels, and of two conſiderable fortifications. In 1794, the population was 826; decreaſe 29 ſince 1755.

ORR; a ſmall river in Fifeſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Beath; and, after a courſe of 15 miles E., falls into the *Leven* about 3 miles from its mouth.

ORR, or URR; a lake and river in Kirkcudbrightſhire. Vide URR.

ORRIN; a river in Roſs-ſhire, which riſes in the S. W. borders of that county, and falls into the river *Conon*, at the kirk of Urray.

ORROCK; a hill in Fifeſhire, near Burntiſland, upon which are many *tumuli*, which contain human bones. It is ſaid that diamonds of a fine water have been found in the *debris*, at the foot of it.

ORWELL; a pariſh in Kinroſs-ſhire, ſometimes called *Mil-na-thort*, from the principal village in which the church is ſituated. It is between 5 and 6 miles long, and 5 broad; and the greater part of the ſurface is flat, riſing gradually towards the northern border; the ſoil is moſtly fertile, and more than one half is encloſed. In the eaſtern part of the pariſh, near the foot of the *Lomond hills*, are the ruins of the *caſtle* of *Burleigh*, formerly the reſidence of the Lords Burleigh, which has been a place of great ſtrength, and is ſurrounded by very large trees. In 1795, the population was 1705; decreaſe 186 ſince 1755.

OUCHTERARDER. Vide AUCHTERARDER.

OUCHTERDERRAN. Vide AUCHTERDERRAN.

OUCHTERGAVEN. Vide AUCHTERGAVEN.

OUCHTERHOUSE. Vide AUCHTERHOUSE.

OUCHTERLESS. Vide AUCHTERLESS.

OUCHTERMUCHTY. Vide AUCHTERMUCHTY.

OUCHTERTOUL. Vide AUCHTERTOUL.

OUDE; a small river in Argyllshire, which takes its rise from *Loch Tralig*, in the braes of *Lorne*, and falls into the head of *Loch Melfort*, in the parish of Kilninver.

OW (LOCH), or LOCH AW; a lake in Argyllshire. Vide AW (LOCH.) As an enumeration of the islands in this beautiful expanse of water was omitted under the article AW, it is thought proper to take notice of them in this place. These are *Inish-Ail*, on which are the remains of a small chapel; *Inish-Eraith*, the scene of one of Ossian's tales; *Inish-Chonnel*, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, a former seat of the Argyll family; and *Fraoch-Elain*, on which are the ruins of a castle, the property of the chief of the clan of Macnaughton. On a peninsula of the lake stand the ruins of *Kilchurn-castle*, built by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, in 1440, while her husband was engaged in the holy wars. It was afterwards much enlarged, and became the chief seat of the Earls of Braidalbin. This magnificent castle is fast going to ruin, and is a melancholy monument of the mutability of human grandeur, and of the all-destructive hand of time.

"What does not fade! the tower that long has stood
The crush of thunder, and the warring winds,
Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer TIME,
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base."
Armstrong.

OXNA; a small inhabited island of Shetland, in the parish of Tingwall, about 4 miles W. from the town of Scalloway.

OXNAM, anciently OXENHAM; a parish in Roxburghshire, of an irregular rectangular figure, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 5 miles broad, except at one place, where it is not more than 2. The general appearance is rather bleak and hilly; but the hills are of small elevation, and most of them are covered with green pasture. The soil is various, but upon the whole tolerably fertile; but the want of enclosures prevents agricultural improvement. The parish is watered by numerous rivulets; particularly the *Coquet*, the *Jed*, the *Kail*, and the *Oxnam*, all of which abound with trout. On the S., where it joins to the English border, the hills are more elevated, and only fit for pasturage; but, on the banks of the rivers, there are many fertile arable fields. There are the remains of various military operations. The great Roman road from Borough-bridge to the Lothians can be traced the whole length of the parish, and there are vestiges of 3 ancient fortifications, particularly the tower of *Dolphinston*. Limestone is found on the banks of the *Jed*; but, though there are flattering appearances of coal, no attempt to discover it has been successful. In 1793, the population was 690; decrease 70 since 1755.

OXNAM; a river in Roxburghshire, which rises in the parish of Oxnam; and, after a course of about 12 miles, wherein there are many beautiful serpentine windings through steep and romantic banks, falls into the *Teviot* about half a mile below the church of Crailing.

OYNE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, of an irregular figure, the extreme points of which are 3 or 4 miles distant in every direction. It is watered by the *Don*, the *Ury*, the *Shevock*, and the *Gadie*, all of which contain trout. The parish is in general very fertile; but agricultural improvements are far behind, owing to the want of leases, and the badness of the roads, which prevents the liberal use of lime as a manure. There are considerable plantations around the mansion-houses of *Westhall*, *Tillyfour*, and *Pittoarie*. The latter is an elegant building, the residence of Colonel Knight Erskine. There are two distinct druidical temples, one of which is of great extent. In 1793, the population was 630; decrease 10 since 1755.

P

PABBAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about 8 miles from *Barray;* about 1½ miles long, 1 broad, and inhabited by 3 families.

PABBA; a ſmall iſland, 2 miles from the iſle of Sky; about a mile long, and three-fourths of a mile broad. It is uninhabited, and only uſed for paſturing cattle. In one place are great indications of iron ore; and many of the rocks are of limeſtone, approaching to the nature of marble, and exhibits beautiful ſpecimens of petrified fiſh and ſhells. At its northern extremity are the remains of a ſmall chapel.

PABBAY; one of the iſles which compoſe the diſtrict of Harris. It has a conical appearance, and riſes to a peak conſiderably higher than the neighbouring iſlands; it is nearly circular, and its diameter may meaſure about 2½ miles. This iſland once ſupplied the diſtrict with corn; but, from the ſand drift which now covers its S. E. ſide, it has loſt its fertility, and exhibits the moſt deſolate appearance towards the S. W., which is ſheltered by Bemeray. It is very productive; but, on the N. W., expoſed to the ſpray from the Atlantic, ſcarce any vegetation is diſcovered.

PAISLEY; a conſiderable town in Renfrewſhire, ſeated on the *White Cart* river, about 6½ miles W. of Glaſgow, 4° 20′ W. long. from London, and 55° 52′ N. lat. It is a place of great antiquity; but only of late years has it riſen to be a place of importance. In the beginning of the laſt century, when Mr. Crawford wrote the hiſtory of Renfrewſhire, it ſeems to have been an inconſiderable town; for he deſcribes it as conſiſting only of one principal ſtreet, about half a mile in length, with ſeveral lanes belonging to it; whereas, now, the town with its ſuburbs, occupies ſuch an extent of ground, that it may be conſidered next to Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, as the largeſt and moſt populous town of Scotland. The *Old Town*, which is ſituated on the W. bank of the *Cart*, runs in a direction from E. to W., upon the S. ſlope of a ridge of hills, from whence there is a delightful proſpect of the city of Glaſgow and the adjacent country, occupying an extent of about a mile ſquare; the *New Town* and abbey, on the oppoſite bank of the river, communicating with the Old Town by 3 handſome bridges. This part was feued ſome years ago by the Marquis of Abercorn, and now conſiſts of a number of handſome buildings. The ſtreets are laid out in a regular manner, but (unfortunately for the convenience and elegance of ſome of the houſes) not at right angles. Near the center of one of the principal ſtreets, the Marquis has built, at his own expence, one of the largeſt, moſt elegant, and moſt commodious inns in the kingdom; and, in the immediate vicinity, his Lordſhip is to build the public market places. A little to the S. of the inn is the abbey church, the only one which Paiſley formerly required. This church, when entire, has been a moſt noble building, and conſiſted of ſeveral diſtinct and ſeparate places of worſhip; and what now remains of that magnificent Gothic ſtructure, is ſtill worthy of notice and admiration. "The great north window," ſays Mr. Pennant, "is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and ſtill entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two ſide aiſles, by very lofty pillars, with Gothic arches: above theſe is another range of pillars much larger, being the ſegment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches from end to end; over which the roof terminates in a ſharp point. The outſide of the building is decorated with a profuſion of ornaments, eſpecially the great weſt and north doors, than which ſcarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined." Cloſe by the church is the aiſle or

burying-place of the family of Abercorn, which, in the opinion of the tourift already quoted, " is by much the greateft curiofity in Paifley. It is a fmall vaulted Gothic chapel, without pulpit, pew, or any other ornament whatever; but has the fineft *echo* perhaps in the world. When the end door (the only one it has) is fhut, is equal to a loud and very near clap of thunder. If you ftrike a fingle note of mufic, you hear the found gradually afcending, with a great number of repetitions, till it dies away as if at an immenfe diftance, and all the while diffufing itfelf through the circumambient air. If a good voice fings, or a mufical inftrument is played upon, the effect is inexpreffibly agreeable. The *deepeft*, as well as the *moft acute* tones, are diftinctly reverberated, and thefe at regular intervals of time. When a mufical inftrument is founded, it has the effect of a number of a like fize and kind playing in concert." In this chapel is the monument of Marjory Bruce, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter great fteward of Scotland, from whom defcended the royal line of Stewart. Near her monument are the graves of Elifabeth Muir and Euphemia Rofs, both conforts to Robert II. The abbey of Paifley, of which the abbey church and the aifle are the only remains, was founded in 1160 by Walter great fteward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Clugni. It was afterwards raifed into the rank of an abbacy; and the lands belonging to it were by Robert II. erected into a regality, under the jurifdiction of the abbot. After the Reformation, the abbacy was fecularized, and, in 1588, erected into a temporal lordfhip in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, third fon of the Duke de Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paifley. The buildings of the abbey were greatly enlarged and beautified in 1484, by Abbot George Shaw, who furrounded the whole precincts with a noble wall of hewn ftone: this wall ftood till 1781, when the garden being feued by the late Earl of Abercorn for building, the wall was fold to the feuers, who employed the ftones in building their houfes. The revenues of this abbacy were very great, having, befides the tythes of 28 different parifhes, a great deal of property in every part of the kingdom. The *Chronicon Clugnienfe*, or " *the black book of Paifley*," frequently mentioned in Scottifh hiftory, was a chronicle of the public affairs and remarkable events, kept by the monks who refided in this monaftery: it agreed in every remarkable fact with the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun, which is thought by many to have been copied from it. The greatly increafed population of this town has occafioned the erection of many new churches, both on the eftabliftment and for diffenting congregations; fome of which are highly ornamental to the town. The *Town-houfe* is a very handfome building, of cut ftone, with a lofty fpire and clock. The *Butcher-market* is the neateft and moft commodious of the kind in Britain, with an elegant front of hewn ftone. The *Poor-houfe* is a large building, oppofite to the quay, in a fine open fituation, fupported by a fmall aflefiment on the inhabitants. Of late years, numerous elegant houfes have been erected; and the ftreets are well paved, fpacious, and excellently lighted. The river *White Cart*, on which Paifley ftands, runs from S. to N., and falls into the *Clyde*, after it has joined the river *Gryffe* and *Black Cart*, at Inchinnan bridge, about 3 miles below the town. The *White Cart* was, by the direction of the magiftrates of Paifley, furveyed by Mr. Whitworth in 1786. He reported, that, by removing fome rocks and fhoals in the river, a depth of 7 feet of water might be obtained in fpring tides; and, as the channel is but fhallow under Inchinnan bridge, as it could not be eafily or fafely deepened there, and as, at any rate, veffels with ftanding maits could not pafs under the arches, he propofed to avoid that part of the navigation by means of a navigable canal, which fhould leave the river a little above, and join it a little below the bridge. The expence of the whole, including a draw-bridge over the canal, was eftimated at 1900l. The plan being approved of, an act of parliament was obtained, empowering the magiftrates of Paifley and others, as truftees, to carry on the work, and to defray the expence by a tonnage of 8d. per ton upon all veffels navigating the *Cart*, except thofe loaded with coal. The

work was completed in 1791, at the expence of 4000l. Since this navigation has been opened, the advantages reſulting from it have been very great, and now veſſels of 40 tons burden can eaſily come up and unload at the quay. Paiſley is certainly the firſt manufacturing town in Scotland, and is greatly celebrated on account of ſome of its branches of manufacture, particularly in the weaving line. Its commercial importance is eaſily to be traced, from very ſmall beginnings; but its progreſs, at ſome periods, has been rapid and aſtoniſhing. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was opened with South Britain, the ſpirit of manufacture began to manifeſt itſelf in Paiſley, and their fabric of the cloth was ſo much eſteemed, that it found a ready market not only in the vicinity, but alſo in the neighbouring kingdom. But the trade of Paiſley in that period owed its chief encouragement to a ſet of men which were of great benefit to this country, though they are diſcountenanced and laid under ſevere reſtrictions by government, viz. the pedlars or travelling merchants of England. Theſe men having long frequented Paiſley for the purchaſe of their goods, and having made a little money, came to ſettle in the town, and bought up the goods which they vended to their friends and correſpondents in England. The merchants of Glaſgow alſo began to make purchaſes for exportation. Such was the trade of Paiſley about the year 1760, before which period the articles of manufacture were coarſe chequered linen cloth, and fine linen handkerchiefs. Theſe were ſucceeded by lawn, linen gauze, and that ſpecies of thread, which was firſt introduced into this neighbourhood from Holland by a lady of the Bargarron family, and is ſtill one of the chief branches of manufacture. About the year 1760, the manufacture of ſilk gauze, ſimilar to that of Spittalfields in London, was introduced, and ſucceeded far beyond expectation. It was ſoon brought to great perfection, and is now wrought in a great variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no fewer than 5000 weavers employed in that branch in Paiſley and the neighbourhood; and the number of winders, warpers, clippers, and others neceſſary in the other parts of the ſilk manufacture, has been computed to be nearly equal. Each loom is calculated to produce, on an average, upwards of 70l. ſterling *per annum*; ſo that the whole will be more than 350,008l. It appeared, on the beſt calculation, that what could be made then, in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley in ſilk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white ſewing thread, amounted to the annual value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d., and 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on. At preſent, it is difficult to give an exact account of the ſtate of their manufactures. The ſilk branch has greatly declined, but the muſlin and thread have conſiderably increaſed; and, ſince the concluſion of the war, the cotton manufacture has been carried on to an extent unknown before. Beſides theſe principal manufactures, there are ſome others which ought not to be forgot; for inſtance, ſeveral tan works, ſoap and candle works, and the manufacture of tape and ribbons. In 1789, the ſtate of the different branches of trade was thus eſtimated:

Manufactures.	*No. of hands employed.*	*Annual produce.*
Silk gauze,	10,000	L.350,000
Lawns, cambrics, thread gauze & muſlins,	12084	180,385
White thread,	4800	70,000
Soap & candles,		48,000
Ribbons, &c.		2,000
Tan works, &c.		10,000
Total yearly value of the manufactures of Paiſley,		L.660,385

Beſides theſe extenſive works in town, there are many others in the Abbey pariſh of Paiſley, which includes the ſuburbs, and is nearly equal in population with the town. In the various weaving branches, there were employed at Whitſunday 1791, in the ſuburbs of Paiſley, 1208 looms. The cotton-ſpinning is alſo carried on in the Abbey pariſh to a great extent: two of the mills contain 22,572 ſpindles, and employ nearly 1000 perſons. There is alſo a calico-printing work, a copperas work, and ſeveral extenſive bleachfields. In the ſuburbs alſo, is a ſoap and candle work, which pays about 2000l. of duty *per annum*

to government, and, in 1792, paid 3000l.: a black ſoap manufactory alſo paid 450l. in the ſame year. In its municipal capacity, Paiſley is governed by three bailies, of which the eldeſt is commonly in the commiſſion of the peace, a treaſurer, town clerk, and 17 counſellors, who are annually elected. Its revenues are ſmall, but have been lately increaſed, in proportion to the increaſe of population. It enjoys all the privileges and powers neceſſary for government and police, without any of the burdens to which royal boroughs are ſubjected, and which always retard their proſperity. The freedom of the town is conferred on moderate terms. It received its firſt charter of erection from King James IV. in the year 1488; being then erected into a burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of George Shaw, the Abbot of the monaſtery of Paiſley, and his ſucceſſors; and, upon the Reformation, it came into the power of the Hamilton family, now repreſented by the Marquis of Abercorn, who from it takes his ſecond Scottiſh title of Baron Paiſley. The country around the town is called *The pariſh of the abbey of Paiſley*, the extent of which is about 9 miles in length, and from half a mile to three miles in breadth. The ſurface is irregular, ſwelling, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, into gentle eminences. Towards the N. of the town it is remarkably level, having formerly been a moraſs, but now cultivated. On the oppoſite ſide of Paiſley, the ground is hilly; one of the eminences, called *Stanley brae*, being 680 feet above the level of the ſea at flood. The ſoil varies conſiderably; but is chiefly light loam, rendered tolerably productive by long culture, but wet and cold, from having a bottom of cloſe impervious till. This circumſtance, and the vicinity to the Atlantic, renders the climate moiſt; and rheumatic, pulmonary, and other inflammatory diſorders, are very prevalent. About 140 acres are covered with natural wood, which is all that remains of the extenſive *foreſt* of *Paiſley*, mentioned in many ancient papers. The whole diſtrict abounds with various uſeful and curious minerals. Coal, limeſtone, and freeſtone, are wrought in many places; and there is one quarry, of a ſpecies of *lapis ollaris*, called *Oſmund ſtone*, which is fire proof, and highly on demand for the hearths of ovens. In the limeſtone quarries are found foſſil ſhells, and other marine *exuviæ*, in great variety and abundance. Beſides the ſhells natural to our ſeas, are found many foreign ſhells; as *anomiæ*, *gryphytes*, *milliperes*, *fungites*, *pectines*, &c. Corals and ſhells have alſo been found in the coal ſhafts, in detached pieces of limeſtone and *ſchiſtus*, ſometimes at the depth of not leſs than 160 feet. In the limeſtone there are often fine ſpecimens of calcareous, and rhomboidal ſpars: one bed of *ſchiſtus* contains conſiderable quantities of iron *pyrites*, and even native *ſulphate* of *iron*, which is extracted from it by a company eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of copperas. Some of the beds of *ſchiſtus* and freeſtone exhibit fine ſpecimens of impreſſions of native and exotic plants. In a thriving manufacturing town like Paiſley, the population muſt be always varying; and there is every reaſon to believe, that, ſince the returns were made to Sir John Sinclair, in 1791, the number of inhabitants has increaſed one fourth. At that time, the number of ſouls in the town of Paiſley was 13800

In the ſuburbs . . . 6103

Total . . 19903

beſides 4689 in the country part of the abbey pariſh; which makes the whole number in the two pariſhes 24,592, being an increaſe of 17,793 ſince 1755.

PALDIE, or PALDIEKIRK; a ſmall village in the pariſh of Fordoun, in Kincardineſhire, noted for its three days fair. It is ſaid to have received its name from St. Palladius, firſt biſhop of the Scots, who was interred there.

PANBRIDE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of the Frith of Tay. It is about 5½ miles long, and 2 broad: the general appearance is flat, with a conſiderable declivity from the N. to the ſea; the coaſt is flat and rocky, but has two open harbours at the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Havens*, where ſmall veſſels may deliver their cargoes during the ſummer months. The ſoil varies conſiderably; being ſandy on the coaſt, loam or clay in the middle, and muiry

in its northern extremity. The parish is watered by a considerable stream, which runs at the bottom of a valley called *Battie's den*, over which is thrown a high bridge on the turnpike road from Dundee to Arbroath. There are several villages, viz. *East* and *West Havens*, *Panbride*, *Skrine*, and *Muirdrum*; at the latter of which is a post-office. In the northern part of the parish stands the house of *Pannure*, with its extensive enclosures and plantations, the property of the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule, but at present the residence of his brother, the Hon. Capt. Ramsay. Near the house are the vaults and foundations of the old castle of *Pannure*, long the seat of the Earls of that name. The ancestors of HECTOR BOETHIUS or BOECE, were for several generations proprietors of the barony of *Panbride*; and it is generally reported, that that historian was born in this parish. In 1801, the population was 1583; increase 123 since 1791, and 201 more since 1755.

PANNANACH, or PANNANICH; a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, noted for its mineral waters. These waters issue from the N. side of the hill of *Pannanach*, and are said to resemble the *Seltzer* water in Germany, being strongly impregnated with the aerial acid. They are of great service in gravelliish, scorbutic, and scrophulous affections. The wells are the property of Mr. Farquharson of *Monaltrie*, who has cleared the spring, and covered them, and erected several houses for the accommodation of the water drinkers, and a public and private bath. He has also built a large and commodious house, called *Pannanach Lodge*, on the banks of the *Dee*, about a mile from the wells.

PAPA-STOUR; a small island of Shetland, about a mile W. of the Mainland, lying in the parish of Walls and Sandness. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; flat, and extremely agreeable in summer. The soil is sandy, and, in a warm summer, when well manured with sea weed, yields rich crops of bear, oats, and potatoes. The grass it produces is exceedingly rich. It possesses several small *voes* or harbours, which afford safe shelter to the fishing boats. The beaches are excellent for drying fish, which have caused it to be resorted to by a great fishing company from England, who have erected convenient drying-houses upon it. There is a very remarkable cave, by which the sea flows a great way under the rocks of the island. In 1792, it contained 285 inhabitants.

PAPA-STRONSAY; a small island of Orkney, lying on the N. E. side of Stronsay, about half a mile distant from that island. It is about 3 miles in circumference; flat, and so fertile, that, under proper management, it might be made one continued corn field; it lies at a mouth of a creek or harbour of Stronsay, to which it gives the name of *Papa Sound*. There are 2 ruinous chapels on the island, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; and, half way between these chapels, is an eminence called the *Earl's Know*, which has a number of graves, containing human bones of a large size.

PAPA-WESTRAY; an island of Orkney, lying on the N. side of Westray, about 3 miles from that island, and 25 from Kirkwall, the head town of the stewartry. It is of an oval form; about 4 miles long, and 1 broad; it is a very fertile island, containing the best arable and pasture land in the Orkneys; it is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. On the shore are annually burnt about 70 tons of kelp.

PAPS of JURA; four mountains in the island of *Jura*, which are conspicuous at a great distance. Their names are *Beinn-achaolais*, "the mountain of the sound;" *Beinn-an-oir*, "the mountain of gold;" *Beinn-sheunta*, "the sacred mountain;" and *Corra-bheinn*, "the steep and rugged mountain." Vide JURA.

PATH-HEAD; a considerable village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dysart; long famous for its manufactories of nails. It is situated on the face of a hill looking towards the Frith of Forth, on the road from the N. of Fife to Kirkaldy, and is divided into two districts, called *Dunnikier*, on the estate of Mr. Oswald, and *Sinclairtown*, on the estate of General Sir James Erskine St. Clair. Of late, the making of nails in this village has been in a great measure given up to follow the different branches of weaving; but, in 1792, there were still 43 smiths, who made about 6 millions of

nails annually, the value of which was upwards of 1000l. There is a great annual fair for woollen and linen cloths, held on the firſt Wedneſday of Auguſt. In 1792, there were 320 houſes, 581 families, and 2089 inhabitants.

PARTON; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a ſquare form, comprehending about 20 ſquare miles. The ground is very unequal; but none of the eminences deſerve the name of mountain. The ſurface is covered with heath, furze or broom, except the cultivated lands on the banks of the *Ken*, which unites with the *Dee* about half a mile from the village. There are 7 ſmall lakes, which are plentifully ſtored with trout. Near the church is a ſtrong mineral ſpring, ſimilar to the old well of Moffat. The paſture lands are ſtocked with about 1000 head of black cattle, and 3000 ſheep. In 1790, the population was 409; increaſe 13 ſince 1755.

PAXTON; a village on the banks of the Tweed, in the county of Berwick, containing about 270 inhabitants.

PEATHS, or PEESE; a vaſt chaſm or ravine, in the pariſh of Cockburnspath in Berwickſhire, on the road betwixt Berwick and Dunbar; over which an elegant bridge of 4 arches has lately been thrown. It is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt bridge in Britain; the height of the parapet from the ſurface of the water being 123 feet.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, extends 36 miles in length, and in general 10 in breadth; in one place extending to 16. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by Berwick and Selkirkſhires; on the S. by Dumfries-ſhire; on the W. by Lanarkſhire; and on the N. by the county of Mid-Lothian. It is a hilly country, well watered by the rivers *Tweed*, *Yarrow*, *Leithen*, and a number of pure ſtreams, on the banks of which the ſoil is fertile, and adapted for any kind of huſbandry. But, upon the whole, it is better adapted for paſture, and the hills are covered with innumerable flocks of ſheep, which are famous for the excellence of the wool they produce. All the rivers and ſmall lakes contain ſalmon and trout; and a lake called the *Weſt Water loch* ſwarms with eels in the greateſt abundance. The county contains only one royal borough, viz. PEEBLES, which is the county town; the villages of *Linton* and *Newlands*; and is divided into 16 pariſhes, containing in 1798, 8107 inhabitants, being a decreaſe of 801 ſince 1755. Being an agreeable paſtoral country, it is adorned with numerous ſeats, particularly *Nidpathcaſtle*, the property of the Duke of Queenſberry; *Darnhall*, a ſeat of Lord Elibank; *Horſeburgh-caſtle*, the ſeat of Mr. Horſeburgh; *Stobo* and *Wheam*, ſeats of the late Lord Chief Baron Montgomery; *Lamancha*, the ſeat of Mr. Cochrane; *Kirkurd*, of Mr. Carmichael; *New Cairnmuir*, of Mr. Lawſon; *New Poſſo*, the reſidence of Sir J. Naſmyth, &c. There are many highly eſteemed mineral ſprings; and the country abounds with ſeveral valuable minerals. Coal, limeſtone, and marl, are particularly abundant; and ironſtone is found in many places, eſpecially in Newlands pariſh; lead ore has been found in the pariſhes of Traquair and Tweedſmuir; and in the pariſh of Linton has been diſcovered a valuable ſtratum of fullers earth. The valued rent of the county is 51,937l. 13s. 10d. Scots, and the real rent is eſtimated at 29,820l. ſterling.

PEEBLES; a royal borough and county town of the county of Tweeddale, to which it gives its name. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the *Tweed*, over which there is an elegant bridge of 5 arches. The town is well built, in a beautiful and healthy opening, with a hilly country around. It is governed by a magiſtracy and town council of 18 perſons; and the burgeſſes enjoy many privileges and immunities, granted by the munificence of many monarchs, particularly James I. during whoſe reign it was a royal reſidence. It was in this town that royal author wrote his poem of "*Peebles at the Play*," in which he deſcribes a great feſtival of diverſions, feaſting, and muſic, with the humour peculiar to himſelf. At preſent Peebles has become a place of conſiderable conſequence, from its woollen manufactures, and is noted for the excellence of the beer made at its brewery. In 1793, it contained 1480 inhabitants. It lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and unites with Lanark, Lin-

lithgow, and Selkirk, in ſending a repreſentative to parliament. The pariſh extends about 10 miles in length from N. to S., and 5½ from E. to W., and contains 18,210 acres, watered by the *Tweed* and the *Eddleſtone*, or *Peebles* water, which runs into it, after dividing the town of Peebles into two parts, called the New and Old towns. The general aſpect of the country is hilly; but, upon the banks of the rivers, the ſoil is highly fertile, and for the moſt part well cultivated. In the neighbourhood of the town the ſcenery is truly picturesque and beautiful. The caſtle of *Nidpath*, a ſeat of the Duke of Queenſberry, emboſomed with wood, ſtands proudly on an eminence towards the W. adjoining to the town; its ſituation is thus accurately deſcribed by a native poet:

The noble *Nidpath*, Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and *Tweed*'s meandering brooks;
Upon a rock it proud and ſtately ſtands,
And to the fields around gives forth commands. *Pennycuick.*

Towards the E. ſtands the caſtle of *Horſeburgh*, alſo ſeated on an eminence; while the rich vale of *Eddleſtone* water, ornamented with gentlemens ſeats, varies the landſcape to the N.; and on the S. the view is enlivened by the *Tweed*, winding through a variety of thriving plantations. In 1793, the population was 1920; increaſe 24 ſince 1755.

PEFFER; a ſmall rivulet, which riſes in the pariſh of Athelſtaneford, in Haddingtonſhire; and falls into the Frith of Forth near the village of *Aberlady*.

PENCAITLAND; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, of an oblong ſquare form, 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſoil is in general wet and clayey, and indifferently cultivated. About 300 acres are covered with foreſt trees; ſome of which are of great ſize. It is watered by the *Tyne*, which runs through its whole length, dividing it into two equal parts. There are 4 villages, viz. *Eaſter* and *Weſter Pencaitland*, *Winton*, and *Niſbet*; each of which contains about 180 inhabitants. The principal ſeats are *Fountain-hall*, the ſeat of Sir Andrew Lauder Dick; *Pencaitland*, the ſeat of John Hamilton, Eſq.; and *Winton-houſe*, formerly the reſidence of the Counteſs of Winton, previous to the attainder of that family in 1715. Coal and limeſtone every where abound; and there is plenty of excellent freeſtone: there are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings. In 1793, the population was 1033; increaſe 123 ſince 1755.

PENNELHEUGH; a hill in the pariſh of Crailing, in Roxburghſhire; on the top of which are the remains of a ſtrong encampment.

PENNINGHAM; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, ſituated at the N. eaſtern extremity of that county. It is about 16 miles long from N. to S., and from 5 to 6½ miles broad, interſected by the military road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick. The greater part of the pariſh is muiry or uncultivated; but the whole is capable of being rendered fertile by diligent huſbandry. The number of ſheep is about 10,000. Upon the *Cree*, which bounds the pariſh on the E., ſtands the thriving village of NEWTON-DOUGLAS, formerly *NEWTON-STEWART*, which, from a ſmall beginning, has, in 80 or 90 years, become a very conſiderable town. There is a beautiful bridge thrown over the *Cree* at the N. end of the town, which connects the ſhire of Wigton with the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. There is an extent of moraſs, about 4 miles long, and 4 broad, called the *moſs of Cree*, which ſeems to have been formerly an arm of the ſea, which adjoins immediately to the S. end of it. In 1790, the population was about 2000; increaſe 500 ſince 1755.

PENNYCUICK; a pariſh in the county of Mid-Lothian, lying about 9 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on the borders of the county of Peebles. It extends from 11 to 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, watered by the river *Eſk*, which, riſing in its weſtern extremity, runs through its whole extent. Towards the N. border, the pariſh includes a conſiderable part of the Pentland hills, upon which are fed great flocks of ſheep, about 8000 being reared in this pariſh. The S. parts are more level; and the ſurface is exceedingly various, exhibiting every kind of ſoil, from clay and moſs to the pooreſt gravelly loam. The village of Pennycuick is ſituated on the *Eſk*, and has of late conſiderably

increaſed in population and extent, by the erection of a large cotton mill in the vicinity, which employs upwards of 500 perſons. At the E. end is the pariſh church of Pennycuick, a neat handſome building, with a portico ſupported by Doric pillars. Near the village is *Pennycuick-houſe*, an elegant building, erected in 1761 by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. of Pennycuick. Its ſituation is delightful, commanding a proſpect of the valley in which the *Eſk* runs; terminated by the weſtern extremity of the Pentlands, and the ruins of *Brunſtone-caſtle*. The library contains an excellent collection of books and paintings; and the proprietor has alſo collected a great number of Roman antiquities, principally from *Antoninus' wall*, and the Roman camp at *Netherby*. The policies around are alſo highly ornamental. Near the river is *Oſſian's hall*, the much admired work of Runciman: at the back of the houſe is an exact model of the celebrated Roman temple, which formerly ſtood on the banks of the *Carron*, which Buchannan termed *Templum Termini*, but is better known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, to the S., is an obeliſk raiſed to the memory of Allan Ramſay the poet, who frequently reſided here, and is ſuppoſed to have laid the ſcene of the beautiful paſtoral, "*The Gentle Shepherd*," on the borders of this pariſh and Glencroſs. In this pariſh alſo are the ſeats of *New-hall* and *Spittal*. There is abundance of coal and limeſtone; ſome ſpecimens of the latter are ſo hard as to receive a poliſh like marble, exhibiting beautiful petrifactions of ſhells, and ſometimes of wood. The hills abound with granite, freeſtone, ironſtone, and the ſpecies of ſtone called *Petunſe Pentlandica*. In the *Carlops hill* are found ſmall quantities of lead ore; and, about half a mile W., at the *Picket craig*, a vein of ore was for ſome time wrought, which yielded ſilver. In the bed of the *Eſk* are often found fine pebbles and bloodſtones, which have been formed into ſeals and other ornaments. The remains of ſeveral encampments, both circular and rectangular, are pointed out in this neighbourhood. In 1793, the population was 1721, and had increaſed 831 ſince 1755.

PENPONT; a pariſh in Dumfrieſhire, of conſiderable extent, being upwards of 21 miles long, and on an average 5 broad. With a gentle aſcent it riſes from the S. E. towards the N. W., where its elevation is 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The whole diſtrict is mountainous, and divided by 4 ſteep ridges, forming 3 narrow glens, in each of which run 3 large ſtreams; of which the *Scarr* and the *Shinnel* are the moſt remarkable. *Cairnkinnow* is a lofty mountain, nearly in the middle of the pariſh; its exact height is not aſcertained, but it is the higheſt land between the Solway Frith and the Frith of Clyde. The hills are moſtly covered with rich paſture, and are interſperſed with many fertile arable ſpots, of which the ſoil is light, early, and capable of great improvement. There are about 980 head of black cattle, and 1200 ſheep. One of the greateſt natural curioſities of the S. of Scotland, is *Glenquhargen craig*, which riſes almoſt perpendicularly to the height of 1000 feet; it is compoſed of a hard browniſh baſaltes; and in one direction its two precipitous ſides ſtrike the eye, when no other rock is to be ſeen on either ſide. The village of Penpont contains about 120 inhabitants; it is the ſeat of a preſbytery. A Roman cauſeway can be traced along the banks of the *Scarr*, and there are diſtinct veſtiges of an encampment. An old caſtle, ſaid to have been erected by the Romans, is to be ſeen near the union of the *Scarr* and *Nith*, called *Tiber's caſtle*, probably a contraction from *Tyber* or *Tiberius*. Freeſtone and whinſtone are abundant; and there are indications of lead, iron, and coals: there are ſome rocks which contain calcareous ſpar, and rock cryſtals. In 1790, the population was 800; decreaſe 57 ſince 1755.

PENTLAND FRITH, ſometimes named *Pictland Frith*; the ſtrait which ſeparates the Mainland of Scotland from the *Orkney Iſles*. It is only 12 miles over, but in it the ſea runs with ſuch impetuous force by the meeting of ſo many tides, that no wind is able to ſupport a veſſel againſt the current. The violence of the ſea is felt even upon the dry land; for, in thoſe places towards which the waves are forced by the ſtorms, the ſea daſhes with ſuch

violence againſt the rocks, that the ſpray is carried ſome miles over land, and falls down like a ſhower of rain. In the Frith are ſeveral whirlpools, called *Wells of Swinna*, near the iſland of *Swinna*; others near the iſland of *Fiftala*. The navigation is rendered more hazardous by the iſland of *Stroma* and the Pentland *Skerries*, which lie near its middle: near the N. ſide of the former iſland there is an exceeding dangerous whirlpool, called the *Swalchie of Stroma*, by the force of which the ſea is covered with a white foam to a conſiderable diſtance. At the S. ſide of the ſame iſle is another dangerous place, in which the waves are dreadfully agitated, called the *Merry men of Mey*, from the *Mey*, a gentleman's ſeat, on the oppoſite coaſt of Caithneſs. Notwithſtanding theſe dangers, the Pentland Frith may be croſſed and ſailed through without great danger, if mariners take care to enter it at the proper time; but, at no time is it poſſible to caſt anchor in any part of it; and thoſe who have attempted it, have either been obliged to cut their cables, or they would inſtantly have been overwhelmed with the fury of the waves. This dangerous ſtrait is the great thorough fare from the eaſtern to the weſtern coaſts of the kingdom, and is the terror of the boldeſt ſailors, and the grave of thouſands. When a W. or S. W. wind cauſes an increaſe of the current, ſcarce any veſſel is able to withſtand the tempeſtuous ſurge.

" White are the decks with foam, the winds aloud
Howl o'er the maſts, and ſing through every ſhroud;
Pale, trembling, tir'd, the ſailors freeze with fears,
And inſtant death in every wave appears."

To render the navigation rather more ſafe, a light-houſe is erected on the Pentland *Skerries*, which lie nearly in the middle of the E. end of the Frith. But, it were ſurely to be wiſhed, that the canal propoſed from Inverneſs to Fort William was carried into effect, by which this dangerous and circuitous navigation might be avoided.

PENTLAND HILLS; a ridge of hills, which begin about 4 miles W. of Edinburgh, and extend a conſiderable way towards the weſtern borders of Mid-Lothian. They are covered with rich paſture, affording excellent paſture to numerous flocks of ſheep. In the valleys between them run ſeveral romantic ſtreams, particularly the *North Eſk*, *Glencroſs*, and *Logan waters*; the two latter of which diſpute the honour of being the ſcene of Ramſay's "*Gentle Shepherd*;" (vide GLENCROSS.) Some of the hills are of conſiderable elevation; the moſt northerly, called the hill of *Caerketan craig*, being 1450 feet above the level of the ſea, and the hill of *Capelaw*, to the weſtward of it, is about 100 feet higher. The *Logan-houſe* hill, ſtill farther W., and the higheſt range of the *Pentlands*, was found by geometrical meaſuration, and repeated barometrical obſervations, to be exactly 1700 feet above the level of the ſea at Leith. The E. end of this hill is ſomewhat abrupt; and, on the N. ſide, the naked face of the rock appears of a lively white when ſeen at a diſtance, at the height of 1460 feet above the ſea level. This ſtone has got the name of *Petunſe Pentlandica*, from its reſemblance to the materials which are employed in China for the manufacture of their porcelain. As it is the only example of this compound ſtone found in Britain, or even in Europe, a ſhort deſcription of it will not be conſidered as ſuperfluous. Some ſpecimens of it are white, ſome of a fleſh colour, and others are of a cream colour, with ſmall red ſpots. The pieces are in general of irregular forms; but it is alſo found in layers about three quarters of an inch thick, and bended in various directions. Nodules of the ſame ſubſtance, of the ſize of peas, are alſo found in different parts of the rock. It is compoſed of ſiliceous and argillaceous earth, in ſuch proportions, that it may be manufactured into any ſort of earthen ware, without any addition. The reſt of the hills are moſtly compoſed of granite, ſome of it capable of receiving a fine poliſh. Other minerals are found in conſiderable quantities, and there are many indications of metallic ores. The fountains from whence the city of Edinburgh is ſupplied with water, riſe amongſt theſe hills. The *Braid* and *Blackford* hills are a continuation of the ſame ridge.

PENTLAND SKERRIES; certain

ſmall iſlands, at the E. end of the Pentland Frith, on the largeſt of which is a light-houſe. Vide PENTLAND FRITH.

PERT; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, united to LOGIE. Vide LOGIE and PERT.

PERTHSHIRE is one of the largeſt counties of Scotland; extending 77 miles in a ſtraight line, from Blairgowrie on the E., to the top of *Benloi* on the W., and 68 miles betwixt the *Frith* of *Forth*, at *Culroſs*, on the S., and the boundary of the foreſt of Athol on the N., at the ſource of the *Tilt*. The ſquare miles are 5000, which amount to 3,200,000 Scots, or 4,068,640 Engliſh acres. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Forfar; on the S.E. by the Frith of Tay, and the counties of Kinroſs and Fife; on the S. by the *Forth*, and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; on the S. W. by Dumbartonſhire; on the W. by the county of Argyll; on the N. W. by the county of Inverneſs; and on the N. by a part of the ſame county, and that of Aberdeen. It comprehends the diſtricts of *Athol*, *Braidalbin*, *Monteath*, *Stratherne*, *Stormont*, *Balquhidder*, *Gowrie*, *Rannoch*, and *Perth Proper*; all which diviſions, previous to the juriſdiction act of 1748, were ſtewartries, and under the hereditary juriſdiction of the great proprietors. Little attention is now paid to thoſe diviſions, and the country is divided more naturally into *Highland* and *Lowland*, the Grampian mountains forming the line of diviſion: ſome of the *Ochils* and *Sidlaws*, indeed, which lie S. of the Grampian ridge, are of great elevation, and might be ranked as Highland; but, as the manners and language of the inhabitants are different from thoſe which inhabit the valleys N. of the Grampians, they are more properly ranked in the low country diviſion: 18 pariſhes belong to the Highlands, while 58 are included in the Lowlands. In ſo great an extent of ſurface, the appearance of the country muſt be greatly diverſified; and, perhaps, no diſtrict in the world exhibits ſcenes of more rugged and ſtriking magnificence, contraſted with more pleaſant ſcenes of fertile and well cultivated fields in the immediate vicinity. The ſoil of Perthſhire alſo conſiſts of all the varieties known in Scotland; the carſe and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and ſandy and tilly ſoil being prevalent on the ſides of the hills. In many places are extenſive moſſes, particularly in Monteath, in which is ſituated the moſs of Kincardine. Like all Highland countries, Perthſhire abounds with lakes and rivers, which occupy extenſive valleys, lying between lofty mountains. The two greateſt rivers are the *Tay* and *Forth*, which collect many ſtreams in their courſe to the German ocean. The *Tay*, after riſing on the borders of Argyllſhire, and forming *Loch Tay*, directs its courſe to the S. E., receiving the waters of the *Lyon*, the *Garry*, the *Bran*, the *Iſla*, the *Almond*, and the *Erne*. The *Forth*, after riſing in Dumbartonſhire, receives, in its courſe through Perthſhire, the waters of the *Teath*, the *Allan*, and the *Dovan*. Beſides theſe, the *Enrick* and the *Blane*, riſing in Monteath, direct their courſe W. towards *Loch Lomond*. The principal lakes are, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Rannoch*, *Loch Erne*, *Loch Dochart*, *Loch Catherine*, part of *Loch Ericht*, &c. Some of the higheſt mountains in Scotland rear their cloud-capt ſummits in this county. *Benlawers*, the third mountain in Britain, riſes from the ſide of *Loch Tay* to the height of 4015 feet above the ſea level; *Bennore*, at the head of Glendochart, is 3903 feet above that level; *Shichallion*, in Rannoch, is 3564; *Benledi*, in Monteath, is 3009 feet above the ſame level; beſides theſe, *Bengloe*, *Benchonzie*, *Benvoirlich*, *Turleum*, &c. are of very conſiderable elevation. The climate of Perthſhire muſt partake of the variety of the ſoil and ſurface. The valleys are in general warm and early; but are ſubject to the weeping climate, which is the conſtant curſe of mountainous countries. No part of the flat ground is ſo cold as the countries N. of this county, nor ſo warm as the ſhires to the S.; but, being an inland diſtrict, it enjoys a more equable temperature than on the coaſt. The mildneſs of the climate may be inferred from a variety of circumſtances, of which the following are a few: in ſome of the valleys of the Grampians barley has been reaped in good order nine weeks after it was ſown: in the year 1743, Sir Patrick Murray of Ouchtertyre

had his fown graſs in the rick upon the 15th day of May, old ſtyle; and, upon the 29th of the ſame month, there were ſix Scots pints of ſtrawberries on his table, raiſed in the open garden. Horticulture is making rapid progreſs in Perthſhire. There are many extenſive orchards, particularly in the Carſe of Gowrie, which has long been famous for fruit. In the vicinity of Perth, and in the diſtrict of Monteath alſo, fruit is raiſed in great quantities. In former times, the greater part of this extenſive county muſt have been covered with wood, which the progreſs of agriculture has removed in many diſtricts; but in every moſs in the flat land, in the valleys, or on the tops of the hills, roots and trunks of large trees are found. The fir wood of Rannoch is very extenſive; and the proprietor, Mr. Robertſon of Strowan, draws annually a conſiderable revenue from it. It covers 2566 acres. The detached woods of oak, birch, and alder, belonging to the ſame gentleman, cover 3869 acres. Beſides theſe, in Athol, in Braidalbin, and in Monteath, there are extenſive foreſts. Within the laſt 40 years, plantations have greatly increaſed, particularly of the *larix*, and different hard woods. Beſides PERTH, the county town, Perthſhire contains another royal borough, viz. CULROSS: ſeveral towns which formerly enjoyed the privileges of royal burghs, as AUCHTERDERRAN, ABERNETHY, and DUMBLANE; ſeveral burghs of barony, as *Dunkeld*, *Crieff*, *Longforgan*, *Cupar*, *Alyth*, &c. beſides about 60 other conſiderable villages, as *Kincardine*, *Callander*, *Muthil*, *Blairgowrie*, *Inchture*, &c. Of the numerous ſeats of the nobility and gentry which ornament this county, we can only note a few of the moſt remarkable. *Blair-caſtle* in Athol, and *Dunkeld-houſe*, ſeats of the Duke of Athol; *Taymouth*, the ſeat of the Earl of Braidalbin; *Dupplin-caſtle*, the ſeat of the Earl of Kinnoul; *Drummond-caſtle*, the ſeat of the family of Perth; *Ouchtertyre*, the ſeat of Sir Patrick Murray; *Duneira*, a ſeat of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas; *Blair-Drummond*, the ſeat of Mr. Home; *Lawers*, the ſeat of Colonel Robertſon; *Methven-caſtle*, the ſeat of Lord Methven; *Caſtle-Huntly*, the ſeat of George Paterſon, Eſq.; *Lundie*, the ſeat of Lord Duncan; *Caſtle-Gray* and *Kinfauns*, ſeats of Lord Gray; *Drimmie*, the ſeat of Lord Kinnaird; *Culroſs Abbey*, a ſeat of the Earl of Dundonald; *Valleyfield*, the ſeat of Sir Charles Preſton. Beſides theſe, *Cardroſs*, *Gartmore*, *Kier*, *Lenrick*, *Caſtle-Menzies*, *Monzie*, *Gleneagles*, *Aberuchil*, *Roſſie*, *Arthurſtone*, *St. Martins*, *Blairgowrie*, *Murthly*, and many others deſerve notice, a liſt of which would even too far extend our limits. The valuable minerals of Perthſhire are few. Coal is found in the ſouthern parts of it, in the neighbourhood of *Culroſs*, which town claims the invention of extracting pitch and *naphtha* from that mineral. Limeſtone is diſcovered, and wrought in many parts of the Highland diſtrict, particularly in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Braidalbin, and the head of Stratherne; in Monteath it is of the nature of marble, receiving a fine poliſh: the diſtrict of Stormont alſo poſſeſſes ſeveral limeſtone quarries. Slates are found in many parts, and eſpecially in the pariſh of Aberfoyle. The mountains on the N. and W. are chiefly granite. Freeſtone of the beſt quality is abundant, and wrought to a great extent, at the Kingoodie quarry in Longforgan, and at the quarry of Longannat in the pariſh of Tullialan. In Monteath there is a ridge of *ſteatites*, or rock ſoap, 3 feet thick, which extends upwards of 4 miles in length; and a very valuable clay, ſimilar to that wrought at Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, has been diſcovered in great beds near Culroſs. There is plenty of ironſtone near Tulliallan, which is not of ſufficient value to cauſe it to be wrought. A copper mine has been wrought in the pariſh of Logie, on the banks of the Forth. A lead mine was carried on ſome years near Tyndrum in Braidalbin, and another in Glenlyon. Some lead ore was lately diſcovered in the mountain of *Benledi* near Callander. It may be noticed, that this county ſeems to divide that part of Scotland on the S. which is generally adapted to the raiſing of grain, from that on the N. which, with a few exceptions, is more fitted for paſture. It is alſo ſingular, that Perthſhire divides the country on the N. where firs abounded in former times, from that on the S. where oaks,

and a variety of deciduous trees, but no firs flourifhed. This county alfo is the boundary between thofe parts of Britain where coal has been difcovered, and thefe where that mineral has not hitherto been found, or only in fmall quantities; that ufeful foffil which is fo neceffary for the comfort of the fouthern diftricts, being lefs requifite in the northern, where extenfive forefts of pine, the beft of all fuel, formerly grew, and ftill grow fpontaneoufly. Here alfo is the divifion betwixt the granite and the freeftone; there being little or no freeftone N. of Perthfhire, and granite being more rare towards the S. Perthfhire is divided into 76 parochial diftricts, which contained, by the returns made to Sir John Sinclair, in 1790-8, 133,274 inhabitants; increafe 14,371 fince 1755. The valued rent of this county is 339,818l. 5s. 8d. Scots, and the real land rent is eftimated at 230,900l. fterling.

PERTH; the capital of the county of the fame name, is a large, agreeable, and populous town, fituated on the S. W. bank of the river *Tay*, about 28 Engliſh miles from the place where that river enters the German ocean. The ſtreets and houſes are for the greater part diſpoſed in a regularity of plan, which proves them to be not of the moſt remote antiquity. The level plain upon which the town is built, being ſingularly favourable for regularity, might, indeed, from the firſt, have given it this advantage over the other burghs. Three of the principal ſtreets run in a direction nearly E. and W. from the river, which are interſected by others extending from N. to S. It would ſeem, that in former times, particular ſtreets were inhabited, each by a particular claſs of artiſans. The *Skinnergate* was inhabited by the glovers and leather-dealers; and ſome of the other ſtreets are named after the ſame manner. The houſes of the ſtreet which runs next to, and parallel with the *Tay*, called the *Watergate*, are moſtly old buildings, at the S. end of which is the palace of the Gowrie family, built by the Counteſs of Huntly about the year 1520, and now occupied as artillery barracks. This houſe is noted for an attempt ſaid to have been made by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, on the 5th of Auguſt 1600, to aſſaſſinate James VI., who called for help out of a window, and was reſcued by his attendants ruſhing into the room. Among all the doubtful facts which hiſtory has attempted to develope, this is one of the moſt myſterious. Whether the Earl of Gowrie intended to aſſaſſinate the King, or that James intended to aſſaſſinate the Earl, or whether any aſſaſſination was intended on any ſide, as Mr. Gilpin obſerves, is equally doubtful. This event, however magnified and atteſted by cotemporary writers, is made up of ſo many improbabilities, that Lord Hailes in republiſhing the account, printed *by authority* in the year 1600, preparatory to his further obſervations upon it, ſeems juſtified in diſcrediting a ſtory which paſſed for problematical with ſo many perſons, at the very time. Dr. Robertſon, who gives a very long and detailed accounnt of the event, ſeems to make it appear that Gowrie wiſhed to ſecure the king's perſon for political purpoſes. But Mr. Adamſon, in the "*Muſes Threnodie*," aſſerts, that it was James's wiſh to get rid of two popular characters, whoſe family had been long hoſtile to his meaſures. The *Town-houſe* and *Tolbooth* are ſituated at the foot of the high-ſtreet; but, as the rooms are ſmall and inconvenient, application is immediately to be made to parliament for a bill, for erecting a new *Town-houſe*, with apartments for the ſheriff and juſticiary courts, and for the county meetings; and, upon the ſame bill, a *Bridewell* is to be erected. The *Guild-hall* is a large building, about the middle of the high-ſtreet. Several of the incorporated trades alſo have halls for their meetings, of which the *Glovers* is by far the moſt elegant. The church in which John Knox harangued, when preaching the reformed religion in Perth, ſtill ſtands, and is divided into three, named the Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Kirks, which have been lately modernized. At the head of the high-ſtreet, terminating it towards the W., a *Chapel of Eaſe* has been built within theſe few years, which is perhaps inferior to none in Scotland, in point of elegance of deſign, and execution. There are alſo chapels for the ſeveral diſſenting congregations in almoſt every part of the town. A little to the

S. and W. of the *New Chapel*, is an old Hoſpital, a conſiderable building, the foundation of which is aſcribed to James VI. From the foot of the high-ſtreet, a new ſtreet goes off in a northerly direction, called *George's-ſtreet*, leading towards the bridge, *Charlotte-ſtreet*, and the *New Town*. *George's* and *Charlotte-ſtreet*, conſiſt of houſes built in a ſtyle of great neatneſs and elegance; and in the *New Town*, which was begun only in 1798, a *Circus*, and a *Terrace* of elegant houſes are already built. The *New Town* is built on feus from Mr. Anderſon, on the ground where once ſtood the *monaſtery* of *Black Friars*, in which James I. was murdered by the Earl of Athol and his accomplices. The town was formerly provided with a wooden bridge over the river; but this being very unſuitable to the depth and width of the river, and the throng of paſſengers that had occaſion to paſs it, a new and very fine one of ſtone was lately built, the moſt beautiful ſtructure of the kind in North Britain, which was deſigned by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction by Meſſ. Guyn, Morton, and Jamieſon. The bridge conſiſts of 10 arches, one of which is a land arch. The clear water-way is 589 feet, 9 inches; the extent of the arches 730 feet, 9 inches; the wing walls 176 feet; ſo that the whole length of the bridge is 906 feet, 9 inches; its breadth is 22 feet within the parapets. The piers are founded 10 feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the ſtones laid in *puzzalane*, and cramped with iron. This noble work, which opens a communication with the different roads of the kingdom, was completed in 1771, at the expence of 26,000l. ſterling. Of this ſum, the commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, gave 13,800l.; the magiſtrates of Perth 2000l.; the Convention of royal boroughs 500l.; and about 5000l. was collected by ſubſcription. But this great work would have met with a check for want of money, had not the late Earl of Kinnoul, with his characteriſtic public ſpirit, advanced the remaining ſum, and taken the ſecurity of the tolls, with the hazard only to himſelf. The whole expence has now been defrayed, and the toll is aboliſhed. At the E. end of the bridge is the burgh of barony of *Kinnoul*, commonly called *Bridge-end*; (vide KINNOUL). A little to the N. W. of the *New Town*, large and convenient cavalry barracks have been lately erected, where generally about half a regiment of horſe is ſtationed. The ſcenery around Perth is truly delightful; but, moſt of the eſtates in the neighbourhood being entailed, there are few ſeats. The only houſes of note are the caſtle of *Balhouſie*, an ancient ſeat of the Earls of Kinnoul; *Pit-theveleſs*, an ancient ſeat of the Lords Oliphant; and *Fewe-houſe*, the ſeat of Mr. Marſhall of Hillcairney. On the oppoſite ſide of the *Tay*, indeed, in the pariſh of Kinnoul, there are many elegant villas; particularly *Bellewood*, the ſeat of Mr. Young; and *Wood-end*, the ſeat of Mr. Moncrieff. Beſides the *Tay*, Perth is watered by a part of the waters of the *Almond*, brought by a canal to drive the mills, and to afford water to the town. The town divides a ſpacious plain into what are called the *North* and *South Inches*; each of which is about a mile and an half in circumference. Theſe fields are level, and are uſed partly for paſturing cattle, belonging to the inhabitants, and partly for walking, the exerciſe of the golf, and other recreations. Both the *Inches* are furniſhed with ſeats, and the *South Inch* is ſurrounded with an avenue of large trees. The town is of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have been in exiſtence at the time when the Romans extended their arms to the banks of the *Tay*; though it may be preſumed, from the rude ſtate of the arts, and the wandering manner of life led by the inhabitants, that it could conſiſt of nothing more than an irregular collection of huts, ſcarce deſerving the name of a town. It would appear from the *Itinerary* of Richard of Cirenceſter, that there were three Roman towns in this neighbourhood, called "*Alauna*, *Lindum*, and *Victoria*, or Perth; the laſt of which was built by Agricola, on the river *Tay*, 28 miles from the exit of that river into the ſea." Mr. Henry Adamſon, in his "*Muſes Threnodie*," or "Metrical Hiſtory of Perth," relates the ſame in theſe words: "When Agricola and his army firſt ſaw the river *Tay*, and

the adjacent plain on which Perth is now ſituated, they cried out with one conſent, *ecce Tiber! ecce campus Martius!* Behold the Tiber! behold the field of Mars! comparing what they ſaw to their own river, and to the extenſive plain in the neighbourhood of Rome. The Italians, many ages after, were in uſe to give to the *Tay* the name of *New Tiber;* and Fordun gave the name *Tibermore* (now *Tibbermuir*) to an extenſive muir which lies W. from the town of Perth. As the field at Rome was, by the early Romans, conſecrated to Mars; ſo their deſcendents found, in the field adjoining the *Tay*, an old temple, which, ſay the Britiſh and Welch hiſtorians, was built many ages before by one of the Britiſh kings, and dedicated to Mars. The Romans performed worſhip here to that heathen deity, in hopes of their expedition's being favoured in the new country into which they were come. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the ſpot where Perth ſtands. He propoſed to make it a winter camp; and afterwards built what he intended to be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a ſtrong caſtle; and ſupplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the *Almond*. Alſo, with much labour to his ſoldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was conſtructed over the river at Perth." The Picts, after their converſion to Chriſtianity, conſecrated the church they had built in Perth, to St. John the Baptiſt, whom they choſe as the tutelar Saint of the town, which, from this circumſtance, received the name of *St. John's-town*. Boethius, and his follower Buchannan, relate, that Perth was formerly ſituated higher up the *Tay*, and was ſwept away by a flood in the year 1210; and that it was afterwards rebuilt on the ſpot where it now ſtands, and received its charter of erection into a royal borough from William the Lion in that year: but there is every reaſon to reject their accounts as fabulous. It is true, that in 1210, King William renewed the charter of Perth at Stirling, on the 10th of October; and therein it is expreſsly ſaid, that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges; and, beſides, there are many charters extant, concerning the town, from the year 1106 to the year 1210, which confute the account given by Boethius, ſome of them expreſsly deſcribing the preſent ſituation. At that period it was ſtrongly fortified, and was reckoned the capital city of the Scottiſh kingdom, and now holds next in priority to Edinburgh and Glaſgow. In ſeveral of the public writs, particularly about the time of James VI. it is called the city of Perth, and ſtill bears that title. Prior to the reign of the Stewart family, it was the uſual reſidence of the Scottiſh monarch; and the *Parliament-houſe*, and many of the houſes of the nobility, ſtill remain, modernized and converted as well as they poſſibly could, into dwelling-houſes. There were formerly a great many religious houſes and eſtabliſhments, which were moſtly deſtroyed at the Reformation. Among theſe may be enumerated the following: 1ſt, the *Dominican* or *Black Friar's monaſtery*, founded in 1231 by Alexander II.; 2nd, the *monaſtery* of the *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, founded in the reign of Alexander III.; 3d, the *Charter-houſe* or *monaſtery* of the *Carthuſians*, founded by James I. in 1429; 4th, the *Franciſcan* or *Gray Friars monaſtery*, founded by Lord Oliphant in 1460; beſides a number of chapels and nunneries, which ſhared the fate of the monaſteries during the Reformation. The quays are very convenient for unloading the veſſels which come up to Perth; but the largeſt veſſels, belonging to the town, are obliged to unload at Newburgh, the *Tay* being rather ſhallow for large veſſels above that port. In early times, Perth was a place of great trade. Alexander Neckham, an Engliſh author, who died in 1227, takes notice of Perth in the following diſtich, quoted in Camden's Britannia:

"*Tranſis ample Tai, per rura, per oppida, per* PERTH
Regnum ſuſtentant, illius urbis opes."

Thus Engliſhed in Biſhop Gibſon's tranſlation of Camden's book:

"Great Tay thro' PERTH, thro' towns, thro' country flies,
PERTH, the whole kingdom with her wealth ſupplies.

An extenſive commerce was long carried on between Perth and the Netherlands; and many German merchants or Flemings, as they were called, after trading with Perth for a conſiderable time, ſeem to have ſettled there. Perth was conſiderably benefited alſo by the civil wars; for a great number of Cromwell's officers and ſoldiers ſettled in it, and taught the citizens of Perth to improve their modes of life by the Engliſh arts, and excited amongſt them a ſpirit of induſtry. The ſalmon fiſhery on the *Tay*, near Perth, is very extenſive, and the annual rent may be eſtimated at about 7000l. of which the community of Perth draws about 1000l. The ſalmon are ſent to London, packed in ice or pickled; a ſmack ſailing every third or fourth day during the ſeaſon. The ſtaple manufacture of Perth is linen; but, of late, a conſiderable quantity of cotton goods has been manufactured; which laſt branch is daily increaſing. There are upwards of 1500 looms employed in the town, which manufacture linen and cotton goods annually to the amount of 100,000l. ſterling. Beſides this, there is at leaſt 120,000l. more in value of linen manufactured in the neighbourhood, which are purchaſed in the Perth market by the dealers. This eſtimate is taken from the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the commerce of the town, dated 10th June 1794; but, ſince that time, both the linen and cotton manufactures have greatly increaſed. Beſides theſe, there are extenſive manufactures of leather, boots, ſhoes, and gloves; the value of which are eſtimated at upwards of 20,000l. The printing buſineſs has alſo been carried on to a very conſiderable extent by the MORISONS, who have printed ſome elegant editions of the Scottiſh poets, and other excellent works. In a town of ſo great opulence, it may naturally be concluded, that it would be well provided with Banks. A reſpectable banking company, under the title of the *Perth Bank*, has been eſtabliſhed for many years; and there is alſo a branch of the *Bank* of *Scotland*. But, while ſo much attention has been paid to commerce and trade, the important buſineſs of education has not been neglected. The *Grammar School* of Perth has long been accounted one of the beſt in Scotland, and has produced many eminent ſtateſmen and ſcholars: of theſe we may only mention the admirable CRICHTON, and the late Earl of Mansfield. There is alſo an *Academy*, upon an excellent plan, where every branch of natural philoſophy, drawing, and French and Italian languages, are taught. *A Literary and Antiquarian Society* has alſo been eſtabliſhed for ſome time, and has made a conſiderable collection of books, manuſcripts, &c. connected with the inſtitution. The manners of Perth are gay, and the inhabitants have their players, their regular aſſemblies, and other places of amuſement. The Perth Hunt have their meetings here, and fill the town with buſtle during the continuance of the meeting. In its municipal capacity Perth is a royal borough, and joins with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar-Fife, and St. Andrews, in ſending a member to the Imperial parliament. It is governed by a provoſt, who exerciſes the office of ſheriff and coroner within the town; three bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and town council, the greater part of which is elected from the trades. The funds of the town are very conſiderable, and have been laid out with great judgment in making the different improvements. There are ſeveral villages in the neighbourhood of Perth, at which there are conſiderable bleachfields, printfields, and ſpinning-machinery. Of theſe, however, only *Tulloch*, *Craigie-mill*, and *Muirtown of Balhouſie*, are in the pariſh of Perth. Perth formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Drummond, which is now forfeited. James Drummond, the 4th Earl, was created Duke of Perth by James II. of England, for adhering to whoſe intereſts he was outlawed. His two ſons were attainted in 1745. The Britiſh title of Lord Perth has, however, been lately revived in a loyal branch of the Drummond family. In 1791, the population of the pariſh of Perth was 19,871; increaſe 10,852 ſince 1755.

PETERCULTER; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, of an irregular figure; about 8 miles long, and in many places 5 or 6 broad. The ſurface is rugged and uneven, with hills and valleys, rocky eminences, and marſhy flats interſperſed. The arable land, which

is of ſmall extent, lies on the banks of the *Dee*, and the rivers which join their waters to it. The ground, farther removed from the river, is muiry, covered with ſhort heath, broom, and furze; abounding with partridges and other game. The arable ſoil varies from a light loam to clay, with a mixture of peat mofs, in general pretty fertile. There is a conſiderable extent of wood, both natural and planted. The paſture grounds feed about 2400 ſheep, and 1000 head of black cattle. The principal branch of manufacture carried on is that of paper, which is conducted with great ſucceſs. There are ſeveral manſion-houſes, viz. *Countеſs-wells*, the ſeat of Mr. Burnet; *Bingle*, the property of Mr. Gordon; *Mains* of *Murtle*, belonging to Mr. Gordon; and *Culter*, the ſeat of Mr. Duff. On the ſummit of the hill of *Old-town* are the remains of a rectangular encampment. In 1794, the population was 1002; increaſe 247 ſince 1755.

PETERHEAD; a conſiderable ſea port town and pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Buchan. The town is ſituated on a peninſula, about one mile S. of the mouth of the river *Ugie*, and is the moſt eaſterly point of land in Scotland, the latitude being 57° 30′ 33″ N., and the longitude 1° 39′ W. from London. The peninſula on which the town is built, is connected with the country on the N. W. by an iſthmus only 800 yards broad. The town is built nearly in the form of a croſs, and is divided into 4 diſtricts, which are connected with each other by continued ſtreets; theſe diſtricts are called the *Kirktown Ronheads*, *Keith Inch*, and the town properly called *Peterhead*. The houſes are not magnificent, but moſt of them are commodious and elegant, being built of the fineſt granite, which is dreſſed ſo as to have a moſt agreeable appearance, and is not liable to be affected by the weather. Near the head of the principal ſtreet is an elegant *Town-houſe* 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with a ſpire 110 feet high, with a fine clock: the whole building coſt upwards of 2000l. ſterling. The *Keith Inch* divides the harbour into a N. and S. haven. This point of land was formerly, at ſtream tides, ſeparated from the town, the tide flowing between the two harbours; but this is now prevented by a pier, which is raiſed ſo high as never to be overflowed by the ſea. The N. harbour has a pier of large rough ſtones, and is chiefly uſed for laying up veſſels for the winter, and for receiving the large fiſhing boats from the Moray Frith. It has 11 feet water at ſtream tides. The S. harbour is more commodious, having a depth of 13 or 14 feet water at ſtream tides, and a moſt capacious baſon, capable of containing 60 ſail of veſſels, well ſheltered by two piers on the S. and S. W., and by the *Keith Inch* on the N. The piers have lately been greatly improved, at the expence of 5000l. It has been propoſed to cut the narrow neck of land which connects the *Inch* to the town, by which the harbour would be made ſtill more commodious; and veſſels might be enabled to go out of the harbour, either towards the S. or the N., according to the direction of the wind. Upon the *Keith Inch* there are many elegant houſes; and on the S. ſide, an old caſtle, built in the beginning of the 16th century, by George Earl Mariſchal. Near it is a ſmall fort, and a guard-houſe, with a battery of four 12, and four 18-pounders, erected during the American war, after the attempts of FALL upon ſeveral ſea ports on the eaſtern coaſt. Peterhead has been long a place of conſiderable trade; and, at an early period, had veſſels belonging to it navigating to the Baltic, Levant, and America. In 1727, it had only 6 veſſels belonging to it, and, in 1795, the number was 28; amounting in all to upwards of 3000 tons. It is only of late that any attention has been beſtowed to the fiſheries and manufactures: much remains yet to be done; but, from the exertions which have been made, and ſtill continue with increaſing ardour, it is to be hoped that it ſoon will be one of the moſt thriving towns in the E. coaſt of Scotland. The manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and of cotton, have been eſtabliſhed for ſome time, and are carried on to a conſiderable extent. By a calculation in 1793, it was eſtimated that the trade of this town is upwards of 100,000l. *per annum*. In its municipal capacity, Peterhead is a burgh of barony, holding of the governors of the Merchant

Maiden Hoſpital of Edinburgh as ſuperiors. The government is veſted in a bailie and 8 counſellors. The bailie is named by the ſuperiors, and has his commiſſion from them. The counſellors are choſen annually by the feuers, at a general meeting called for that purpoſe: 4 of theſe are choſen from among the merchants; 2 from the ſhip-maſters; and 2 from the trades. The revenue of the town is about 250l. ſterling *per annum*. The town, with the lands, formerly belonged to the abbey of Deer; and, when that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordſhip in the family of Keith, the ſuperiority of the town fell to the Earl Mariſchal, who, in 1593, erected it into a burgh of barony, under the name of *Keith Inch*, and began to give feus of ground for building. After the forfeiture of that earldom, in 1715, the town and lands adjacent were purchaſed by a fiſhing company in England; which failing in 1726, the property was purchaſed by the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hoſpital of Edinburgh, at the price of 3000l. ſterling. At that period the rent was about 245l. ſterling, but in 1794, it had increaſed to 1040l. beſides the money ariſing from feus. The name of Peterhead ſeems to have been generally given about the year 1640. Upon the whole, Peterhead is a gay place, and is much frequented in ſummer for its opportunities of ſea-bathing, and the mineral well which has long been juſtly famed. This well is ſituated to the S. of the town, and is called the *Wine Well*, from the water ſparkling in the glaſs, like Champagne. An analyſis of its water had been publiſhed by Dr. Laing, who found that 12 lb. weight avoirdupoiſe of water contained the following mineralizers:

Muriate of iron, . . .	$30\frac{3}{4}$	grains.
Carbonate of iron, . .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Muriate of lime, . . .	7	
Siliceous earth, ...	2	
Sulphate of lime, . .	2	
Do. of ſoda, . .	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Muriate of do.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

Carbonic acid gaz, $83\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches. This water has been long deſervedly eſteemed for general debility, diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous affections, and female complaints. It has alſo been uſed with advantage in leucophlegmatic habits; and Dr. Laing has recommended it greatly in caſes of ſcrophula. Perhaps its principal effect is tonic, produced by the iron it contains, aſſiſted and increaſed by the uſe of the ſea-bathing, and the amuſements common at watering-places. Great exertions have been made to accommodate the company who reſort thither for their health; and perſons of every rank may find convenient lodgings: during the ſeaſon there are aſſemblies every fortnight. The population in 1793, was eſtimated at about 3000. The pariſh of Peterhead extends around the town to the S. of the *Ugie*, comprehending about 7000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, and 2000 muir or moſs. The ſea coaſt extends about 4 miles, and comprehends the two bays of *Peterhead* and *Invernettie*; and the three promontories of *Satie's-head*, *Boddom-head*, and *Keith Inch*; the latter of which is unqueſtionably the eaſternmoſt point of land in Scotland, and ought to be termed *Buchanneſs*, though that name is more generally given to *Boddom-head*. The pariſh in general is flat, varied with ſmall eminences, and interſperſed with ſmall plantations, which give it a pleaſant appearance: the *Ugie* alſo varies the landſcape on the N. with its windings and fertile haughs. The arable ſoil is of great variety, from a ſandy loam to a rich black earth or ſtrong clay, producing excellent crops. Beſides the fiſhers who reſide in the town of Peterhead, there is a conſiderable fiſhing village at *Boddom*, at which place the fiſhery is proſecuted with great diligence. There are two old caſtles, viz. *Old Craig* or *Raven's Craig*, formerly, and for a long ſeries of years, the ſeat of a branch of the Mariſchal family, and *Boddom-caſtle*, ſituated on a peninſulated rock, perpendicular to the ſea, which waſhes its baſe. There are inexhauſtible quarries of excellent granite, which admits of a fine poliſh. Some ſpecimens of beautiful cryſtals have been found lodged in the rocks of granite. Foſſil ſhells are found in conſiderable quantities 20 or 30 feet above the level of the ſea; ſome of them of a much larger ſize than are to be ſeen at preſent. A great variety of pebbles are found on the ſea ſhore; many of them very beautiful in their colours and poliſh. A large piece of

amber was lately caſt aſhore; but the piece of that ſubſtance, mentioned by Camden, as being thrown aſhore at this place, is of ſo great a ſize, as almoſt to ſtagger belief. Sir WALTER FARQUHAR, well known for his medical practice in the higher circles of the kingdom, was a native of this pariſh. In 1793, the population was about 4100; increaſe 1613 ſince 1755.

PETTINAIN; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, of a rectangular figure, 3 miles long by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the *Clyde*. About 1700 acres are arable, and the remainder is hilly, and fit only for paſture. The higheſt eminences are called the *Pettinain* and *Weſtraw hills*; the latter of which is elevated 500 feet above the level of the *Clyde*, or 1000 above the level of the ſea. The haughs, on the banks of the *Clyde*, are very extenſive; and, being enriched by the mud and ſlime depoſited from that river by its frequent innundations, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The village of *Pettinain*, which contains about 100 inhabitants, lies on the *Clyde*, about 5¼ miles E. of Lanark, and 7 from Biggar. On the confines of the pariſh on the S., the veſtiges of a ſtrong military ſtation are diſtinctly viſible; it contains about 6 acres, and ſome brazen veſſels were lately dug up in its area. The only manſion of note or antiquity is the houſe of *Weſtraw* or *Weſterhall*, formerly a ſeat of the family of Johnſtone of Weſterhall, but now belonging to the Earl of Hyndford. In 1791, the population was 386; increaſe 56 ſince 1755.

PETTY; a pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, lying on the S. ſide of the Moray Frith; about 8 miles long, and 4 broad. The greater part is flat and level, but riſes by a gentle ſlope towards the S. The appearance is agreeable, the ſcene being diverſified, with cultivated fields, ſmall rivulets, and clumps of trees. The arable ſoil, which is nearly two-thirds of the pariſh, is in general light and ſandy, but eaſily improvable; the old mode of agriculture is generally followed, impoveriſhing the land by inceſſant cropping. The paſture lands contain only 2500 ſheep. There is an ancient caſtle on the eſtate of the Earl of Moray, called *Caſtle-Stuart*, which was once deſigned for the family-ſeat; but for many years it has fallen into diſrepair. In different parts of the pariſh are veſtiges of druidical circles, and there are two ſmall artificial mounds, ſaid to have been the places for adminiſtering juſtice; they are called in Gaelic *Tom' mh'oit*, that is, "the court hill." In 1790, the population was 1518; decreaſe 125 ſince 1755.

PETTYCUR; a harbour in Fifeſhire, on the Frith of Forth, about a mile W. from Kinghorn. It is the uſual landing-place of the paſſage-boats from Leith, and has an excellent inn for the accommodation of paſſengers. A ſafe harbour and baſon was lately conſtructed here, by a Captain Rudyard of the Royal Engineers.

PHILLAN'S (ST.), or FORGAN; a pariſh in Fifeſhire. Vide FORGAN.

PIERSHILL BARRACKS. Vide JOCK'S LODGE.

PITCAIRN-GREEN; a new village in the pariſh of Redgorton in Perthſhire; lately built upon the eſtate of Colonel Graham of Balgowan. It is yet in its infancy; but the manufactures and population are rapidly increaſing. Mrs. COWLEY, in her elegant poem on this riſing village, predicts it will one one day rival Manchester in its extent and trade.

PITCAITHLY, or PITKEATHLY; a village in the pariſh of Dumbarny, in Perthſhire, noted for its mineral waters. It is ſituated in a ſequeſtered corner of the vale of Strathearne, ſurrounded with rich and fertile fields, and may truly be termed a rural watering-place. The accommodations for the invalids are good, and the mineral waters have been long famed in ſcrofulous, herpetic, and thoſe which are commonly termed ſcorbutic complaints. There are 5 ſprings, all of the ſame quality, but of different degrees of ſtrength. The following is an accurate analyſis of the waters, as made by Mr. STODART, a chemiſt in Perth:

A TABLE ſhewing the contents in a wine gallon of each of the mineral waters of the eſtates of PITCAITHLY and DUMBARNY.

	NAMES OF THE WATERS.					
	East Well	Weſt Well	Spout Well	Dumbarny Well	South park Well	
Atmoſpheric air, . . .	4	4	4	4	4	cubic inch.
Carbonic acid gaz, . .	8	8	6	5	5	
Carbonate of lime, . .	5	5½	5	5½	5	grains
Sulphate of lime, . . .	5½	5	3½	3	3	
Muriate of foda, . .	100	92	82	57	44	
Muriate of lime, . .	180	168	146	102	84	
Specific gravity of a gallon of each, more than diſtilled water, . . .	216	198	172	124	98	

PITLOCHRY; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Moulin, ſituated on the great military road from Perth to Inverneſs; about 6 miles from the famous paſs of Killicrankie. In 1793, it contained about 30 families, or 160 inhabitants.

PITSLIGO; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 3½ miles long, and 3 broad, lying along the coaſt of the Moray Frith, beginning about 2 miles W. of *Kinnaird's-head*. The face of the country is level, none of the eminences deſerving the name of hill; neither is it watered by any conſiderable ſtream. The ſoil is partly clay, and partly a light loam, both extremely fertile. The farmers uſe the ſea weed as a manure, and they have alſo the advantage of an inexhauſtible bank of ſhell ſand, which extends along the whole coaſt. There are two fiſhing villages, viz. *Pittaly*, the property of Sir William Forbes; and *Roſehearty*, the property of Mr. Garden of Gardenſton. The general appearance is naked of wood, it being the generally received opinion, that trees will not thrive near the ſpray of the ſea: but it is certain, that the greater part of the country has been covered with wood, as appears from the roots of very large oaks which are dug from the moſſes, on the verge of the ſea; and Sir William Forbes has lately planted a conſiderable number of various kinds of foreſt trees, which are thriving well. *Pitſligo-caſtle*, formerly the ſeat of the Lords Pitſligo, a title in the Forbes family attainted in 1745, is an ancient building, ſurrounded with extenſive gardens. There is no particular branch of manufacture; but the making of kelp and the fiſhery employs a number of hands. In 1793, the population was 1300; increaſe 76 ſince 1755.

PITTALY; a fiſhing village on the coaſt of the *Moray Frith*, in the pariſh of Pitſligo, the property of Sir William Forbes of Pitſligo, containing about 120 inhabitants.

PITTENWEEM; a royal borough and ſea port in Fifeſhire, ſeated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of St. Monance and Anſtruther-Weſter. It was conſtituted a royal borough in 1547, by a charter from King James V. who, as well as his ſucceſſor, paid the town particular marks of diſtinction. After its erection into a royal burgh, it ſeems to have been a place of conſiderable note, and had a great number of veſſels belonging to it; but, between the years 1639 and 1645, the town ſuffered greatly, and it appears that not fewer than 13 ſail of large veſſels were either taken by the enemy or wrecked; it was alſo a great fiſhing ſtation; but, ſince the failure of that branch of employment, it decreaſed conſiderably: of late, however, by the working of the coal pits and the ſalt works, its trade and population have begun to revive. The pariſh is about a mile and a quarter long, and half a mile broad: the ſurface is flat, and the ſoil a fertile black loam. The whole lies on a continued

field of excellent coal, which has been wrought for many years: there is a considerable marl loch, which is much used for manure. Near the burgh there is a remarkable *cove* or *weem*, which communicates by subterraneous passages with the ruins of an old priory: the subterraneous passage is about 150 feet in length. Pittenweem is the birth-place of Dr. John Douglas Bishop of Salisbury. In 1790, the parish contained 1157; increase 218 since 1755.

PLADDA; a small island on the E. side of the island of Arran, about a mile distant; upon which a light-house has been lately erected with two lights, to distinguish it in the night from those on the Mulls of Kintyre and Galloway, and the isle of Cambray.

POLGAVIE, or POWGAVIE; a village in the parish of Inchture, in the Carse of Gowrie, seated on the *Tay*, having a good harbour and pier lately erected. It is the property of Lord Kinnaird, who, in 1797, built here a large granary, which will contain 6000 bolls of victual.

POLLOCKSHAWS; a populous village in Renfrewshire, about 3¼ miles from Glasgow, on the road leading from that city to Paisley. It is situated in a fine valley, interspersed with plantations, and watered by the river *Cart* and *Auld-house* burn. On one side lie several extensive bleachfields and printfields; on the other, fertile fields, and well cultivated enclosures, affording a delightful prospect of a manufacturing and rural village.

POLMONT; a parish in Stirlingshire, disjoined from Falkirk in 1724. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad; bounded on the N. by the *Forth*, by the *Aven* on the E., and intersected by the great canal. A considerable extent of the parish is rich carse ground, rising towards the S. into the *dry field;* all of which, except a small muir and a piece of commonty, is under culture. There are several coal works, which employ 250 persons; and ironstone is found in great abundance. The freestone is of excellent quality, and is wrought to a considerable extent. The village of *Polmont* contains about 250 inhabitants, and gives title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton. In 1790, the population was 1400; increase 304 since 1755.

POLWARTH; a parish in Berwickshire, of a triangular form, each side of which is about 3 miles in length. The soil is mostly clay, lying on a cold impervious tilly bed; but there is a considerable extent of gravelly and sandy soil: the greater part is enclosed: the principal crops are oats and barley, a few pease, and sometimes a little wheat. There are several extensive woods and plantations. The village of POLWARTH, which contains about 200 inhabitants, is situated on a very wet and swampy piece of ground. In the middle of it are two old *thorn trees*, at about 6 yards distant from each other, around which it was formerly the custom for every new married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring: from hence the old song of "*Polwarth on the Green.*" But this custom has fallen greatly into disuse. In 1793, the population was 288; increase 37 since 1755.

POMONA, or MAINLAND; the largest of the Orkney islands, being 30 miles long, and from 8 to 10 broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The soil is in general fertile, but unsheltered either by plantations or enclosures; and the slovenly mode of husbandry, described under the article ORKNEY, is generally followed. It has one royal borough, viz. KIRKWALL, the head town of the stewartry, and the large village of *Stromness;* at both of which places are safe harbours. There are also safe places of anchorage at many places, particularly at *Deer Sound*, *Holme Sound*, and *Cairston*. It is divided into 9 parishes, containing in 1791-8, 13,188 inhabitants, being a decrease of 274 since 1755. There are many antiquities; some of which are supposed to have been places for the worship of the Scandinavian deities, from their names and the figured stones which are found there. There are several druidical circles, one of great size in the parish of Sandwick; and two others in the parish of Stenness. The minerals are few, and these of small value. Freestone and slates are abundant; but neither are of a fine quality. In the parish of *Orphir* are some excellent iron ore, and some indications of coal.

PONICLE; a small river in Lanarkshire, which falls into the *Douglas*, a few miles above its junction with the *Clyde*.

PORT, or PORT of MONTEITH; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the district from which it takes its name. In the northern parts the surface is rocky and mountainous, and covered with heath; but the southern parts are more level, and, towards the banks of the *Forth*, exceedingly fertile. There are several extensive lakes, of which the *loch* of *Monteith*, and *loch Vennachoir*, are noted for their romantic scenery. *Cardross*, the seat of Mr. Erskine, and *Gartmore*, the seat of Mr. Graham, are beautiful residences, surrounded with large and thriving plantations. In 1791, the population was about 1760; decrease 105 since 1755.

PORTEASY; a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about 2 miles E. from Buckie, having 44 houses, and 178 inhabitants.

PORT-GLASGOW. Vide NEW PORT-GLASGOW.

PORTMOAK; a parish in Kinrossshire, of an irregular figure, 7 miles long, and in some places 5 broad, containing about 6404 Scots acres, of which 4054 are arable, 300 moss, 300 meadow, 1400 hill pasture and plantation, and 350 muir. The surface presents an agreeable variety of landscape to the eye, of fertile fields, craggy mountains, rich meadows, and thriving plantations, lying around the beautiful expanse of water, *Loch Leven*. The arable soil, which mostly lies at the eastern extremity of the lake, and on the banks of the river *Leven*, which issues from it, is light, early, and exceedingly fertile. The pasture lands usually maintain 1300 head of black cattle, and about 1400 sheep. There are two villages, viz. *Portmoak* and *Kinnesswood*; the former containing 300, and the latter 170 inhabitants. On the banks of the lake, near the mouth of the river, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak; and, on *St. Serf's isle*, in Loch Leven, belonging to this parish, are the ruins of a priory, dedicated to St. Servanus. At the foot of one of the Lomond hills are the ruins of the hospital *Fontis Scotiæ*, or *Scotland's Well*, founded in the 11th century by William Malvoisine Bishop of St. Andrews; and so named from a copious spring of excellent water which there issues from the hill. Near this place also are to be seen the remains of the bank or mound, raised by the English army in the year 1335, during the siege of Loch Leven-castle, when they expected, by damming up the water, to force the besieged to evacuate the fortress. The event, which was fatal to the English army, is particularly mentioned under the article LEVEN (LOCH). ANDREW WINTAN, Prior of Loch Leven, in the reign of James I. was a native of this parish. He wrote "*The Loch Leven Chronicle*," or "*A History of the World, from its Creation to the Captivity of James I.*" in Scottish verse, a copy of which is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and is frequently consulted by later writers. JOHN DOUGLAS, the first Protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews, was also a native of Portmoak. MICHAEL BRUCE the poet, was born at Kinnesswood, in this parish, on 27th March 1746. His youth was distinguished by his superior genius, which his parents, though in indigent circumstances, endeavoured to improve by every means in their power. He received an university education at Edinburgh, being intended for the church; but, not succeeding, for want of patronage, he taught a small school, first at *Forest-hill*, in the parish of Dunfermline, and afterwards at *Gairney-bridge*, near *Loch Leven*. Here the delightful scenery inspired his muse, and produced several beautiful poetic effusions. Being of a delicate constitution, he was attacked with consumptive complaints, which carried him off in the 21st year of his age. His principal poems are, "*Loch Leven*," "*Daphnis*," and "*The Mouseiad*;" with *Elegies*, *Pastorals*, and *Odes*, which were collected after his death, and published by one of his friends. In the 37th number of "The Mirror," is an essay on his poems, with the life of the author, written by Lord Craig. In 1791, the population of Portmoak was 1105; increase 109 since 1755.

PORTNOCKIE; a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about 4 miles E. from Porteasy, consisting of 80 houses, and containing 243 inhabitants.

PORTO-BELLO & BRICKFIELD; two thriving villages, about 3 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in making ſalt, ſtone-ware, and tiles; and a number of neat and commodious dwellings have been erected for bathing quarters, for which the agreeable ſoftneſs of the adjacent ſandy beach, the purity of the air, and the convenience of the road from Edinburgh to Muſſelburgh, are obvious recommendations.

PORT-PATRICK; a town and pariſh in Wigtonſhire, ſituated on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea; being the neareſt point of Great Britain to Ireland, and the beſt place for croſſing from one kingdom to the other, the diſtance being only 21 miles. The pariſh is about 4½ miles ſquare, and the greater part is miry, and abounding with extenſive moſſes. The ſurface is uneven and hilly, the higheſt eminence, the *Cairnpat*, being elevated 800 feet above the ſea level. The town of PORT-PATRICK is delightfully ſituated, with a fine ſouthern expoſure, and ſurrounded on the other ſides by a ridge of ſmall hills, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is an excellent bathing quarter, and is much frequented during the ſummer months. Formerly the harbour was ſmall and incommodious, being a mere inlet between the two ridges of rock that projected into the ſea; and the veſſels were ſo much expoſed, that to ſhelter them from the waves, it was neceſſary to draw them by great exertions up the beach. There is now one of the fineſt quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-houſe; and 4 elegant packet boats regularly ſail betwixt this port and Donaghadee, on the Iriſh ſide, with the mail and paſſengers; and mail coaches are now eſtabliſhed from Edinburgh and London to Port-Patrick, and from Dublin to Donaghadee. Since the erection of the harbour, and the eſtabliſhment of the regular paſſage-boats, the town and its commerce have greatly increaſed. No more than 40 years ago, the number of inhabitants was only about 100; and, in 1790, there were 512; and, inſtead of a few ſmall ſloops and fiſhing boats, a number of conſiderable trading veſſels belong to the town. The principal trade carried on is the importation of black cattle and horſes from Ireland; and, by the average of the laſt 5 years ending 1790, it is computed that about 11,000 head of black cattle, and 2000 horſes, are annually imported at this harbour. The great improvements of the town and harbour are chiefly to be attributed to the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter-Blair. The caſtle of *Dunſkey*, the property of Sir David Hunter-Blair, ſtands on the brink of a tremendous precipice, on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, and has been ſecured on the land ſide by a ditch and drawbridge, the remains of which are ſtill viſible. Before the invention of artillery, it muſt have been impregnable. In 1790, the pariſh contained 996 inhabitants; increaſe 445 ſince 1755.

PORTREE; a pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, in the iſland of Sky, including the iſlands of *Raaſay* and *Ronay*. It extends about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing an area of about 41,900 ſquare acres. The ſurface is agreeably diverſified with hills, valleys, and plains: the coaſt, on the ſound which ſeparates Sky from the mainland, is very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, riſing, particularly towards the N., to a ſtupendous height. The principal hill is called *Ait ſuidhe Fuin*, "Fingal's ſitting-place," which riſes in a conical ſhape to a great elevation. There are ſeveral freſh water lakes, particularly *Loch Fad* and *Loch Leathan* give riſe to two ſmall rivulets which abound with ſalmon, the water of *Loch Leathan* forming a beautiful caſcade when it iſſues from the lake. In the rocks are many caves of great extent, ſome of which are covered with ſtalactycal incruſtations. The greater part of this pariſh is more adapted for paſture than tillage; but a conſiderable extent is capable of being rendered fertile, were it not for the ſlovenly mode of agriculture which univerſally prevails in the Highlands. The plough is but little uſed; the *caſcroim* or crooked ſpade being the only inſtrument uſed by the ordinary claſs of tenants. The town of *Portree* is ſmall, but thriving, and admirably adapted for trade, and proſecuting the fiſheries. It has two fairs for cattle, in May and July, which are the beſt attended of any in the Highlands. Its harbour is capa-

cious, with excellent anchorage, and ſheltered at its mouth by the iſland of *Raaſay*. Near the village are very ſlattering appearance of coals, and limeſtone abounds in many parts of the hills. The iſland of Raaſay is famous for its millſtone quarries. In 1794, the population was 1980; increaſe 595 ſince 1755, notwithſtanding numerous emigrations.

PORTSBURGH; a ſuburb of Edinburgh, without the royalty, but under the civil juriſdiction of the magiſtrates and council of the city, who appoint a baron-bailie and 2 reſident bailies for its government.

PORTSETON; a ſea port village in Haddingtonſhire, on the Frith of Forth, lying between Preſtonpans and Muſſelburgh. It is connected with the barony of *Cockenny* or *Cockenzie*, which, together, contained 430 inhabitants in 1792. *Portſeton* received its name from the family of Seton Earl of Winton, who were proprietors of the eſtate on which it is built.

PORTSOY; a conſiderable ſea port town in Banffſhire, in the pariſh of Fordyce; about 6 miles from Cullen, and 7 from Banff. It is ſituated on a point of land projecting into the Moray Frith, which forms a ſafe harbour for veſſels of conſiderable ſize. Beſides fending out a number of veſſels to the fiſhing, it carries on a conſiderable manufacture of thread and fine linens for the London and Nottingham markets. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. Near it is a fine vein of ſerpentine, commonly called *Portſoy marble;* it is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into tea-cups, vaſes, ſleeve-buttons, and other ſmall ornaments, but is too brittle and hard to be wrought into chimney-pieces. There are alſo in the neighbourhood, ſingular ſpecimens of *micaceous ſchiſtus*, and a ſpecies of aſbeſtos, of a greeniſh colour, which has been wrought into incombuſtible cloth. But the moſt remarkable mineral production is a granite of a fleſh colour, and found no where elſe in Europe. It contains a quantity of *feldt ſpar*, and ſhews a brilliancy like the Labrador ſpar: when viewed in a particular light, it ſhews a purple and bluiſh tint: when poliſhed, the figures upon it aſſume the appearance of Arabic characters, which has cauſed it to receive the title of Moſes' tables. This ſpecies of ſtone was originally found in Arabia; and, except at Portſoy, it has been found in no other place of the world. Dr. JAMES HUTTON, in the firſt volume of the *Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions*, has given a very intereſting and particular deſcription of this ſingular ſtone.

PORT-WILLIAM; a ſmall but thriving village in Wigtonſhire, in the pariſh of Mochrum, founded about 30 years ago by Sir William Maxwell of Monreath. It is regularly built, and has a ſmall barrack for the accommodation of a party of military, and the cuſtomhouſe officers, who occaſionally reſide in it for the prevention of contraband trade. In 1793, Port-William contained about 220 inhabitants.

PREMNAY; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Garioch, lying on the N. ſide of the hill of *Bennochie*, is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad; comprehending (excluſive of *Bennochie*), about 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, and the remainder encloſed and planted. The ſoil, on the banks of the *Gadie*, is a ſandy loam, exceedingly fertile; but, towards the foot of the mountain it becomes muiry, and unproductive. The great obſtacle to improvement is the diſtance from lime; Aberdeen, the neareſt port, being diſtant 24 miles. In 1793, the population was 450; increaſe 2 ſince 1755.

PRESTICK, or PRIESTWICK; a burgh of barony in the county of Ayr, and pariſh of *Monktown*, to which the pariſh of Preſtick was lately annexed. The charter, erecting it into a burgh of barony, was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyroodhouſe, 19th June 1600. The narrative of this charter expreſsly ſays, that it was known to have been a free burgh of barony beyond the memory of man, for the ſpace of 617 years previous to its renewal. By the charter of James, it is privileged to elect annually a provoſt, 2 bailies, with counſellors, and to grant franchiſes for ſeveral trades, and to hold a weekly market, and a fair on the 6th of November. But many of theſe rights have fallen into diſuſe. In 1793, the burgh contained 66 dwelling-houſes, and 266 inhabitants.

PRESTON; a pariſh in Berwick-

ſhire, united to BONKLE. Vide BONKLE and PRESTON.

PRESTON; a decayed village in the pariſh of *Kirkbean*, in Kirkcudbrightſhire, formerly a burgh of regality, under the ſuperiority of the regent Morton. The croſs, and the annual markets, are the only remains of its ancient privileges.

PRESTON; a decayed village in the pariſh of Preſtonpans, in Haddingtonſhire, which, in 1793, contained 114 inhabitants. It was formerly noted for a fair held on the ſecond Thurſday of October, called St. Jerome's fair, at which there was a general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians, to elect their office-bearers for the enſuing year, that claſs of merchants having formed themſelves into a regular ſociety.

PRESTON-KIRK (formerly PRESTON-HAUGH); a pariſh in the county of Eaſt-Lothian, ſituated nearly in the center of the ſhire, equally diſtant from the royal boroughs of Haddington and Dunbar. It extends about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 4498 Scots acres, and watered by the river *Tyne*. The ſurface of the ground is agreeably varied, and the ſoil is exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. The only conſiderable eminence is *Traprane Law*, elevated 700 feet above the ſea level. *Smeaton-houſe*, the reſidence of G. Hepburn, Eſq. is an elegant and commodious building, lately rebuilt, and ſurrounded with extenſive plantations. *Hailes-caſtle* is a large building, now in ruins, the property of Miſs Dalrymple of Hailes. In 1793, the population was 1176; decreaſe 142 ſince 1755.

PRESTONPANS; a town and pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, ſeated on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, at the eaſtern extremity of that county, being ſeparated from Mid-Lothian by the burn of *Ravenſhaugh*. The pariſh is about 5 miles long, and 1 broad, containing about 954 Scots acres: the ſurface is level, and the ſoil loamy; partly on a clay, and partly on a gravelly bottom: the greater part is encloſed, and well cultivated, producing good crops of all kinds of grain. The town of PRESTONPANS, named SALT PRESTON, in the beginning of the laſt century, is a burgh of barony, and a port of the cuſtomhouſe. It received its charter of erection in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preſton, by which the village of *Preſton*, about a mile diſtant, is included in its privileges. It is noted for its extenſive manufactures, particularly of ſalt, ſtone and earthen ware, and brick and tile: a manufacture of *oil of vitriol*, *aquafortis*, and *ſpirit of ſalt*, has alſo been carried on; and the ſame company manufactures great quantities of *Glauber ſalts*. The chief fiſhery is that of *oyſters*, which has long been an object of importance: of late a great many have been ſent to England, which has almoſt deſtroyed the oyſter *ſcalps* by overdredging. The oyſters of Preſtonpans have been long eſteemed, particularly thoſe dredged near the doors of the ſalt pans, and from that circumſtance named *Pandoor oyſters*. The harbour of *Preſtonpans*, called *Moriſon's Haven*, is ſituated a little to the W. of the town; it has about 10 feet water at ſpring tides, but might be deepened ſo as to draw 12; it is eſteemed one of the ſafeſt harbours in the Frith. Near the ancient village of Preſton is the field where the battle of Preſton was fought, in September 1745, with ſo great ſucceſs on the part of the Rebel army. The principal ſeats are *Preſton-grange*, a ſeat of the Counteſs of Hyndford; *Drummore*, the ſeat of Mr. Finlay; and *Northfield*, the reſidence of Mr. Syme; *Preſton-tower*, formerly the ſeat of the Hamiltons of Preſton, is in ruins; and near it, the houſe of *Preſton* is occupied as an hoſpital, founded in 1784 by the late James Schaw, Eſq. the proprietor of the eſtate of Preſton. At *Dolphinſton* alſo, the property of the Counteſs of Hyndford, are the ruins of an ancient family manſion. Amongſt the eminent men which have been connected with this pariſh, may be mentioned the Hon. JAMES ERSKINE of Grange, brother to the Earl of Marr, Lord Juſtice Clerk in the reign of Queen Anne, who reſigned his ſeat on the bench, that he might go into parliament to oppoſe the corrupt meaſures of Sir Robert Walpole; HUGH DALRYMPLE, Lord Drummore; and WILLIAM GRANT of Preſton-grange, Lord Advocate in 1745, and who conducted

the criminal profecutions of that turbulent period with much honour and fidelity: he was afterwards created a Lord of Seffion, and one of the Commiffioners of Juſticiary. Sir Robert Murray Keith, lately created Lord Keith, well known for his diplomatic talents, particularly in the affair of the Queen of Denmark, received his education in the ſchool of Preſtonpans. The pariſh abounds with coal; but, owing to the cheap ſupplies from the neighbourhood, none has been wrought for theſe 40 years. In 1793, the population was 2028, of which 1492 reſided in the town; increaſe 32 ſince 1755.

PRIMROSE, or CARRINGTON; a pariſh in the county of Mid-Lothian, about 3¼ miles long, and 2 broad. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the *South Eſk* river, from which the ſurface riſes with a ſmooth aſcent to the Pentland hills, which bound it on the N. The ſoil is various, being fertile on the banks of the *Eſk*, and degenerating into a cold and wet muir towards the N. and W. extremities. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, and peaſe; but the greateſt proportion is under wheat. The village of *Primroſe* is pleaſantly ſituated, and contains about 150 inhabitants. It gives title of Viſcount to the Earl of Roſeberry. There are abundance of coal, the whole pariſh lying on that mineral, in different ſtrata, one of which is of a very ſuperior quality, and another 11 feet thick. There are alſo ſtrong indications of ironſtone. In 1793, the population was 329; decreaſe 226 ſince 1755.

PROSEN, or PROSSIN; a river in Angus-ſhire, which takes its riſe in the N. W. extremity of the pariſh of Kirriemuir, and joins the *Carity* about half a mile from the caſtle of Invercarity, where the *Carity* falls into the *Eſk*. The *Proſen* gives the name of *Glenproſen* to the diſtrict through which it runs.

Q

QUE QUE

QUAIR; a ſtream in the county of Peebles, which riſes, and has its whole courſe in the pariſh of Traquair; probably a contraction of *Strathquair*, the valley of that river. It is a rapid ſtream, and, after a courſe of about 5 miles, pours a conſiderable body of water into the *Tweed*.

QUARFF; a pariſh in Shetland, on the *Mainland*, united to the iſlands of BRESSAY, BURRA, HAVERA, HOUSE, and NOSS, in forming a parochial diſtrict. This pariſh, in 1791, contained 1225 inhabitants, of which 178 reſided in QUARFF.

QUARRELTOWN; a village in the neighbourhood of Paiſley, in Renfrewſhire, noted for its coal mines; there being 5 diſtinct ſtrata of that mineral, the thickneſs of which taken together is upwards of 50 feet.

QUEENSBERRY HILL, in the pariſh of Cloſeburn, in Dumfries-ſhire, is elevated to the height of 2000 feet above the level of the ſea, from which it is diſtant 20 miles. It gives title of Duke to the family of Douglas.

QUEENSFERRY, ſometimes called SOUTH QUEENSFERRY; a royal burgh in Linlithgowſhire, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, about 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. It received its name from Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequented the paſſage of the Frith at this place, and was the great patroneſs of the town. It is a ſmall burgh, conſiſting of one irregular ſtreet, with ſmall houſes, chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring people. The principal manufacture is ſoap, which commenced in 1770, and has ſince been carried on with various ſucceſs; from the year 1783 to 1789, it was a flouriſhing and extenſive trade: there were at that time 4 large works, which employed about 30 hands, and paid an exciſe duty from 8,000 to 10,000l. ſterling *per annum*. In the

year 1789, that trade received a great check; but, of late, it has again revived, and is now carried on to a greater extent than ever. The ſhipping of the port has greatly declined; and, at preſent, it ſeems to derive its ſole conſequence from the ferry over the Frith of Forth, which is much frequented. The breadth of this paſſage is about 2 miles: there are convenient landing-places, both here and on the Fife ſide, at the *N. Ferry*. The paſſage is ſafe and expeditious, and may be had at all times, excepting in a very few caſes; and this only happens from high winds, together with particular and unfavourable times of the tide. Queensferry is a royal borough, and unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culroſs, in ſending a member to the Imperial parliament. It is governed by a provoſt, 1 land-bailie, 2 ſea-bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council; who, like moſt of the other counſellors of royal burghs, are ſelf-elected. The pariſh of Queensferry is of ſmall extent, being confined to the borough. It is an erection in the pariſh of Dalmeny, which took place in the year 1636. In 1792, it contained 505 inhabitants; increaſe 105 ſince 1755.

QUEENSFERRY (NORTH); the ſmall village on the oppoſite coaſt of the Frith of Forth, where the paſſage-boats land from South Queensferry. Vide NORTH FERRY.

QUEENSIDE LOCH; a ſmall loch in the pariſh of Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewſhire.

QUEICH LOCH; a ſmall lake in Inverneſs-ſhire, which diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name into *Loch Carry*.

QUEICH, or QUEEGH (NORTH and SOUTH); two ſmall rivulets of Kinroſs-ſhire, which diſcharge themſelves into *Loch Leven*.

QUINZIE; a ſmall burn in Stirlingſhire, which joins the *Kelvin* in the pariſh of Kilſyth.

QUIVOX (ST.); a pariſh in Ayrſhire, containing 3500 acres, all of which is arable, except ſome part of the banks of the river *Ayr*, which are ſteep, and covered with natural wood and plantations. The ſoil on the ſea coaſt is ſandy; on the eaſtern border it is clayey; and the middle part is a light gravelly ſoil, with a dry bottom. The whole is well enclоſed with ditches and hedge-rows. In this pariſh is the thriving village of *Wallacetown*, which, in 1793, contained 960 inhabitants. There are two elegant modern manſion-houſes, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the *Ayr*, one belonging to Mr. Oſwald of *Auchincruive*, and the other to Mr. Campbell of *Craigie*, who reſide in them occaſionally. In 1792, the population was 1450; increaſe 951 ſince 1755.

QUOTHQUON; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, united in 1660 to the pariſh of Libberton. Vide LIBBERTON.

QUOTHQUON LAW, or *Couthhoan Law;* a hill in the pariſh of Libberton, in Lanarkſhire, elevated 60 feet above the level of the *Clyde*. On it is *Wallace's chair*, a large rough ſtone, hollowed in the middle, where it is ſaid that hero had his abode, and held conferences with his followers, before the battle of *Biggar*.

R

RAASAY, or RAAZA; a conſiderable iſland of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the iſle of Sky. It is about 12 miles long, and from 5 to 2½ broad. The coaſt on the W. ſide riſes with a gentle aſcent to a great height above the ſea; but, on the E. ſide, it is high, ſteep, and nearly perpendicular. The general aſpect of the iſland is hilly, and better adapted for paſture than tillage; but there are ſeveral ſpots of very fertile and well cultivated land. There are inexhauſtible quarries of excellent freeſtone, and plenty of limeſtone: near a quarry of the latter, is

a calcareous petrifying ſpring. There are ſeveral old chapels; one of which, in the Kirktown of Raaſay, is ſurrounded with a plantation of trees. At the N. end, on the E. coaſt, ſtands *Caſtle-Broichin*, a well known landmark to ſailors. The rock on which it ſtands is nearly round, covering an area of little more than 70 feet ſquare; is 40 feet high, except at the place where the ſtair leads up to it: the baſe of the rock is about 60 feet above the ſea level. The rock itſelf is compoſed of burnt ſtone, lime, and ſhells, which appear to have been jumbled together by ſome volcanic eruption. There are ſeveral rocks of the ſame kind in the iſland; one of which riſes near the caſtle in the appearance of an old and ruinous wall, in moſt places covered with ivy. This rock was called *Broichin*, from its decayed appearance; and from it the caſtle received its name. The caſtle is built of ſtone and lime, and appears to have been as ſtrongly fortified by art as its ſituation rendered it almoſt impregnable by nature. It was the chief ſeat of the anceſtors of the Lairds of Raaſay, who are cadets of the family of Macleod. The iſland is annexed to the pariſh of Portree, and the county of Inverneſs.

RAFFORD; a pariſh in Elginſhire, about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, lying on the E. bank of the river *Findhorn*. The face of the country is much diverſified; part of it being low, flat, and fertile; part of it is elevated, muiry, and rocky. The ſoil, too, varies according to the locality of its ſituation, from a deep and rich clay to a hot-blowing ſand, or muiriſh gravel. The hills, none of which are remarkable for their height, are covered with heath, furze, broom, or juniper ſhrubs. They yield plenty of peat and turf for fuel, and afford excellent paſturage for ſheep and black cattle; the former of which are very numerous. The chief manſions in the pariſh are, *Blervie*, the ſeat of the Hon. Lewis Duff; *Altyre*, the ſeat of Alexander Penroſe Cumming, Eſq.; and *Burgee*, the ſeat of Joſeph Dunbar, Eſq. of Grange. The Earl of Moray alſo poſſeſſes the extenſive and beautiful eſtates of *Tarras* and *Cluny*, but has no reſidence in this pariſh. There are two valuable quarries; one of excellent freeſtone, and the other of ſlate, both of which are deemed inexhauſtible. The only piece of antiquity worthy of remark, is the ſtanding pillar near *Forres*, commonly called *Sweno's ſtone*. It is allowed by all journaliſts, who have viewed it, to ſurpaſs in elegance and grandeur all the other obeliſks in Scotland, and is ſaid to be the fineſt monument of the Gothic kind to be ſeen in Europe. Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes it: "It is," ſays he, "3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick; the height above ground is 23 feet; below, as it is ſaid, 12 or 15. On one ſide are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colours flying: ſome of the men ſeem bound like captives. On the oppoſite ſide was a croſs, included in a circle, and raiſed above the ſurface of the ſtone. At the foot of the croſs are two gigantic figures, and on one of the ſides is ſome elegant fret-work." The reverend Mr. Cordiner of Banff, in his letters to Mr. Pennant on the antiquities and ſcenery of the north of Scotland, has exhibited a fine drawing of this monument, with excellent remarks. He ſuppoſes it to have been erected in memory of the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute, in 1012, upon the final retreat of the Danes from the province of Moray, of which they had long had poſſeſſion. Some time ago, when the monument was like to fall, Lady Anne Campbell, late Counteſs of Moray, cauſed it to be ſet upright, and ſupported with ſeveral ſteps of freeſtone. In 1793, the population of Rafford was 1072; decreaſe 241 ſince 1755.

RAIN. Vide RAYNE.

RANALDSHA. Vide RONALDSHAY.

RANNOCH; a mountainous diſtrict in Perthſhire, lying betwixt Athol and Braidalbin; famous for the extenſive fir wood of *Rannoch*, belonging to Robertſon of Strowan.

RANNOCH (LOCH); a lake in the diſtrict of Rannoch; about 12 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It receives the waters of the *Gaur* at its weſtern extremity, and diſcharges itſelf by the *Tummel*, which paſſes through the diſtrict of Athol, and falls into the *Tay* at Logierait.

RASAY; a ſmall river in Roſs-ſhire, which diſcharges itſelf into *Conon*, in the pariſh of Contin, about 8 miles

before that river diſcharges itſelf into the Frith of Cromarty.

RATHEN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 3 miles diſtant from the town of Fraſerburgh. It is about 7 miles long, and at a medium 2 broad. The high ground, in which is part of the *Mormond hill*, is bleak and barren; but the low grounds, chiefly on the burn of *Rathen* or *Philorth*, are in general tolerably productive. The ſea coaſt is partly flat and ſandy, and partly low rocks: it poſſeſſes two creeks, on which are built two fiſhing villages, each of which contains about 200 inhabitants. There are two old caſtles, both in ruins, at *Cairnbuilg* and *Inverallochie*, which ſeem to have been places of conſiderable ſtrength. There is no natural wood, but large trunks of oak trees are dug up in all the moſſes. In 1792, the population was 1730; increaſe 203 ſince 1755.

RATHO; a pariſh in Mid-Lothian; about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying exactly in the midde between the Pentland hills and the Frith of Forth. The E. part is flat and fertile, but riſes gradually towards the W. The ſoil is generally a light loam, with a mixture of ſand; but, towards the eaſtern border, it inclines to clay. The mode of agriculture has been for many years in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement, and the vicinity to the capital, which is only 5 miles diſtant, furniſhes an ample ſupply of manure. The ſcenery with which the pariſh abounds is truly delightful, and the road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, in paſſing through it, exhibits for more than 2 miles, an uninterrupted ſcene of the moſt valuable plantations; comprehending the pleaſure grounds of *Addiſton*, *Ratho*, *Dalmahoy*, *Hatton*, and *Bonnington*. All theſe are elegant reſidences; but *Dalmahoy*, the ſeat of the Earl of Morton, holds a pre-eminent rank; *Hatton*, formerly a ſeat of the Earls of Lauderdale, but now the property of the Marchioneſs of Titchfield, is alſo a venerable building, with extenſive gardens and policies. The rocks, which compoſe the riſing grounds on the N., are chiefly whinſtone; but the hills of *Dalmahoy* and *Kaims* on the S., are compoſed of freeſtone. About a quarter of a mile W. from the church, is a quarry of whetſtone, which is wrought for no other purpoſe than to lay on the high roads. In 1791, the population was 825; decreaſe 105 ſince 1755.

RATHVEN; a pariſh in Banffſhire; extending 10 miles in length along the *Moray Frith*, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is computed to contain 27,000 Scots acres, of which 4700 are arable, 1600 meadow and paſture, 16,200 hills, muirs, moſſes; and 4500 covered with planting. In ſuch an extent of ſurface, there muſt be a great variety of ſoils; and, indeed, there are few kinds which are not to be found here. The ſurface is variegated with hills and eminences, ſtreams of water, and fertile plains. The *Bin hill*, in the S. E. is planted with trees, and affords a good land mark at ſea, being diſtinctly ſeen at 12 leagues diſtance. The mode of agriculture is improving daily, and encloſures are very general. There are four conſiderable fiſhing villages, viz. *Buckie*, *Porteaſy*, *Findochtie*, and *Portnockie*; the firſt belonging to the Hon. Baron Gordon, and to Mr. Dunbar; the 3 latter being the property of the Earl of Findlater. From the number of fiſhing towns, it is evident that the fiſhery is the chief employment in the pariſh. There are 8 conſiderable proprietors; but of theſe only 2 reſide, viz. Mr. Gordon of *Letteſcourie*, and Mr. Gordon of *Cairnfield*: the ſeat of the former is an elegant manſion, ſurrounded with fine policies. There is a *bede-houſe* or hoſpital for 6 old men, founded about the year 1226; the preſentation to which is in the gift of the Earl of Findlater. There are ſeveral quarries of limeſtone, of freeſtone, and of ſlate: there are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings, both chalybeate, and containing neutral ſalts. There are many remains of antiquity, particularly druidical fanes, *tumuli*, and cairns; one of the latter is ſaid to point out the grave of King Indulphus, who, after gaining a great victory over the Daniſh invaders in 967, was here unfortunately killed, on the ſpot where the cairn lies. In 1792, the population was 3524; increaſe 626 ſince 1755.

RATTRAY; a pariſh in Perthſhire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, lying on the N. bank of the river *Ericht*. The ſurface is much diverſified; the land by the *Ericht* being ara-

ble, and pretty fertile; and the higher grounds being fit only for paſture. The village of *Rattray* is pleaſantly ſituated on the *Ericht*, and contains about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarſe linen cloth. To the S. E. of the village, on a riſing ground called the *Caſtlehill*, are the veſtiges of the ancient caſtle of *Rattray*, the reſidence of the ancient family of that name. About two miles N. of the village is *Craighall*, ſeated on a rock 100 feet perpendicular, peninſulated by the *Ericht*. There are alſo the remains of a druidical temple. In 1791, the population was 500; decreaſe 251 ſince 1755.

RATTRAY-HEAD; a dangerous promontory in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Crimond, which is very low, and ſtretches a conſiderable way into the ſea. It lies about 7 miles E. from *Kinnaird's-head*, upon which a lighthouſe has lately been erected, which will probably render ſhipwreck upon this promontory leſs frequent. Near it formerly ſtood the burgh of RATTRAY, which, in the 16th century, poſſeſſed all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that of ſending members to parliament. There are now no remains of this ancient burgh, except the chapel, around which it was built.

RAYNE, or RAIN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Garioch, of nearly a ſquare figure, each ſide of which is about 2 miles. Except a ſmall eminence covered with heath, on the N. ſide of the pariſh, the ſurface is flat, with a few gently riſing ſpots. The ſoil is in general a rich clay, producing conſiderable crops of oats and barley. There is an extenſive peat moſs, in which are large trunks of various kinds of hard wood. The pariſh is watered by the river *Ury*, on the banks of which are ſeveral thriving plantations. The chief reſidences are, *Freefield*, the ſeat of Alexander Leith, Eſq.; and *Logie-Elphinſtone*, the ſeat of R. D. Horn-Elphinſtone, Eſq. There are 2 druidical temples, and ſeveral cairns. In 1794, the population was 1173; increaſe 42 ſince 1755.

RAYNE, or RAIN (OLD); a ſmall poſt town in the pariſh of Rayne, in Aberdeenſhire; on the road from Aberdeen to Huntly, 23 miles from Aberdeen, and 9 from Inverury. It has a great fair on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt, and a weekly market. In it are the remains of a houſe where formerly the Biſhop of Aberdeen had his reſidence.

REAY; a pariſh ſituated partly in the county of Sutherland, but the greater part lies in the county of Caithneſs. It is of an irregular figure, computed to be 17 miles in length, and from 8 to 9 in breadth. The general aſpect is hilly; but there is a conſiderable extent of flat land next the ſea. It is watered by the rivers *Halladale* and *Forſe*; the former giving name of *Strathalladale* to that diſtrict which lies in Sutherland. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 9 miles, comprehending the bays and harbours of *Sandſide*, *Bighouſe*, *Portſkerry*, and *Halladale*, and the promontory of *Freſgohead*. The chief hill is *Beinn-Reay*, pronounced *Bin-ra*, the elevation of which is computed to be nearly a mile perpendicular. The hills afford excellent paſture; and, on a moderate computation, there are 3442 head of cattle, 3110 ſheep, and 982 horſes in the pariſh. There is abundance of limeſtone, muirſtone, freeſtone, and granite: marl is found in ſmall quantities in the lochs: a ſlender vein of lead ore was lately diſcovered, and there is great plenty of ironſtone. This diſtrict gives title of Baron to the family of the ſame name. In 1792, the population was 2298; increaſe 36 ſince 1755.

REDGORTON, or REGORTON; a pariſh in Perthſhire, about 6 miles long, and on an average 2 broad; extending in an irregular figure along the rivers *Tay* and *Almond*. The ſurface is rather hilly; but the high grounds are neither ſteep nor of great elevation, but riſe and fall gently towards the rivers, on the banks of which the ſurface is flat and fertile: the ſoil is in general a light loam, but there are many places with a rich deep clay. Beſides the *Almond* and the *Tay*, there is a ſmall river called *Shochie*, and ſeveral rivulets, which are employed in driving the extenſive machinery erected in this pariſh. This is entirely a manufacturing diſtrict, ſeveral branches being carried on to a great extent. *Cromwell-Park* is a cot-

ton work and printfield; *Pitcairn-Green* and *Battleby*, two villages employed in the weaving of cotton; *Loncarty*, an extenſive bleachfield; and part of the village of *Stanley*, noted for its cotton mill, are in this pariſh. In this pariſh the famous battle of *Loncarty* was fought, at the end of the 10th century, in the reign of Kenneth III. betwixt the Scots and the Danes, in which the latter were completely defeated, chiefly by the bravery of a countryman of the name of HAY, and his two ſons, who were in conſequence ennobled, under the title of Earls of Errol. Numbers of pieces of ancient armour have been dug up in the field of battle; and, within theſe few years, ſome *tumuli* were demoliſhed, which were found to contain human bones and pieces of armour. In 1794, the population was 2123; increaſe 1049 ſince 1755.

RED-HEAD; a remarkable promontory in Angus-ſhire, in the pariſh of Inverkeilor, which riſes on the W. ſide of *Lunan bay*, to the height of 250 feet perpendicular to the ſea. Previous to the year 1793, this promontory was remarkable for being the point beyond which coal was not permitted to be carried northward, without paying a very heavy duty; an oppreſſive tax, which was lately taken off by a commutation duty on ſpirits. Near it is *Ethie-houſe*, the ſeat of the Earl of Northeſk, formerly one of the country reſidences of Cardinal Beaton.

RENDALL; a pariſh in Orkney, united to EVIE, ſituated on the Mainland. In 1797, the population of both pariſhes was 1564; decreaſe 297 ſince 1755.

RENFREWSHIRE, ſometimes termed *Strathgryfe*, from the river *Gryfe*, extends about 28 miles in length from E. to W., and is from 10 to 24 broad. It is bounded on the E. by Lanarkſhire; on the S. by the county of Ayr; and, on the remaining ſides, it is waſhed by the Frith of *Clyde*, which, ſweeping round its extremity, forms ſeveral beautiful creeks and bays, on three of which are ſituated the ſea port towns of *Greenock*, *Gourock*, and *Port-Glaſgow*. The face of the country is varied with hill and dale, wood and water; but the greater part of the ſoil is barren, and inclining to muir: the S. and W. quarters are particularly ſo; but, along the *Clyde*, the ſoil is more fertile, and well adapted for paſture, as it is noted for the excellence of its natural graſs. The inhabitants are much devoted to trade, and in a particular manner to the different branches of the weaving manufacture, almoſt all the towns and villages being engaged in the proſecution of the linen or cotton trade. Beſides the *Gryfe*, the county is watered by the *White* and *Black Carts*, which three rivers unite at Inchinnan bridge, about 3 miles from Paiſley. The ſcenery, on the road from *Paiſley* to *Greenock*, is truly delightful; it is well deſcribed by a late tourift. "Our road," ſays Mr. Lettice, "for ſome miles diſplayed marks of its vicinity to Paiſley, in a ſucceſſion of beautiful villas, and a country abounding with corn, diverſified with gentle hills, and frequently covered with patches of wood. After ſome time, the *Clyde* broke in upon our view, now become a noble river, and widening its channel at every ſtep of our progreſs. Although this ſtream does not flow in varied curves, and rarely breaks into romantic bays and receſſes, overhung with wood or rocks, which render the courſe of many rivers intereſting to landſcape painters, it every where forms a ſplendid and exhilerating object, is every where the boaſt of commerce, the main organ of ſocial comfort, and of elegance of life, to the weſtern and ſouthern regions of Scotland. The *Clyde*, though not pictureſque in itſelf, ſoon becomes ſo in its acceſſories: its farther ſhore preſented to our view the mountains of Dumbarton and Argyllſhires, riſing on the ſides of *Loch Lomond*, with lively green valleys opening between them, till the eye, loſt in their long perſpectives, or unable to purſue their turns amongſt the mountains, experienced in the diſtant ſcenery that ſort of effect which is ſo highly *piquant* to the imagination. At length, an abrupt and inſulated rock, with two lofty conical crags, unequally ſpring out of it; the whole ſeemingly impending over the water, exhibited between them the caſtle of Dumbarton overlooking the *Leven* and the *Clyde*, from as ſingular and bold a ſituation as ever occurred to my ſight. Travelling upon high ground, on the left ſhore of the *Clyde*, oppoſite

to the caſtle on the left, then about 2 miles diſtant from us, we could diſcover the town of Dumbarton nearly behind the vaſt caſtle rock, placed in ſecurity under its protection. The whole ſcene, with its back ground of mountains, whoſe diſtant ſummits were hid in clouds, was indeed marked by no ordinary degree of ſublimity. Two or three miles further, we paſſed the reſidence of the Earl of Glencairn, a modern houſe, with its groves hanging over the *Clyde*. After croſſing a ſucceſſion of ſteep hills, we commanded an extenſive reach of the river; and, at ſome conſiderable diſtance, a brilliant ſunſet view of the town of Port-Glaſgow, and of Greenock, not far beyond it, with their harbours at the head of the Frith." Renfrewſhire contains one royal borough, viz. RENFREW, the county town; ſeveral large towns, as PAISLEY, GREENOCK, and PORT-GLASGOW; and a number of villages, of which the largeſt are *Gourock*, *Eaglesham*, *Kilbarchan*, *Daff*, and *Eaſtwood*. It contains many reſidences of nobility and gentry; amongſt others, the Earls of Glencairn and Elphinſtone, Lords Blantyre and Semple; Sir W. Stewart of *Ardgowan;* Mr. Spiers of *Elderſlie;* Mr. Fleming of *Houſton;* and many others poſſeſs elegant ſeats. The minerals are ſimilar to thoſe found in the county of Lanark (vide LANARKSHIRE); and there are many petrifactions and impreſſions of plants, of ſuch animals and vegetables as are no where to be found now in Scotland, in a recent ſtate. The county is divided into 17 parochial diſtricts, which, in 1770-8, contained 62,853 inhabitants; increaſe 36,208 ſince 1755. The valued rent of Renfrewſhire is 68,076l. 15s. 2d. Scots, and the real land rent may be eſtimated at rather more than 63,950l. ſterling. Renfrewſhire is often denominated, by way of eminence, the *barony of Renfrew*, becauſe it was the ancient inheritance of the royal family of Stuart, and becauſe it gives title of Baron to the heir apparent of the crown.

RENFREW; the county town of Renfrewſhire, is pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Cart*, about 5 miles W. of Glaſgow, and 3 N. from Paiſley. It conſiſts of one narrow ſtreet, about half a mile in length, with bye-lanes. The commerce of the town is very inconſiderable; although in regard to its local ſituation, it is well adapted for trade, and not inferior to any place in the neighbourhood. In the courſe of the 17th century, the town ſtood upon the banks of the *Clyde*, and veſſels of conſiderable burden could unload at the town; but the *Clyde* having changed its courſe, a plain of conſiderable extent was left between the town and the river; to obviate this, and afford the town the advantage of ſhipping, a large canal has been made in the old bed of the river, by which veſſels of 200 tons may come up to the town at ſpring tides. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but there are alſo extenſive ſoap and candle works: there are about 120 looms employed in the ſilk and muſlin weaving, chiefly on account of the manufacturers of Paiſley. The town is of great antiquity; for mention is made of it in the original chartularies of the abbeys of Dunfermline and Paiſley. In the year 1164, it was noted for a battle which took place near it, between Somerled Thane of Argyll, and Gilchriſt Earl of Angus, in which the former was defeated. It was erected into a royal borough by King Robert II., who had a palace there. From that prince a charter was obtained, which ratifies and confirms all the privileges granted by his predeceſſors; and ſubſequent charters have been granted by James VI. of Scotland, and by Queen Anne. It is governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, and 16 counſellors, who have the management of a revenue of about 360l. *per annum*, ariſing from the lands, fiſhings, &c. belonging to the burgh. In conjunction with Glaſgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, it elects a member of the Britiſh legiſlature. It contained 1013 inhabitants in 1791. The pariſh of Renfrew is of an irregular figure, extending 3 or 4 miles in length in every direction; the ſoil is partly clay, partly ſand, and partly a rich loam, but the latter is moſt prevalent; part of it lies on the N. ſide of the *Clyde*. All the lands are encloſed, and well cultivated. In 1791, the population was 1628; increaſe 537 ſince 1755.

RENTOWN; a large manufacturing village in Dumbartonſhire, in the pariſh of Cardroſs, containing a-

bout 1200 inhabitants in 1792; but, ſince that period, it has greatly increaſed both in extent and population.

RERRICK; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad; lying on the coaſt of the Solway Frith, at the mouth of the river *Urr*. The ſurface is very rugged and uneven: on the N. ſtands *Bencairn*, a lofty mountain, ſurrounded with ſmaller ones, which are covered with heath: the reſt of the pariſh is arable, except 3 moſſes, one of which covers 300 acres, and the others about 40 each. The ſea coaſt forms a ſafe and commodious bay for ſmall veſſels, ſheltered from the ſea by the ſmall iſland of *Heſton*, which ſtands high out of the water, and affords excellent ſheep paſture. The ſoil of the pariſh is in general wet and ſpungy, but, by being drained and well cultivated, produces good crops. In the northern parts, the grounds are chiefly fitted for paſture; and the live ſtock of the pariſh in 1793, was eſtimated thus: oxen 2150, cows 382, horſes 190, ſheep 2383. There are 2 ſmall villages, one at the *Abbey*, and the other at *Heſton bay*; the inhabitants of which are employed in the cotton manufacture. There are remains of antiquity, both Saxon and Roman, military and religious; but the moſt remarkable is the old *abbey* of *Dundrennan*, founded in 1142, by Fergus firſt Lord of Galloway, for monks of the Ciſtertian order; a minute deſcription of which, with engravings of its ruins, are given by M. de Cardonell, and Captain Groſe. In the lands of Lord Macartney, there is a rich iron mine, which was opened and wrought for ſome time by an Engliſh company: freeſtone of excellent quality is abundant. Upon the property of Mr. Douglas of *Orchardtown* is a ſmall ſtream, in which are found beautiful rock cryſtals; ſome of which are of an amethyſtine colour, and are much eſteemed by lapidaries. The great diſadvantage this diſtrict labours under is the want of coal, of which, however, there are many indications, but no ſearch after it has been ſucceſsful. There are ſeveral elegant ſeats, particularly on the eſtate of Mr. Cairns of *Dundrennan*; Mr. Douglas of *Orchardtown*, and Mr. Johnſon-Hannah of *Balcarry*. In 1793, the population was 1050; no alteration ſince 1755.

RESCOBIE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, of an irregular figure, comprehending about 16 or 18 ſquare miles, moſtly in cultivation, with ſome thriving fir plantations, and very little waſte ground. The ſoil is various; being partly rich and fertile, and partly poor and unproductive; but, of late, has been greatly improved by the uſe of marl, which is found not only in the loch of *Reſcobie*, which occupies the middle part of the pariſh, but alſo in the lochs of *Balgavies* and *Reſtenet*, one of which bounds it on the N. E., and the other on the S. W. The loch of *Reſcobie* is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and is one of the lakes formed by the river *Lunan*, in its courſe towards the bay of *Lunan*, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean. The only manſion of any note is the houſe of *Turin*, the ſeat of Mr Watſon. The ſurface is much diverſified; the hills of *Turin* and *Pitſcandbie* are of conſiderable elevation, riſing rapidly from the borders of the lakes: both theſe hills contain various mineral ſubſtances; but the freeſtone of *Turin hill* is particularly excellent. On the top of the ſame hill are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle or citadel, called the *Kemp* or *Camp-caſtle*, concerning which even tradition does not tell a lie. In 1801, the population was 807; decreaſe 133 ſince 1791, but an increaſe of 9 ſince 1755.

RESTALRIG; an ancient barony and pariſh in Mid-Lothian, now united to SOUTH LEITH. The ruinous church of Reſtalrig ſtands in a hollow plain, about a mile E. of the city of Edinburgh. The only remains are a beautiful Gothic window, and part of the N. wall. In the church-yard is a ſpacious vaulted aiſle, the burying-place of the family of Stuart Earl of Moray.

RESTENET (LOCH); a ſmall lake in the county of Angus, in the pariſh of Forfar, the property of George Dempſter, Eſq. of Dunnichen, who has lately cauſed it to be drained for the inexhauſtible quantity of marl which it contains: on its banks are the remains of a priory and church, ſaid to have been dependent on the monaſtery of Jedburgh, where their valuable papers and effects were lodged as a place of ſafety from the depredations of the Engliſh borderers.

RHOE (MICKLE); one of the Shetland isles, situated on the S. of the *Mainland*, and belonging to the parochial district of Delting. It is about 24 miles in circumference, containing 14 families, or 83 inhabitants, who live on a few spots which have been brought into cultivation within these 60 years. The other parts of the island are covered with a fine kind of heath, which affords good pasture to sheep and black cattle; of the former of which a great number are annually reared.

RHOE (LITTLE) lies in the neighbourhood of *Mickle Rhoe*, and contains 12 or 14 inhabitants, solely employed in the prosecution of the fisheries.

RHONHOUSE, or RONEHOUSE; a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the parish of Kelton. It owes its origin to a great market or fair, held annually on the 17th day of June, O. S. in its immediate neighbourhood. This fair is known among the horse and cattle-dealers by the name of the *Kelton-hill* fair, and has long been one of the most considerable in the S. of Scotland. In this village also is held a weekly cattle market on Monday, from October to January every year.

RHYND. Vide RYND.

RHYNIE and ESSIE; an united parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a square form, comprehending a superficies of 30 square miles. It lies in the district of *Strathbogie*, being watered by the river which gives name to that lordship; and the soil varies from a rich loam to a barren muir, as we recede from the banks of the river. The surface is irregular, but there is only one eminence, the hill of *Noth*, which deserves the name of a mountain. The number of horses is 172; of black cattle 882; and of sheep 2255. The only antiquity in the parish deserving of notice, is a vitrified fort, on the top of the hill of *Noth*. In 1795, the population was 681; decrease 255 since 1755.

RHYNS, or RINNS of GALLOWAY; is a term applied to that peninsula of Wigtonshire, formed by the approximation of the bays of *Loch Ryan* and *Glenluce*. It is named by Ptolemy, and the ancient geographers, *Chersonesum Novantum*, from the *Novantæ* or *Novantes*, the inhabitants.

RICCARTON; a small village in West-Lothian, about 3 miles S. from the town of Linlithgow.

RICCARTOUN; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is level, and the soil in general is a deep clay; the whole is arable and well enclosed, except a moss of 250 acres. It is watered by the *Irvine* river, and by a small tributary branch, called the *Cessnock*. The village of *Riccartoun* is within a mile of the market-place of Kilmarnock, being separated from the suburbs of that town by the Irvine. In 1792, it contained 372 inhabitants. Limestone is found in great quantities, and the parish is well supplied with coal. In 1792, the population was 1300; increase 555 since 1755.

ROAN, or ROHN (LOCH); a small lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Crossmichael. It covers about 40 acres, and is situated in the highest part of the country, having no outlet for its water, nor any stream running into it. Its depth is from 10 to 22 fathoms, and it seldom freezes, even during the severest winters.

ROBERTON; a parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, situated at the western extremities of these shires, where they march with that of Dumfries. It is estimated to extend 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, watered by the small river *Borthwick*, and the river *Ale*, besides several small lakes which give rise to these streams. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the eminences are of any extraordinary elevation. From the banks of the rivers the surface rises by a gentle ascent; and the low grounds, except where beautified with planting, are in a state of cultivation. The higher grounds afford excellent pasture, interspersed with considerable patches of moss. The soil, locally varying, is in general of a good quality; the greater part lies on a hard gravelly or rocky bottom, which renders it more proper for sheep pasture. The number of cattle is computed to be 18,000 sheep, 358 black cattle, and 127 horses. There are several remains of encampments and fortifications: one large square encampment, well fortified, bears the name of *Africa*, communi-

cating with one of a ſemicircular form. In 1793, the population was 621; decreaſe 22 ſince 1755.

ROBERTOUN; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, united to WISTOWN in 1792. Vide WISTOWN.

ROBERTOUN; a village in that pariſh, on the W. bank of the *Clyde*, containing, in 1791, 30 families, or 160 inhabitants.

RODONNO; the former name of the pariſh of MEGGET, in Peebleſhire, now united to LYNE. Vide LYNE and MEGGET.

ROGART; a pariſh in the county of Sutherland, of an irregular ſquare form, about 10 miles in extent in every direction. The ſurface is very irregular, being compoſed of two valleys, viz. *Strathfleet* and *Strathbrora*, about 5 miles diſtant from each other, the interjacent ſpace being a group of rocky hills, ſome of which are of great elevation. The ſides of the hills and the *ſtraths* afford ſmall patches of ſhallow arable land, of a thin and gravelly ſoil, which in the latter is often waſhed away by the overflowing of the rivers. Almoſt every part exhibits traces of encampments, *tumuli*, and the remains of Pictiſh buildings. In 1791, the population was about 2000; increaſe 239 ſince 1755.

RONA; a ſmall iſland in the northern ocean, ſuppoſed to be the fartheſt to the N. W. of any part of Europe, being ſituated 16 leagues N. W. from the *Butt of Lewis*. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and is inhabited by one family, who pay about 4l. ſterling of rent. It belongs to the pariſh of Barvas, in the iſle of Sky. Near the center of it is a chapel dedicated to St. Ronan.

RONA; a mountain in Shetland, on the Mainland, in the pariſh of Northmaven, which was found by accurate geometrical menſuration, to be 3944 feet above the level of the ſea.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH); a ſmall iſland of the Orkneys, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; about 2 leagues N. of the iſle of *Sanday*. The ſurface is low and flat, and the ſoil ſandy, with a mixture of clay in ſome places. The ſhores are flat and rocky, affording a conſiderable quantity of ſea weed, from which 120 tons of kelp are ſometimes made in a year. There are ſome coarſe ſlates found at the N. E. extremity. It belongs to the parochial charge of CROSS and BURNESS. In 1791, it contained 420 inhabitants.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH); the moſt ſouthern of the Orkney iſlands, is 6 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſurface is pretty level, and the ſoil, though various, is in general tolerably fertile. It poſſeſſes ſeveral excellent harbours, particularly *Widewall bay*, on the W. ſide, and *St. Margaret's Hope* at the northern extremity. The ſhore is extremely rugged, and at three places forms lofty promontories, each of which are at leaſt 250 feet perpendicular to the ſea. At the harbour of *St. Margaret's Hope*, there is a conſiderable village of the ſame name. Population in 1792, 1615.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH), and BURRAY; an united pariſh in Orkney, comprehending the iſlands of SOUTH RONALDSHAY, BURRAY, and SWINNA, beſides 3 uninhabited iſlets, viz. *Glomſholm*, *Horda*, and the *Pentland Skerry*. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was 1954.

RONAY; an iſland of the Hebrides, lying between the Mainland of Scotland and the iſle of Sky, belonging to the pariſh of Portree. It is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad: the ſurface is pretty level, and the ſoil is tolerably fertile. It has a good harbour. Around the coaſt are ſome extenſive caves; ſome of which afford fine ſpeciments of *ſtalactytes*.

ROSEHEARTY; a fiſhing village in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Pitſligo, 4 miles W. from Fraſerburgh, containing, in 1792, 42 houſes, and 213 inhabitants. It has a tolerable harbour, where veſſels might lie and deliver their cargoes during the ſummer months. The late Lord Gardenſtone, who was proprietor, left a conſiderable ſum of money towards improving the harbour, which is immediately to be done.

ROSEMARKIE; a pariſh in Roſsſhire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad; lying on the ſhore of the Frith of Cromarty. The coaſt is bold and rocky, abounding with romantic views and frightful precipices. The cliffs are covered with ivy, affording ſhelter to the wild pigeons; and

"Low brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep;"

many of which are hollowed into extenſive cavities, one of which runs upwards of 50 yards under the land. From the coaſt the ſurface riſes gradually to the N., and is for the moſt part arable; in ſummer covered with verdure, and producing early and rich crops. The ſoil is various, being a good loam in the neighbourhood of the town; but in the other parts it is a ſtrong loam, on a clay bottom. In former times the country was covered with wood; but, except a few plantations, there is none at preſent. The town of ROSEMARKIE was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. King of Scotland; but, in 1744, it was united to the town of *Chanonry*, about a mile diſtant, by a charter of King James II. in 1444, under the common name of *Fortroſs*, or *Fortroſe*. Vide FORTROSE. The population is thus ſtated in the Statiſtical Account:

In the town of	Roſemarkie, . .	296
	Chanonry, . . .	445
In the country part of the pariſh,		521
	Total, . .	1262

increaſe 22 ſince 1755.

ROSENEATH; the moſt weſterly pariſh of Dumbartonſhire, being a peninſula, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, about 7 miles long, and 2 broad, formed by *Loch Long* on the W., by the *Frith* of *Clyde* on the S., by *Loch Gair* on the E., and united on the land ſide to the pariſh of Row. Its ſurface exhibits a continued ridge of riſing ground, without hill or mountain, although ſome parts are rocky. The ſoil is various, and on the coaſts well cultivated, but the higher grounds are covered with heath. The coaſt is partly ſandy, partly rocky, and abounds with all kinds of fiſh: there are two bays, *Callwattie*, and *Campfoil;* the latter of which affords anchorage to veſſels of almoſt any burden. The Duke of Argyll had a large and elegant caſtle here, which, in the beginning of the year 1802, was burnt to the ground. Upon the property of that nobleman there is a valuable ſlate quarry. In 1791, the population was 394; decreaſe 127 ſince 1755.

ROSLIN, or ROSKELYN; a place in Mid-Lothian, in the pariſh of Laſswade, remarkable for an ancient chapel and caſtle. The chapel was founded in 1446, by St. Clair Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, for a provoſt, 6 prebendaries, and 2 ſinging boys. The outſide is ornamented with a multitude of pinnacles, and a variety of ludicrous ſculpture. The inſide is 69 feet long; the breadth 34; ſupported by 2 rows of cluſtered pillars, about 8 feet high, with an aiſle on each ſide; the arches are Saxo-Gothic, and are extended acroſs the aiſles; but the center of the church is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely ſculptured. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures; and, amidſt a heavenly concert, appears a cherubim blowing the Highland bagpipes! *Roſlin-caſtle* (well known by the beautiful ſong and pleaſing melody which bears its name,) is ſeated on a peninſulated rock, on a deep glen, and acceſſible only by a bridge of great height. It appears to have been the favourite ſeat of the great family of Sinclair. Near this place, the Engliſh army under John de Le Grave, the Engliſh regent in Scotland, in 1302 received three defeats in one day, from the Scottiſh army under the chiefs Cumyn and Frazer. Roſlin has been lately created a Britiſh earldom in the family of Wedderburn, in perſon of Lord Loughborough.

ROSS-SHIRE is one of the moſt extenſive counties in Scotland, being 80 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth; extending from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſeas, taking in the whole breadth of the iſland, and having the inſular diſtrict of LEWIS politically annexed to it. It is bounded by the county of Sutherland on the N.; by the ocean, and the ſmall county of Cromarty on the E.; by Inverneſs-ſhire on the S.; and by the ocean on the W. It comprehends the diſtricts of *Gairloch*, *Kintail*, *Glenſhiel*, *Loch Alſh*, *Loch Carron*, *Glenelchaig*, &c. Its form is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lochs and friths, particularly the Friths of *Cromarty* and *Dornoch* on the E. coaſt, and by *Loch Carron*, *Loch Broom*, &c. on the W. The whole aſpect of the country is rugged and mountainous; ſome of the mountains, for inſtance *Benuaiſh*, being covered with ſnow the whole year, are ſcarcely inferior in

point of elevation to the higheſt mountain in Britain. On the banks of the *lochs* and *friths*, however, there are many ſpots which admit of culture, and produce tolerable crops of corn. In this county agriculture is far behind, and the chief employment of the farmer is the management of the ſheep. There are many lakes of conſiderable extent in the valleys between the hills, the chief of which are *Loch Mari*, *Loch Fannich*, *Loch Morrar*, *Loch Lichart*, &c. which give riſe to numerous rivers, which, while they fertilize the valleys, afford plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh to the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the *Conon*, the *Orrin*, the *Beaulie*, which forms its boundary with Inverneſs-ſhire, and the OCKEL, which is the boundary with Sutherland. The valleys or ſtraths are moſtly covered with wood; indeed, the whole country ſeems to have been an immenſe foreſt, the moſt conſiderable remain of which is the foreſt of *Alfrag*, which is nearly 20 miles in length. Great numbers of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and goats, are fed on the hills, which alſo abound with game; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes, teem with fiſh and water fowl. The lochs, eſpecially on the weſtern coaſt, are finely adapted for fiſhing ſtations, as they are viſited regularly by a ſhoal of herrings. This has induced the Britiſh Society for the encouragement of the fiſheries, to erect one of their towns (Ullapool) on the coaſt of *Loch Broom*. The middle part of Roſs-ſhire, called *Ardroſs*, is exceedingly mountainous, and ſcarcely inhabited; but, upon the coaſt, there are many conſiderable towns and villages. This county contains 3 royal boroughs, viz. DINGWALL, TAIN, and ROSEMARKIE; which laſt was by James II. united to CHANONRY, under the common name of FORTROSE. It is divided into 30 parochial diſtricts (including the iſland of LEWIS), which, in 1790-8, contained 50,146 inhabitants; increaſe 7653 ſince 1755. The Mackenzies, the Roſſes, the Frazers, the Mackays, the Macraes, and the Munroes, are the chief clans; who ſpeak Gaelic, and wear the Highland garb. They count the Earl of Seaforth their head, as being the lineal deſcendent of Mackenzie Lord Seaforth, who was attainted in 1719 for his concern in the rebellion. Roſs-ſhire ſends one member to parliament, and gives the Iriſh title of Earl to the family of Gore. The minerals hitherto diſcovered are freeſtone, limeſtone, often of the nature of marble, and marl. Ironſtone is alſo abundant; and there is a tradition, that it was ſmelted ſome hundred years ago, on the banks of the arm of the ſea called *Loch Ew*. A rich vein of ſilver and lead ore was lately diſcovered in the pariſh of Alneſs, on the eſtate of Munro of Lealdie. Attempts are juſt now making for the diſcovery of coal, and the appearances are ſo flattering, that great hopes are entertained that that ineſtimable mineral may be found in this diſtrict. The valued rent of Roſs-ſhire is 75,040l. 10s. 3d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 38,711l. ſterling.

ROSS; the former name of the greater part of Mull was the pariſh of Ross; but, about 1720, it was divided into 2 pariſhes, viz. TOROSAY, and KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUFN. Vide TOROSAY and KILFINICHEN.

ROSSIE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to that of INCHTURE in 1670. Vide INCHTURE.

ROSSKEEN; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, the inhabited part of which extends about 10 miles in length from the coaſt of the Frith of Cromarty, and about 6 miles in breadth; but the mountainous diſtrict extends much farther. The ſoil, upon the coaſt, is partly gravelly, and partly loam: above this it becomes clay and wet, and the interior is only fit for paſture. Agricultural improvements are yet in their infancy, but might be proſecuted to great advantage, as a bed of excellent ſhell marl of 70 acres extent has lately been diſcovered. There are ſome extenſive woods and plantations, particularly around the place of *Ardroſs*, the ſeat of Capt. Mackenzie; *Invergordon-caſtle*, the ſeat of Mr. Macleod of Cadboll; and *Millncraig*, the ſeat of Mr. Munro of *Culrain*. There is a conſiderable village at the *Neſs* of *Invergordon*, from whence there are regular ferry boats over the Frith to *Cromarty*. It has a dry harbour, where veſſels with ſafety may receive or deliver their cargoes at moſt ſeaſons of the year. In 1791, the population was 1700; decreaſe 258 ſince 1755.

ROTHES; a parish in Morayshire, lying on the N. bank of the *Spey*. The soil is in general dry and sandy, degenerating into muir in the northern parts of the parish: the crops are chiefly barley and oats, the culture of green crops being little practised. The village of *Rothes* is lately built on the *Spey*, and contains about 300 inhabitants. The chief seat is *Orton*, the seat of the Hon. Arthur Duff. There are the ruins of an old castle, which gives title of Earl to the family of Leslie, and was formerly the seat of the Duke of Rothes, from whom the noble family of Leslie is descended: it is now the property of the Earl of Findlater. On the side of a hill, near the church of Rothes, is a quantity of fine agate, of elegant red and white colours; it is very hard, heavy, of a smooth uniform texture, and of considerable brightness, in which the red is remarkably clear, and finely shaded through the stone. Mr. Williams, the mineralogist, says, it is the largest and most beautiful agate rock he ever saw; and is so fine and hard, as to be capable of the highest lustre in polishing. In 1790, the population of Rothes was 1500; increase 754 since 1755.

ROTHESAY, or ROTHSAY; a royal borough and parish in the island and county of Bute. The town is excellently situated for trade, having a fine harbour at the bottom of an extensive bay, on the N. W. side of the island, in which there is safe anchorage. About 40 years ago, the town was in a state of indigence, and possessed only one decked vessel, and that of inconsiderable burden: under the auspices, however, of the late Earl of Bute, the industry and emulation of the inhabitants of Rothesay were first excited, and their vigorous perseverance has wrought a most remarkable change. Within the short period before mentioned, they had accumulated shipping to the amount of 4246 tons, in 1790. Sixty busses, amounting to 3104 tons, manned by 715 hands, were in that year fitted out from this port for the herring fishery. The borough of Rothesay was enfranchised by King Robert III. in the year 1400, when its castle was the royal residence. At that time it was a considerable town; but in succeeding years it greatly declined, and, in 1762, many of the houses lay in ruins. Since that period these houses have been rebuilt, and several new streets have been added. But the flourishing state of the town is not solely owing to the herring fishery: the establishment of a large cotton mill, in 1778, has given the inhabitants a knowledge in that species of manufacture, and caused others to prosecute the same branch. Rothesay, as a royal borough, unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inveraray, and Campbelltown, in sending a representative to parliament. The parish of Rothesay is about 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, occupying the N. end of the island of Bute, and indented with 4 bays, viz. *Rothesay*, *Kaimes*, *Keils*, and *St. Ninians*, all of which afford safe anchorage. The surface is hilly, but there are some small valleys, which are exceedingly fertile. The only relic of antiquity worth notice, is the castle, the ruin of which is so completely covered with ivy, that few of its walls can be seen. Here are still pointed out the bed-chambers and banqueting-rooms of Robert II. and III., the last Scottish monarchs who inhabited this venerable pile. This castle was, in succeeding ages, the principal residence of the Stuarts, ancestors of the present family of Bute, long the hereditary constables of the kingdom. It continued their residence until it was burned by the Duke of Argyll, in the troubles of 1685. It is now fast mouldering away with age; but the Earl of Bute has the title of hereditary keeper of the palace. Rothesay gives the Scottish title of Duke to the heir apparent of the crown. In 1791, the population of Rothesay parish was 4032, of which number 2607 resided in the burgh. The increase of population was 1374 since 1755.

ROTHIEMAY; a parish in Banffshire, about 8 miles long, and from 5 to 6 broad; watered by the *Deveron*, which runs through it. Towards the eastern extremity, the surface is agreeably diversified with woods and corn fields; but, towards the N., the appearance is more barren and hilly. The house of *Rothiemay*, the property of the Earl of Fife, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the *De-*

veron and the *Iſla;* and Major Alexander Duff has lately built an elegant and commodious reſidence on the eſtate of *Mayer*. About a furlong N. of the houſe of *Rothiemay*, is a pretty entire druidical temple. In 1794, the population was 1125; decreaſe 75 ſince 1755.

ROTHIEMURCHUS; a pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, united to the pariſh of DUTHIL in Morayſhire. Vide DUTHIL and ROTHIEMURCHUS.

ROUSAY; one of the Orkney iſlands, about 9 miles long, and 4 broad, lying to the N. W. of the Mainland. It is altogether a range of hills, with ſome ſtripes of arable land on the coaſt. The ſoil is good; and, if well cultivated, would yield abundant crops; the hilly ground is covered with heath, and abounds with game. There are ſeveral ſmall lakes, from which a number of rivulets take their riſe. It is, upon the whole, one of the moſt pleaſant of the Orkney iſles. Around it there are ſafe harbours for ſhipping; and the inhabitants proſecute the fiſheries with great diligence. In 1792, there were 772 inhabitants.

ROUSAY and EGLISHAY; an united pariſh of the Orkneys, comprehending the iſlands ROUSAY, EGLISHAY, WEIR, and INHALLOW, with 2 ſmall holms or uninhabited iſlets. In 1792, the population was 1072; increaſe 94 ſince 1755.

ROW; a pariſh in Dumbartonſhire, lying upon *Loch Gair*, and the Frith of Clyde. It is about 14 miles long, and 3 broad; and the ſurface is in general hilly, the ground riſing gradually from the E. The ſoil is moſtly light, and, when properly cultivated, abundantly fertile. The hills are green, and afford good paſture to upwards of 5000 ſheep. In 1791, the population was about 1000; increaſe 147 ſince 1755.

ROXBURGHSHIRE is of an irregular figure; the greateſt extent of which, in every direction, is about 30 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickſhire; on the E. and S. by the Engliſh border; and on the W. by Dumfries and Selkirkſhires. It comprehends the ancient diſtricts of *Teviotdale* and *Liddiſdale;* ſo named from the rivers *Teviot* and *Liddal*, which run through them. The N. and W. diviſions of the county are mountainous; but the E. and S. are upon the whole flat and fertile. The whole abounds with the moſt romantic ſcenery; exhibiting in every part the rough appearance of hills, moſſes, and mountains, interſperſed, however, with narrow valleys, in which run numerous ſtreams, long ſince familiar to us from paſtoral deſcription. Beſides the *Tweed*, the *Teviot*, and the *Liddal*, it is watered by the *Ale*, the *Jed*, the *Slittrick*, the *Rule*, and the *Kail*, which diſcharge themſelves into the *Tweed;* and the *Hermitage*, *Tweeden*, *Tinnis*, *Kerſhope*, and *Blackburn*, which, with the *Liddal*, diſcharge themſelves into the head of the *Solway Frith*. In this county alſo ariſe the rivers *Tyne* and *Coquet*, which, entering the Engliſh lands, fall into the ſea; the one at *Tynemouth*, and the other near *Coquet* iſle. The chief mountains are the *Cheviot* and *Cockraw*, which are ſituated in the "*Debateable land;*" the property of which was formerly diſputed by the Scots and Engliſh borderers, but adjudged to Scotland at the Union. Roxburghſhire contains one royal borough, viz. JEDBURGH; and ſeveral conſiderable towns, as *Kelſo*, *Hawick*, *Melroſe*, *Caſtletown*, and the ſmall, but ancient town of *Roxburgh*, which is the ſeat of the courts; though its privileges as a royal burgh have long ſince been transferred to *Jedburgh*. Roxburghſhire is divided into 31 parochial diſtricts, which, by the returns made to Sir John Sinclair, between the years 1790 and 1798, contained 32,020 inhabitants; increaſe 747 ſince 1755. But it is only of late that the population has increaſed; for, before the Union, this ſhire was much more populous, and, on account of the ſort of predatory war carried on between the Scots and Engliſh, it rendered them inured to military diſcipline; and, it is ſaid that they were ſo alert, that this and the neighbouring ſhire of Berwick, could, in 24 hours, produce 10,000 men on horſeback, well armed and accoutred. But the Union, as obſerved by the rev. Mr. Somerville of Jedburgh, "has, in ſome reſpects, produced an effect very different from what might have been expected from it. Inſtead of promoting the increaſe, it has contributed to the diminution of the people on the borders. Beſides

the influence of various natural propenſities, which induced men to flock to the ſcene where active talents were conſtantly employed, honour acquired, and the ſtrongeſt natural antipathies gratified, there were obvious conſiderations of intereſt, which rendered the ſituation of the borders more eligible, after violence and hoſtility were repreſſed by the union of the two crowns, and the conſequent interpoſition of the legiſlature of both the kingdoms. The inhabitants of the borders, while the taxes and commercial regulations of the two kingdoms were different, enjoyed the opportunity of carrying on a very advantageous contraband trade, without danger to their perſons or fortunes. Into England they imported ſalt, ſkins, and malt, which, till the Union, paid no duties in Scotland; and from England they carried back wool, which was exported from the Frith of Forth to France, with great profit. The veſtiges of 40 malt barns and kilns are to be ſeen in the town of Jedburgh alone, while at preſent there are only 3 in actual occupation. The proprietors of eſtates upon the borders, were well aware of the detriment which their property would ſuffer by the incorporating Union, and very ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it; and the commiſſioners for carrying on that treaty, were ſo ſenſible of the loſs they would ſuſtain, that they agreed (according to De Foe) in his "*Hiſtory of the Union*," to appropriate part of the equivalent money, as it was called, to their indemnification and benefit. The Union has alſo been the cauſe of the depopulation of the border country, by enlarging the ſphere, and facilitating the means of emigration. While the two countries were in a hoſtile ſtate, there was neither inducement nor opportunity to move from the one to the other. The inhabitants often made inroads upon one another; but, when the incurſion was over, they returned to their own homes. Their antipathy and reſentments were a rampart, which excluded all ſocial intercourſe and mixture of inhabitants. In this ſituation, miſconduct and infamy at home were the only motives to emigration; and, while this was the caſe, the exchange of inhabitants would be nearly at a par; but, after the union of the two kingdoms, and the decline and extinction of natural antipathies, the balance ariſing from the interchange of inhabitants would run much in favour of the more wealthy country. Artificers and labourers would naturally reſort where wages were higher, and all the accommodations of life more plentiful, eſpecially if this could be effected without the unpleaſing idea of relinquiſhing home. To paſs from the borders of Scotland into Northumberland, was rather like going into another pariſh than into another kingdom." But, of late, the border country of Scotland is becoming richer and better cultivated; and by the attention of the inhabitants to their natural riches, viz. their ſheep and woollen manufacture, the population is greatly on the increaſe. Roxburghſhire, like other paſtoral countries, is ornamented with many ſeats of the nobility and gentry. Of theſe, the chief are *Fleurs*, the ſeat of the Duke of Roxburgh; *Dryburgh-Abbey*, a ſeat of the Earl of Buchan; *Mount-Teviot*, a ſeat of the Marquis of Lothian. *Springwood-Park*, the ſeat of Sir George Douglas, Bart.; *Ancrum*, the ſeat of Sir John Scott; *Harden*, the ſeat of Mr. Scott; *Minto* and *Stobbs*, ſeats of the Elliot family, &c. There are many old caſtles and fortifications, which had been in uſe in the border wars; and the Roman way, commonly called the *rugged cauſeway*, can be traced all the way from *Hounam* to the *Tweed*. There is no coal, and but little limeſtone has been hitherto wrought in this diſtrict; neither have any other minerals of conſequence as yet been diſcovered, except freeſtone and marl. Roxburgh ſends one member to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the noble family of Kerr. The valued rent of the county is 315,594l. 14s. 6d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 102,350l. ſterling.

ROXBURGH; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad at its extremities, comprehending an area of 7000 acres. The general appearance is flat and ſloping; and the ſoil is moſtly a rich loam, well calculated either for wheat or turnip huſbandry. It is watered by the *Tweed* and *Teviot*, the banks of which are covered with beautiful plan-

tations. The greater part is enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. The old city of Roxburgh stood over against Kelso, on a rising ground at the W. end of a fertile plain, peninsulated by the *Tweed* and *Teviot*, where these rivers flow in all their glory, and unite their waters. On the S. angle of the land, formed by a curvature of the *Teviot*, stood the magnificent friary of the Cistertian monks, founded by King David I. Near it stood the town, and at the point of the peninsula stood the castle of Roxburgh, so often the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and English, and before which King James II. unfortunately perished by the bursting of a cannon. "The S. walls of the castle," says Mr. Pennant, "impended over the *Teviot*, a part of whose waters were directed by a dam thrown obliquely across the stream, at the W. end of the castle, into a deep fosse, which defended the fortress on the W. and N. emptying itself into the river at the E. end thereof." Over this ditch, at the gateway from the town, was thrown a draw-bridge, the remains of which were but lately removed. The castle is now entirely a ruin, which was formerly the rendezvous of some of the greatest military and political characters which Europe had to boast of, and where state councils were held with a splendour and magnificence becoming the dignity of assemblies in whose decisions many nations felt themselves highly interested. Like the castle, the ancient city of Roxburgh, once the first of Scotland for opulence and magnificence, has decayed; and the plough has now almost obliterated the few remains of streets and houses which were evident within the last century. About 2 miles W. from the castle stands the present village of *Roxburgh*, pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Teviot*, on a declivity, with a fine S. exposure. It is divided by a small rivulet into the *Upper* and *Nether Towns*, which had formerly been of considerable extent, though they now contain only about 200 inhabitants. In almost every corner of the parish, the eye is presented with objects that nature and art seem vying how best to adorn. The following description is given by the rev. Mr. Andrew Bell, in addition to the description of Dr. Douglas, before quoted in the account of Kelso. "The beauties of the scenery which surround the site of the ancient city of Roxburgh exceed all description. A little to the W. of this, the public road lies along the top of a precipice lined with trees, through which the traveller perceives the *Tweed* rolling 'dark, drumly and deep,' far below him: at a little distance, on the other hand, he sees the *Teviot* meandering round a large plain, and bounded by a rocky woody bank. While contemplating these rivers, truly beautiful in low water, and grand while in flood, the spectator suddenly loses sight of them, and every thing else but the wood, which overshadows him in a hollow of the way. In this gloomy path he goes only a few paces, until a most enchanting scene opens upon him all at once; the prominent features whereof are the Duke of Roxburgh's seat at *Fleurs*; Sir George Douglas's at *Springwood-Park*; the *Teviot* on the right, and the *Tweed* on the left hand; 2 beautiful bridges over these, and Kelso in all its glory, full in the traveller's eye as he passes eastward.—From a particular spot in the village of Roxburgh, there is also a very magnificent view. Under the spectator's eye the parish of Roxburgh lies fully displayed like a map, and forms a beautiful landscape; the *Tweed* washing its border on the N., and the *Teviot* partly on the S. There is an observatory or summer-house, built on the top of *Dun's Law* (one of the highest hills), by the late Hon. Baron Rutherford of *Fairnington*, which commands a prospect too vast and too crowded with objects for particular or critical description. From this spot the eye contemplates, at one view, lofty mountains, verdant hills, fruitful plains, beautiful rivers, populous towns, extensive woods, 3 renowned castles, and a peep of the German ocean." There are several caves of considerable extent on the banks of the *Teviot*, which had formerly been used as concealments; and, like every part of the county, there are many old towers and encampments. There is a remarkably large hawthorn tree in the garden of the manse, measuring 7 feet in circumference, and overshadowing an area of upwards of 30 feet diam-

eter. There are 2 ſprings near the *Tweed*, which have a remarkable petrifying quality. In 1796, the population was about 840, being a decreaſe of 260 ſince 1782, but an increaſe of 56 ſince 1755.

RUAIL; a river in Argyllſhire, in Cowal, which diſcharges its waters into *Loch Long*. It was formerly named the *Black water;* but, in conſequence of a great ſlaughter of the Norwegian invaders on its banks, it received its preſent name, which ſignifies "*red blood.*" From it the pariſh of Kilmadan is ſometimes called *Glendruail*, pronounced *Glenderwell*.

RUBERSLAW; a hill in Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Bedrule, elevated 1419 feet above the level of the ſea.

RUCHIL; a river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the hill of Glenairtney, above *Stratherne*, and falls into the *Erne*, at the houſe of Aberuchil, near the village of Comrie.

RUGLEN. Vide RUTHERGLEN.

RULE; a river in Roxburghſhire, which riſes on the borders of the pariſh of Southdean and England; and, after a courſe of about 20 miles, falls into the *Teviot* at the pariſh of Cavers. It abounds with excellent trout.

RUM; an iſland of the Hebrides, about 7 miles W. of the iſland of Eigg, lying in the pariſh of Small Iſles, and politically annexed to the county of Argyll. It is about 8 miles long, and nearly the ſame broad, containing a ſuperficies of above 22,000 ſquare acres. Its ſurface is in general hilly, mountainous, and rocky; much better fitted for paſture than tillage. The hills are of very conſiderable elevation, but the height has never been meaſured: their ſummits are entirely barren. A conſiderable number of ſheep are reared upon it, of a peculiar kind; but they are exceedingly ſmall: their fleſh, however, is delicious, and their wool is ſoft and valuable. This iſland was once ſtocked with great numbers of deer: there was alſo a copſe of wood, which afforded ſhelter to the young fawns from the birds of prey, particularly from the eagle. While the wood throve, the deer alſo throve: now that the wood is deſtroyed, the deer are extirpated. It would appear, indeed, that, in former times, the iſland was a vaſt foreſt; for the inhabitants, even now, term it in the Gaelic language, *Rioghachd na Forraiſte Fiadhaich*, i. e. "the kingdom of the Wild Foreſt." There is abundance of coarſe freeſtone. Upon the ſhore, pebbles and rock cryſtals are found, of ſmall ſize, but of beautiful appearance, and capable of receiving a high poliſh. The only harbour is *Loch Screfort*, on the E. coaſt: it is ſpacious, with good anchorage in 5 and 7 fathom water. The iſland is the property of Major Alexr. Maclean of Coll, who draws from it 209l. 13s. 6d. ſterling of annual rent. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 443.

RUTHERGLEN, contracted RUGLEN; a royal borough in Lanarkſhire, ſituated about 2½ miles S. E. of Glaſgow, and 9 W. of Hamilton. Few towns of Scotland can lay claim to greater antiquity than this ſmall borough. Maitland, in his "Hiſtory of the Antiquities of Scotland," vol. i. p. 92, tells us, that it was founded by a king called Reuther, from whom it derives its name; and a tradition of the ſame import prevails among the inhabitants. But, without laying any ſtreſs upon the authority of tradition, which is often falſe, and always doubtful, we find, from ſeveral original charters ſtill extant, that it was erected into a royal borough by King David I. in 1126. The territory under the juriſdiction of the borough was extenſive, and the inhabitants enjoyed many diſtinguiſhed privileges, which were, however, gradually wreſted from it by the ſuperior political influence of Glaſgow, which, in latter times, roſe into greater conſequence from its trade and manufactures. The ancient ſize of Rutherglen is now unknown; but in the fields towards the E. the foundations of houſes and ſtreets are frequently dug up. It is now of very reduced ſize, conſiſting only of one principal ſtreet, and a few lanes. One of theſe lanes is called *Din's Dykes*, a place which, from a circumſtance which befel the unfortunate Queen Mary, has ever ſince been characterized with an indelible mark of opprobrium. Her Majeſty, during the battle of Langſide, in which her forces were routed, ſtood on a riſing ground about a mile from Rutherglen. When the rout became general, ſhe alſo took to flight, and attempted to proceed through this lane.

Two ruſtics, who were at work hard by, ſeeing her Majeſty flying in haſte, rudely intercepted her, and threatened to treat her with great brutality, if ſhe preſumed to proceed a ſtep farther. Neither her beauty nor her high rank could at all times ſecure her from inſult, from the unfeeling and revengeful: ſome of her adherents, however, were at hand, and ſoon relieved her from farther inſult. Adjoining to that lane, formerly ſtood the caſtle of Rutherglen, originally built at a period coeval with the foundation of the town, and celebrated for its ſieges during the troubleſome age of Robert Bruce; it was demoliſhed by the regent's party, after the battle of Langſide. The kirk of Rutherglen, an ancient Gothic building, was alſo pulled down in 1794, and a new one rebuilt in its ſtead. No borough, probably in Britain, poſſeſſes a political conſtitution or *ſett*, more free or unembarraſſed than Rutherglen. It was anciently under the direction of a ſelf-elected magiſtracy, many of whom lived at a diſtance, and continued in office a long time, without interruption. Negligence on the one hand, and an undue influence of power on the other, had brought the borough into that ſtate, that the inhabitants were excited, about the middle of the 17th century, to remedy the evil. The community, by the charters, were empowered to elect their magiſtracy; but, through lapſe of time, the right had become almoſt obſolete. Great oppoſition was made to the reform; but the plan adopted by the burgeſſes was wiſely laid out, and was proſecuted with unremitting aſſiduity. They were proof againſt the influence and bribery of the party for continuing the old practice; and, having at length ſurmounted every difficulty, they formed a new conſtitution or *ſett* of the burgh, upon the moſt liberal principles, which, in 1671, was approved of by all the inhabitants of the town, and by the convention of royal boroughs. *Rutherglen*, in conjunction with Glaſgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, elects a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Queenſberry. The fairs of this town have long been famous for a great ſhew of horſes, of the Lanarkſhire breed, which are eſteemed the beſt draught horſes in Scotland. In 1792, it contained about 1630 inhabitants. The pariſh of Rutherglen is one of the moſt beautiful diſtricts of Scotland. It extends on the S. bank of the *Clyde* 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth: the ſurface is level, and the ſoil fertile; and the whole is encloſed, and well cultivated. The beautiful manſions of *Shawfield*, *Farme*, *Hamilton farm*, and *Roſebank*, with their policies, add greatly to its fertile appearance. Coal, freeſtone, and ironſtone, are abundant, and of the beſt quality: there are alſo many ſtones with vegetable impreſſions. For a more particular account of this diſtrict, we muſt refer the reader to Mr. DAVID URE'S "Hiſtory of Rutherglen and Eaſt Kilbride;" a work replete with much uſeful and curious information, and which we have frequently quoted with the greateſt pleaſure. In 1792, the population of Rutherglen pariſh was 1860; increaſe 872 ſince 1755.

RUTHVEN; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the N. ſide of the valley of Strathmore, at the foot of the Grampian mountains. It is of ſmall extent, containing only 1700 acres, of which 300 are covered with wood, 40 with heath, capable of plantation, 30 of marl pits, and 16 of peat moſs; the remainder is arable, and tolerably fertile, having a light hazelly ſoil, on a gravelly bottom. The river *Iſla* runs through it, forming ſome remarkable caſcades. The beautiful modern houſe of *Iſla-bank*, the ſeat of Mr. Ogilvie, is ſituated near the ſite of the old caſtle of Ruthven, which was pulled down ſome years ago. There are the remains of ſome ancient encampments, and two druidical fanes. There are ſeveral chalybeate ſprings, and marl is abundant. In 1792, the population was 220; decreaſe 60 ſince 1755.

RUTHVEN; a ſmall river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Blackford, near the houſe of Gleneagles, and falls into the *Erne* near the village of Auchterarder. From it formerly a parochial diſtrict got the name of *Aberruthven*, now united to *Auchterarder*.

RUTHWELL; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, extending about 6 miles in length along the Solway Frith, and 3 miles where broadeſt. The ground

enjoys a fine S. expoſure, and the ſoil is in general, when properly managed and manured, ſufficiently fertile, and the crops are early. The ſea has receded above a mile from its former coaſt, and many green fields now appear, where, formerly, not above 70 or 80 years ago, the tides flowed over a ſurface of ſand. The village of *Ruthwell*, formerly a long ſtraggling and dirty place, has been lately rebuilt on both ſides of the road from Port-Patrick to England, at the expence of the Earl of Mansfield, who, as Lord Viſcount Stormont, is the proprietor of the greater part of the pariſh. The town is a barony, privileged to hold markets and fairs. The inhabitants of this pariſh, in conſequence of an old charter or grant from one of the Kings of Scotland, are privileged to make ſalt, duty-free, which they do in conſiderable quantities, by collecting the ſand, when in ſummer ſtrongly impregnated with the ſalt, and after waſhing and filtrating it, boiling the liquor in proper veſſels. *Comlongan-caſtle*, a ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield, is a venerable building, ſurrounded with extenſive parks and plantations. There are alſo veſtiges of an old caſtle at *Cockpool*, likewiſe a ſeat of the Murray family. In the churchyard are the remains of an obeliſk, which appears to have been 18 feet high, and ornamented at the baſe with ſcripture hiſtories, done in *bas relief*, of which a correct drawing is given in " Pennant's Tour," and in Gordon's " *Itinerarium Septentrionale*." At *Brow*, within tide mark, is a chalybeate ſpring, which ſeems alſo to contain ſulphurated *hydrogen gaz*, much famed in ſtomachic complaints. Coal has not yet been diſcovered; but, as the upper ſtrata are perfectly ſimilar to thoſe on the oppoſite coaſt of Cumberland, where coal is plenty, it is probable that the want of ſucceſs may proceed from the inefficacy of the trials, or to the knavery or ignorance of thoſe employed in making them. Limeſtone was accidentally diſcovered ſome time ago, and is wrought to conſiderable extent, and to the great advantage of the neighbourhood. In 1791, the population was 1061; increaſe 462 ſince 1755.

RYAN (LOCH); a conſiderable bay in Wigtonſhire, which extends in a S. E. direction from the Atlantic; forming, by its approximation to the bay of *Luce*, the peninſula called the *Rinns* of *Galloway*. It extends about 10 miles in length, and is about 2 miles broad at its entrance, and continues of the ſame breadth for about 3 miles; it then ſpreads out in a circular form about 4 miles in breadth. The whole bay affords excellent anchorage, particularly oppoſite to the village of *Cairn*, in the pariſh of Kirkcolm; at *Portmore*, the *Wig*, the bay of *Soleburn*, the bay of *Dalmennock*, and the harbour of *Stranraer*.

RYND; a pariſh in Perthſhire, ſituated at the confluence of the *Erne* with the *Tay*, is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. The ſurface in general is flat, and the ſoil exceedingly fertile, being either a rich loam or clay. The ruins of a nunnery remain at *Orchard Nook*, about a mile W. from the caſtle of *Elcho*, cloſe to the *Tay*. It is ſaid to have been founded by an anceſtor of the Earls of Crawford, and to have been a dependency to the monaſtery of Dunfermline: the ruins are ſituated in the midſt of a large orchard, and from the ground which they occupy, it would appear to have been an extenſive building. In 1791, the population was 495; decreaſe 3 ſince 1755.

S

SADDEL and SKIPNESS; an united pariſh in Argyllſhire, ſituated on the E. coaſt of the peninſula of Kintyre. It is about 25 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. The ſurface is in general rough and hilly, and

better adapted for paſture than tillage; but, on the ſea coaſt, and in the glens, there are conſiderable fields of arable land, of a good ſoil, and tolerably fertile. The ruinous abbey of *Saddel* has been a large and magnificent building, erected in 1160 by Somerled Lord of Kintyre and the Iſles, for the monks of the Ciſtertian order. Near the point of *Skipneſs* ſtands the caſtle of the ſame name, a building of great ſize and antiquity; though, even yet, it can ſcarcely be called a ruin. Upon every point of land are to be ſeen ſmall Daniſh *duns* or forts, the moſt conſiderable of which is the *Aird* of *Carradel*, upon a high precipitous rock: near it is a ſmall iſland, on which are the veſtiges of a vitrified fort. In 1793, the population was 1341; decreaſe 28 ſince 1755.

SAINT ABBS, SAINT ANDREWS, ST. FERGUS, ST. MADOIS, &c. &c. Vide ABBS (ST.), ANDREWS (ST.), FERGUS (ST.), MADOIS (ST.), &c. &c.

SALINE; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, about 7 miles long from E. to W., and 6 broad at the middle, gradually becoming narrower towards the extremities. Towards the E. it is hilly and marſhy, and the W. half is very level. The ſoil is in general thin, on a tilly bottom; and the pariſh is but little encloſed. The village of *Saline* is a neat rural place, containing about 200 inhabitants, and lying on the road from Dunfermline to Auchterarder. The whole pariſh lies upon coal, which, though of good quality, is little wrought, on account of the neighbourhood to the pits of Blairingone. In 1793, the population was 950; decreaſe 335 ſince 1755.

SALISBURY CRAIG; a remarkable rock, lying on the E. ſide of the city of Edinburgh, being part of the hill of *Arthur's-ſeat*. It is noted chiefly for its ſteep precipitous front of ſolid rock, which it preſents on the W. ſide towards the city, in the form of an amphitheatre, the ſummit of which is 550 feet in height. But, independent of the ſingular appearance of the rock itſelf, it is no leſs intereſting to the naturaliſt, from the materials of which it is compoſed, and the arrangement of the ſtrata. The great maſs of whinſtone or baſaltes is incumbent on freeſtone and clay. In one of the freeſtone quarries are found beautiful ſpecimens of radiated *hæmatites*, intermixed with *ſteatites*, green fibrous ore of iron, and calcareous ſpar, forming altogether an uncommon maſs. Veins of calcareous ſpar are alſo met with in many places; and fine ſpecimens of *talc*, *zeolite*, and amethyſtine quartoze cryſtals.

SALTCOATS; a conſiderable ſea-port town in Ayrſhire, about 5 miles N. W. from *Irvine*, ſituated partly in the pariſh of Stevenſton, and partly in that of Ardroſſan. The harbour is excellent, admitting veſſels of 220 tons, and could eaſily be rendered more commodious. It has only of late years become a place of any note; it being certain, that not more than 140 years ago, there were only 4 ſmall houſes, the inhabitants of which earned a ſcanty livelihood by preparing ſalt in their little pans and kettles. About the year 1700, the place becoming the property of Sir Robert Cunningham, he began to work the valuable coal ſtrata in the neighbourhood, and erected a harbour at Saltcoats to facilitate the exportation. He alſo built ſeveral large pans for the manufacture of ſalt, of which there is now made on an average upwards of 3000 bolls *per annum*. The trade of ſhip-building was alſo carried on with ſucceſs; and in 25 years, ending in 1790, there were built not fewer than 64 veſſels, of the total tonnage of 7095, value upwards of 70,000l. ſterling. The number of veſſels belonging to this harbour in 1792, was 41 of 4300 tons burden, and navigated by 320 men. There are no magiſtrates, nor any local police in Saltcoats; no weekly market, and only one inconſiderable fair. No tonnage is paid for veſſels; a ſhore bailiff levies the ſmall anchorage dues, and carries into execution ſuch regulations as are neceſſary for the loading and ſailing of the veſſels; which regulations the owners or maſters of veſſels come under a written obligation to ſubmit to. In 1792, the population was ſtated thus:

	Houſes.	*Inhabts.*
In the Stevenſton or S. ſide of the town,	169	1131
In the Ardroſſan or N. ſide of do.	230	1194
Total,	399	2325

SALTERNESS; a ſea port village in the pariſh of Kirkbean in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, built on the eſtate of Mr. Oſwald of Auchincruive. It is much reſorted to as a bathing quarter. The point on which it is ſituated, and from which it takes its name, is conſidered by many to be the ſouthernmoſt point of Scotland, being in 54° 55′ N. lat. ſuppoſed to be the *Caerbuntorigum* of the geographer Ptolemy.

SALTON; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, about 4 miles S. W. of the county town, comprehending a ſuperficies of about 2000 acres. It is bounded on the W. by the rivers *Salton* and *Tyne*, which here unite, and ſeparate the pariſh from that of Pencaitland. From the banks of the rivers the land riſes by a gentle aſcent to the S. E., exhibiting a rich, regular, and well cultivated ſurface. The ſoil is of great variety; loam, light ſand, clayey loam, and deep rich clay; of which, however, the latter is the moſt prevalent. There are two ſmall villages, named from their relative ſituation, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Salton;* the former containing 63 houſes, and 281 inhabitants; and the latter 33 houſes, and 127 inhabitants. *Salton-hall*, the ſeat of General Fletcher, was formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, being regularly fortified: it has been highly improved and modernized by its preſent proprietor; the lawn is much admired, and the pleaſure ground is extenſive, and affords a variety of romantic ſcenery, interſperſed with aged trees, and enlivened by the meanderings of *Salton* water. Near it is *Herminſton*, or *Herdmonſton*, the property of Lord Sinclair, alſo an ancient and fortified building. The celebrated Gilbert Burnet Biſhop of Saliſbury, and author of "the Hiſtory of his own Times," was ſometime rector of this pariſh, and bequeathed a conſiderable ſum for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, and the education and maintenance of 30 poor children. In the beginning of the laſt century, the art of making *pot-barley*, and of weaving that kind of linen cloth called *Hollands*, was introduced into this pariſh, and excluſively practiſed, to the great emolument of the inhabitants, who for ſeveral years ſupplied the whole of Scotland with theſe important articles. The introduction of theſe arts was owing to the patriotiſm of the Lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton; who, animated with the deſire to increaſe the manufactures of her country, travelled into Holland with two expert mechanics, diſguiſed as her ſervants; and, viſiting the workhouſes to which her rank procured her eaſy acceſs, the mechanics got models of the machinery, and the ſecrets of the manufacture. About the year 1750, too, the firſt bleachfield of the *Britiſh Linen Company* was formed in this place, under the patronage of Lord Milton. But of theſe branches of manufacture there are now no remains, except a ſmall bleachfield, a ſtarch work, and a paper mill. This pariſh has had the honour of giving birth, or affording reſidence to many diſtinguiſhed characters. WILLIAM DUNBAR the poet, often named the Scottiſh Horace, was born here in the year 1465. "The Golden Terge," and "The Thiſtle and the Roſe," are the moſt admired pieces of his production. BURNET Biſhop of Saliſbury was not a native, but was rector of the pariſh, before he was called to the Divinity chair in Glaſgow. The celebrated ANDREW FLETCHER, the patriotic and independent ſtateſman, was born in this pariſh; as was LORD MILTON, the nephew of that great man, who held the office of Lord Juſtice Clerk during the rebellion of 1745, and to whom his country was ſo much indebted during that troubleſome criſis. Limeſtone and coal are abundant; and there are ſeveral quarries of excellent freeſtone. Near *Salton-hall* there is a mineral ſpring, ſomewhat reſembling the Briſtol wells. In 1792, the population was 830; increaſe 69 ſince 1755.

SANDA; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the peninſula of Kintyre, near the *Mull* of *Kintyre*, and belonging to the pariſh of Southend. It is about a mile and an half in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is famed for having been the place of rendezvous for the Daniſh fleets during their expeditions to the weſtern coaſts. From that circumſtance it received the appellation of *Avona Porticoſa*, and is ſtill ſometimes called *Avon*. There are two ſmall iſlands on the E. ſide, well calculated for ſheep

pasture; and about a league to the S. of it is a dangerous sunk rock, about a mile in circumference, called *Paterson's rock*. Upon *Sanda* are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

SANDAY; one of the Orkney isles, the extent of which is 12 miles in length, varying in breadth from 1 mile or less in some places, to 2 or 3 in others. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points, with bays running a considerable way inland. It lies to the N. E. of the isles of *Eday* and *Stronsay*, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 miles broad. The surface is low and flat, particularly on the E. coast, which not only renders the coast dangerous to mariners, but subjects the island to inundation from a spring tide, with a gale of easterly wind. The soil is every where mixed with sand, and, when well manured with sea ware, produces as good crops as any island of the Orkneys. The making of kelp is the chief employment of the people during the summer; and no island of the Orkneys, of the same extent of sea coast, produces an equal quantity with this island. It generally produces 500 or 600 tons; and 620 tons have been made in a season. The two principal harbours are *Kettletofit* on the S., and *Otterswick* on the N. side of the island, both pretty safe and commodious. The number of sheep is 4200, of black cattle 1314, of horses 856, and of swine 140. The island is divided into two parishes, viz. the united parish of *Cross* and *Burness*, and the parish of *Ladykirk*, the population of which was thus stated in 1792:

Croskirk, ...	579
Burness, ...	390
Ladykirk, ...	803
Total, . . .	1772

SANDEND; a small sea port village in the parish of Fordyce, in Banffshire; about 4 miles from the town of Portsoy.

SANDERAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barray, annexed to the county of Inverness. It is about 5 miles distant from *Barray*; is 2 miles long, and 2 broad; and contains 9 families, or 50 inhabitants. There is a very large Danish *dun* on the E. coast of the island.

SANDNESS; a parish in the western parts of the Mainland of Shetland, united with WALLS, PAPASTOUR, and FOWLA, in forming a parochial district; (vide WALLS and SANDNESS.) In 1797, it contained 533 inhabitants.

SANDSTING; a parish of Shetland, united to that of AITHSTING The united parish is situated in the middle of the Mainland, and is about 9 miles long, and 6 broad. The appearance of the parish is hilly, and the cultivated grounds lie mostly on the sea coast, or on the coasts of long narrow *voes* or friths, with which it is every where intersected. The number of sheep is about 9000, of milk cows 850, and of horses 800. In 1792, the population was 1285; increase 374 since 1755.

SANDWICK; a parish in Shetland, united to DUNROSSNESS and CUNNINGSBURGH in forming a parochial charge. The united parish lies at the southern extremity of the *Mainland*, and, in 1793, contained 3327 inhabitants; increase 1032 since 1755.

SANDWICK and STROMNESS; an united parish in Orkney, situated at the W. end of the island of Pomona; about 9 miles long, and from 2½ to 5½ miles broad; containing about 32 square miles, or 20,160 square acres, of which 2146 are arable, 2400 grass and meadow lands, 500 covered with moss, 640 occupied by two small lakes, and the remainder hilly and uncultivated. The live stock is computed as follows: horses 858, black cattle 1794, sheep 2100, and swine 500. The surface, like most of the Orkney islands, is bleak and barren, interspersed with cultivated fields; but the appearance of the S. border of this parish is rather more agreeable, and the prospect is so extensive, as, long since, to have induced the Bishops of the Orkneys to make this parish their place of residence. The coast, which is about 18 miles in extent, is bold and rocky, but possesses a safe harbour, at the town of Stromness, which is situated at the S. W. part of the parish; (vide STROMNESS.) There is a flate quarry, from which about 40,000 flates are annually sold; and there is plenty of limestone. Lead and iron ores are found near the village of Stromness; the former of which has been attempted to be wrought, but was found of

too little value to defray the expence. There are feveral *tumuli;* fome of which were opened in prefence of, and at the defire of Sir Joſeph Banks, and other gentlemen, on their return from Iceland in 1772: they were found to contain human bones and aſhes. In 1794, the population was 3012; increaſe 12 ſince 1755.

SANQUHAR; a royal borough in Dumfries-ſhire, ſeated on the river *Nith*, on the borders of Ayrſhire; about 27 miles diſtant from Dumfries, and 33 from Ayr; and nearly equidiſtant from the Solway Frith and the Atlantic ocean. It has only one principal ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile in length, but is rapidly increaſing in extent and population. It has long been famous for its woollen manufactures. Prior to the year 1777, its chief trade conſiſted in the making of woollen ſtockings for exportation, and was carried on to ſuch an extent, that one perſon, for a number of years, ſent to a ſingle houſe in Glaſgow 48000 pairs of ſtockings annually. This manufacture received a great check from the American war; but is ſtill carried on, though to no great extent, the carpet manufactory having ſupplied its place. Sanquhar was erected into a burgh of barony in 1484; "prior to which period," as the charter narrates, "it had been a burgh of the ſame kind from time immemorial." At the inſtance of Robert Crichton Lord of Sanquhar, it was erected into a royalty in 1596, by King James VI. It is governed by a provoſt, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treaſurer, and 11 counſellors; its revenue, exclusive of an extenſive, but wild and uncultivated common, is about 50l. ſterling *per annum*. It joins with the burghs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in electing a repreſentative to parliament. The pariſh of Sanquhar is of an irregular figure, extending about 15 miles in length, and from 9 to 10 in breadth. The general appearance is rugged and mountainous, and may be reckoned the higheſt land in the S. of Scotland, the ſurface riſing with a gradual ſlope from the S. to the elevation of 3000 feet above the ſea level. The hills are partly green, and partly covered with heath, and paſtured with about 19,000 or 20,000 ſheep. The ſoil, at the foot of the hills, is partly moſſy, and partly a deep clay, affording only a ſcanty crop, and a precarious and late harveſt. On the banks of the *Nith*, indeed, which interſects the pariſh from one end to the other, and the ſmall rivulets, which are its tributaries, there are conſiderable fields of a light loam, tolerably early and productive, when properly cultivated. Upon the whole, however, not more than 600 or 700 acres are under culture. But, while the mountains exhibit ſo rugged and barren an exterior, they contain immenſe riches in their bowels. Beſides inexhauſtible quarries of limeſtone and coal, the mines contain great abundance of lead ore, which is wrought by the miners in the village of Wanlock-head. The variety of limeſtone is conſiderable: ſome approaches to the hardneſs of marble; other ſpecimens are ſoft, and of a bluiſh colour, in plates, having the ſurface covered with petrified ſhells adhering to it, chiefly of the cockle ſpecies. The argillaceous ſtrata, which are incumbent on the limeſtone, exhibit many ſpecimens of vegetable impreſſions; and in the coal ſhafts are found frequent ſpecimens of petrified wood. There is one ſtratum of coal, of a ſingular kind, about 40 inches thick, of a cloſe texture, which contains a conſiderable quantity of ſulphur and iron. When burnt in a common fire, the aſhes are of a red colour, reſembling ochre; but, when burnt in a hot furnace, the iron melts, and runs through the grate in a fluid ſtate, combined with the ſulphur, forming a *ſulphuret* of *iron*. The old caſtle of *Sanquhar*, at a ſmall diſtance from the town, has been a building of conſiderable extent and ſtrength; and, about a mile from it is the houſe of *Elliock*, noted as claiming the birth of the *admirable Crichton*. In 1791, the population was 2600; increaſe 602 ſince 1755.

SANSTING. Vide SANDSTING.

SARK; a ſmall river in Dumfries-ſhire, which diſcharges itſelf into the Solway Frith, about a mile from the place where the *Eſk* runs into that arm of the ſea.

SARKFOOT; a ſmall village in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Graitney, at the mouth of the river *Sark*. It has a good harbour, which admits veſſels of 120 tons burden.

SCALLOWAY; a ſmall town on the Mainland of Shetland, lying on the S. coaſt, with an excellent harbour, in 60° 9′ N. lat. and 31′ W. long. Near it is the ancient caſtle of *Salloway*, built by one of the Earls of Orkney.

SCALPA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying in the ſound between the iſle of Sky and the Mainland; about 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The ſurface is rocky and barren. In the higheſt part of the iſland is a petrified rock of moſs, in which are a variety of ſhells; and in many of the high grounds are found great quantities of ſhells, ſeveral feet under ground.

SCALPA; a ſmall iſland of the Orkneys, near the Mainland of Orkney.

SCALPA FLOW; a large expanſe of water amongſt the Orkney iſles, reſembling a ſmall Mediterranean, about 50 miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded by 12 different iſlands, through which are ſeveral outlets to the Pentland Frith, and to the Atlantic and German oceans. In time of war it is the great thoroughfare for veſſels coming north about; and it abounds with numerous ſafe road-ſteads and harbours for veſſels of the largeſt ſize. The principal entrance from the E. is through *Holme Sound*, and from the W. through *Hoymouth*. The tide, at its entrance into *Scalpa Flow*, is remarkably rapid; but it ſoon ſubſides, and becomes ſcarcely perceptible.

SCALPAY; one of the Harris iſles. It is a low, heath-covered iſland, much interſected by arms of the ſea jutting through it in various directions: its extreme points may be about 3 miles diſtant. On the eaſtern extremity, a light-houſe was erected in 1788; and near its weſtern extremity are two of the beſt harbours in the Hebrides.

SCARABINE; a mountain in Caithneſs, in the pariſh of Latheron.

SCARBA, or SKARBA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides belonging to Argyllſhire, and the diſtrict of *Jura* and *Colonſay*, lying at the N. end of the iſland of *Jura*. In the ſound between them, lies the much dreaded *Coryvreckan*, or *Gulf* of *Breacan*, the Scylla and Charybdis of the navigators of the weſtern ſeas. Scarba is about 3 miles long, and nearly as broad, exceedingly rugged and mountainous, and contains 14 families, or 50 inhabitants.

SCARP; one of the Harris iſles, is a high conical rocky iſland; a ſolid mountain, of which, at the baſe, the diameter is about 3 miles.

SCARR; a river in Dumfries-ſhire, which riſes on the borders of Ayrſhire; and, after a courſe of about 25 miles through the pariſhes of Penpont, Tynron and Kier, unites with the *Nith* near the church of Kier.

SCOON, or SCONE; a pariſh in Perthſhire, of an irregular figure, approaching to a ſquare of three miles, containing 4600 Scots acres, of which 3000 are under culture, 700 planted, 500 of commonty, and the remainder muir. It lies on the banks of the *Tay*, above Perth; and the whole pariſh has a beautiful appearance. The ſoil, near the river, is a rich ſtrong clay; but in the other parts it is partly light and gravelly, and partly a rich loam. Beſides the village of Scone, there are ſeveral ſmall villages, and a conſiderable bleachfield at *Stormontfield*. The village of Scone lies nearly in the center of the pariſh, about a mile N. of the town of Perth, on the E. bank of the *Tay*. It is noted for its palace, anciently the reſidence of the Scottiſh kings, the place of their coronation, and the ſcene of many ſplendid actions. Here formerly ſtood an abbey, founded by Alexander I. in the year 1114, and dedicated by him to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael. It is ſaid to have been originally a ſeat of the Culdees, but was afterwards filled with monks of the order of St. Auguſtine. It was, like the reſt of the monaſtic eſtabliſhments, burnt to the ground at the Reformation. Long before the foundation of this abbey, Scone appears to have been a place of note. Some writers call it the ancient capital of the Picts; and it was certainly the chief ſeat of the Scottiſh monarchs as early as the time of Kenneth II. In the church of the abbey was preſerved the famous ſtone, which was ſaid to have ſerved Jacob as his pillow! and was afterwards tranſported to Spain, where it was uſed as a ſeat of juſtice by Gethalus, a cotemporary of Moſes! It afterwards found its way to the palace of Dunſtaffnage, and continued there as the coronation chair of the Pictiſh kings, until Kenneth II. removed it to Scone, where it was uſed

as the coronation ſeat of every Scottiſh monarch, till the year 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England; and it continues one of the appendages to royalty in Weſtminſter abbey. The following prophetic diſtich is ſaid to have been the cauſe of its removal, and to have reconciled many of the Scottiſh bigots to the Union:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Unleſs old prophecies and wierds are vain,
Where'er this ſtone is found, the Scots ſhall reign.

And the prediction was conſidered as verified when James VI. aſcended the Engliſh throne. It is not certain whether the preſent palace, which is a ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield, as Lord Viſcount Stormont, ſtands on the foundation of the former palace; though, from the following lines in Adamſon's "*Muſes Threnodie*," and other circumſtances, it is probable it does.

"And as we talk'd, our barge did ſweetly paſs
By Scone's fair palace, ſometime abbey was."

It is pleaſantly ſituated on an extenſive lawn, ſloping gently to the *Tay*, and ſurrounded by fine plantations; it is in the ſtyle of building which prevailed about two centuries ago, and which is more remarkable for its ſtrength than elegance; it is built around two courts, and contains many ſpacious apartments: the dining-room is large and handſome, with a magnificent chimney-piece with the royal arms; and beneath, thoſe of the family of Stormont with this motto,

Nobis hæc invicta, miſerunt centum ſex proavi.

In the drawing-room is ſome good old tapeſtry, with an excellent figure of Mercury; in one of the bed-rooms is a ſcripture-piece in needle-work, the production of Queen Mary during her confinement in *Loch Leven-caſtle*. The gallery is 155 feet long, and 18 broad; with the cieling arched, and covered with paintings in water colours. About 70 yards N. of the palace, is a ſmall eminence, commonly called *Boot-hill*, and by many writers *omnis terræ tumulus*, "the mount of every man's land." The common tradition concerning this eminence is, that at the coronation of a king, every man who aſſiſted brought ſo much earth in his boots, that each perſon could ſee the king crowned ſtanding upon his own land; and that, after the ceremony, they caſt the earth out of their boots upon this hill, on which account it received the name of *omnis terræ*. Another tradition aſcribes its formation to Kenneth, who, from this place promulgated his edicts, called the *Macalpine laws;* and, it is probable that *Boot-hill* is a corruption of *Mote-hill*, "the hill of meeting." In the Gaelic it is named *Tom-a-mhoid*, "the hill where juſtice is adminiſtered." Upon this hill was erected a fine pariſh church, now taken down, except the aiſle, which is uſed as the burying-place of the family, and contains a fine marble monument to David firſt Viſcount Stormont, and an urn of white marble of beautiful workmanſhip, containing the embalmed heart of Lady Stormont, firſt wife of the Earl of Mansfield. The village of *Scone* is regularly built, having two broad ſtreets with bye-lanes, and containing 446 inhabitants. Beſides the palace and other antiquities connected with it, this pariſh exhibits ſeveral remains of encampments and military ſtations. In 1795, the population was 1442; increaſe 553 ſince 1755.

SCOONIE; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, otherwiſe called Leven, from the principal village, which is ſituated at the mouth of the river *Leven*. The pariſh is about 5 miles long from N. to S., and 2 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the ſurface riſes gently to the northern extremity. The greater part of the pariſh is encloſed with hedge-rows and ditches: there are no hills, but ſeveral ſwells and riſing grounds, which, with belts and clumps of planting, compoſe a finely variegated landſcape. Of the whole pariſh about 10 acres only are unarable, and the ſoil varies according to the diſtance from the Frith, from a dry ſharp ſoil to a rich heavy loam or clay. The only ſeats are *Durie*, belonging to Mr. Chriſtie; and *Kilmaux*, the reſidence

of Mr. Tullidelph; both of which are delightfully ſituated, and command an extenſive proſpect. There are ſeveral rich ſeams of coal, too of which are wrought at preſent. The village of Leven contained, in 1793, about 1165 inhabitants; and the total population of the pariſh in that year was 1675; being an increaſe of 147 ſince 1755.

SCRAPE; a high hill in the county of Peebles, and pariſh of Manor, elevated 2800 feet above the ſea level.

SEAMMADALE (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Kilninver, about a mile and an half long, and a mile broad, giving riſe to the ſmall river *Euchar*, which falls into the ſound of Mull.

SEATON; a fiſhing village in Roſs-ſhire, on the coaſt of the Moray Frith. It contains 380 inhabitants, and is the property of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell.

SEIL; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire. It is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, ſeparated from the Mainland by a narrow ſtrait, over which a bridge is thrown. The iſland is in general flat, but poſſeſſes a few eminences, from the tops of which is a pleaſant view of the many iſlands ſcattered over the ocean, and the diſtant mountains of *Jura* and *Mull*. The greater part of the iſland conſiſts of ſtratified rocks of *micaceous ſchiſtus* and *ardeſia*; baſaltic veins are alſo very frequent, traverſing both kinds of ſtrata; and, when the ſtratified matter is waſhed away, or has fallen down by decompoſition, the vertical veins appear like baſaltic crags or perpendicular primary ſtrata. There are alſo veins of *quartz*, and ſmall quantities of *iron pyrites*. Some quarries of ſlate are wrought; but the principal attention is turned to the quarries in the neighbouring iſland of *Eaſdale*, which are far more valuable. Mr. Campbell, the proprietor, reſides on the iſland.

SELKIRKSHIRE is of an irregular figure, extending 20 miles in length, and 10 at its greateſt breadth; bounded on the N. by Peebles-ſhire; on the E. by Berwickſhire; on the S. E. and S. by Roxburghſhire; on the S. W. by Dumfries-ſhire; and on the W. by Peebles. This county was formerly named the *ſheriffdom* of *Etterick foreſt*, being covered with an extenſive wood, which was ſtocked by great herds of red and fallow deer, kept by the Scottiſh princes for the chaſe, who had houſes for themſelves and their train in different parts of the country. The wood is now almoſt entirely cut down, and the country is ſtocked with great flocks of ſheep. The country is mountainous, and interſected by numerous ſtreams, on the banks of which, thoſe plantive airs were produced, the natural ſimplicity of which is the pride of the Scots, and the admiration of ſtrangers. Beſides the *Tweed*, it is watered by the *Etterick* and *Yarrow*, two paſtoral ſtreams, more celebrated in poetic lays than any of their ſize in Scotland. For ſeveral miles above the junction of the *Etterick* with the *Tweed*, the banks of the latter river are covered with wood, the remains of the great foreſt; the *Yarrow*, alſo, before its junction with the *Etterick*, exhibits a bold and ſtriking aſpect; its native woods ſtill remain, through which the ſtream has cut its turbid courſe deeply gulfed amidſt its rugged and rocky banks. Here, certainly, in a flood, ſtood the deſcriptive Thomſon, when he ſaw it

"Work and boil, and foam, and thunder through."

Upon a peninſula cut out by the ſurrounding ſtream, in the middle of this fantaſtically wild ſcene of grandeur and of beauty, ſtands the ruinous caſtle of *Newark*, the ſuppoſed birth-place of Mary Scot, the flower of *Yarrow*. Many plantations have been lately made out, which will probably again induce the muſes to reviſit their native groves, which are preparing for their reception. But, to reſtore this country to its former ſtate of reſpectability, as well as beauty, it muſt be indebted to the proprietors of the ſoil, not only for reſtoring the woods, but alſo the inhabitants, which the impolitic practice of adding farm to farm has compelled to leave their native homes. It is painful to ſee one perſon rent a property, on which, in former times, 100 inhabitants were reared to the ſtate, and found a comfortable ſubſiſtence. It adds to the bleakneſs of the ſcene, to ſee a few ſhepherds ſtrolling over the face of a country which was once the nurſe of

heroes, who were juſtly accounted the bulwark of their native ſoil, being ever ready to brave danger in its defence. Of this we have a memorable proof in the pathetic lamentations of their wives and daughters, after the diſaſtrous battle of Flowden;

"Where their brave foreſters were a' wed away."

Selkirkſhire contains 2 towns, viz. SELKIRK, which is a royal borough; and GALASHIELS. In the diviſion of parochial diſtricts, it is very irregular, only 2 pariſhes lying entirely within its bounds; while 5 or 6 lie partly in it, and partly in the neighbouring ſhires: its population is therefore not ſo eaſily calculated from the returns made to Sir John Sinclair: it is, however, computed to contain about 4368 inhabitants, and that its population has varied very little ſince 1755. There are many agreeable ſeats, belonging chiefly to the families of *Ker*, *Scott*, and *Pringle*. The valued rent of the county is 80,307l. 15s. 6d. Scots, and the real land rent is eſtimated at 26,320l. ſterling.

SELKIRK; a royal borough, and county town of that diſtrict of *Tweeddale* to which it gives its name, is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, on the banks of the *Etterick*, commanding an extenſive proſpect in every direction. The town is but poorly built, and does not convey an idea of its former importance: it is well ſituated for the eſtabliſhment of a woollen manufactory; but, as yet, little has been attempted in that line. The citizens of this burgh, like the other inhabitants of the ſheriffdom of Etterick foreſt, rendered themſelves famous by adhering to the fortune of their ſovereign James IV. Of 100 citizens, who followed that monarch to the plains of Flowden, a few returned loaded with ſpoils taken from the Engliſh. Of the trophies of that day, there yet remains in the poſſeſſion of the corporation of weavers, a ſtandard taken by a member of that body. It may alſo be mentioned, that the ſword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, ſtill remains in the poſſeſſion of John Brydone, a citizen of Selkirk, his lineal deſcendent. The deſperate valour of the citizens, however, ſo exaſperated the Engliſh, that they reduced their defenceleſs town to aſhes; but their grateful ſovereign, James V. ſhewed his ſenſe of their ſervices by a grant of an extenſive track of Etterick foreſt, the trees for building their houſes, and the property as a reward of their heroiſm. Selkirk is a royal borough, uniting with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Peebles, in ſending a member to parliament; it is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and 10 counſellors; the revenue of the town is upwards of 250l. ſterling *per annum*: it contains about 1000 inhabitants. The extent of the pariſh is about a ſquare of 10 miles, and it lies partly in Selkirk, and partly in Roxburghſhires. It is moſtly hilly, and much better adapted for paſturage than tillage. The higheſt hills are *Peatlaw*, and *Three Brethren*; the former elevated 1964, and the latter 1978 feet above the level of the ſea. The number of ſheep is computed to be 22,000; of horſes 265; and of black cattle 735. Beſides *Newark-caſtle*, mentioned in the account of Selkirkſhire, there is an elegant manſion at *Haining*, about a mile from the town, the ſeat of the Pringles, one of whom, Andrew Lord Alemoor, was a diſtinguiſhed judge and eminent ſcholar. Selkirk gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. The population in 1792, was 1700; decreaſe 93 ſince 1755.

SELLAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in the diſtrict of Harris, about 2 miles N. from *Pabbay*. It is about a mile in circumference, and yields excellent paſture for ſheep.

SETON, or PORT-SETON; a ſea port village in Haddingtonſhire. Vide PORT-SETON.

SHAINT, or HOLY ISLES; three ſmall iſlands of the Hebrides, lying in the channel betwixt the iſles of Lewis and Sky, and in the diſtrict of the former. One is called *Haan Moair*, or St. Mary's iſland, and has a chapel on it, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Theſe iſles are famous for paſturing ſheep and black cattle. One family reſides on the largeſt of them, for the purpoſe of tending the cattle.

SHAPINSHAY; one of the Orkney iſlands, about 3 miles N. of the

Mainland. It is about 7 miles long, and 5 broad; ſomewhat in the form of a croſs. Around the whole iſland the ſhores are low; and, to a conſiderable diſtance inland, pretty level, and covered with rich fields of graſs and corn. Towards the middle, the land is conſiderably higher; and, as the hand of induſtry has never ſeparated the turf from its native bed, nor the plough ever broken its ſurface ſince the creation, it exhibits the appearance of a barren waſte, fit only for ſheep paſture. The ſtate of agriculture is wretched; exhauſting the ſoil by alternate crops of oats and barley, and denying it the advantage of reſt or ſummer fallow. The *ſtanding-ſtone* of Shapinſhay, and the *black ſtone* of Odin, are ſuppoſed to be the remains of the places of Scandinavian worſhip. A ſmall bay bears the name of *Gruſula*, which tradition reports is owing to a Roman veſſel, one of Agricola's ſhips, in his celebrated voyage round the iſland of Britain, being here ſtranded in a violent ſtorm; which report is rendered more probable from ſome Roman coins having been found lately near the place. There are ſeveral of thoſe ſubterraneous habitations, called Picts' houſes. The harbour of *Elwick* is the only one of the iſland. About 120 tons of kelp are annually burnt on the ſhores. It forms a parochial diſtrict of itſelf, containing, in 1794, 730 inhabitants; increaſe 88 ſince 1755.

SHECHALLION, or THICHALLIN; a mountain in Perthſhire, in Rannoch. It riſes in a conical form, from a broad and circular baſe, to the height of 3564 feet. Although its ſides are extremely barren, preſenting little to the eye, except ſolid rock, with ſmall tufts of heath, *Shechallion* has acquired great celebrity, from having been made choice of by Dr. Maſkelyne, aſtronomer-royal at Greenwich, for aſcertaining the power of mountains in attracting the pendulum, thereby eſtabliſhing the Newtonian principle of gravitation.

SHERIFF MUIR; a place in the pariſh of Dumblane, in Perthſhire, lying between the Ochil and Grampian mountains; the ſcene of a bloody, but indeciſive battle, ſometimes called the battle of *Dumblane*, fought in 1715, between the royal army under the Duke of Argyll, and the rebel forces under the command of the Earl of Marr.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES; the northern diviſion of the Scottiſh NORTHERN ISLES, lie about 15 leagues N. of the Orkneys. The neareſt part of the continent of Europe is Bergen in Norway, from which they lie 44 leagues W. The ſouthern promontory of the Mainland lies in 59° 59′ of N. latitude, and the northern extremity of Unſt, the moſt remote of them all, in the latitude of 61° 15′. The meridian of London paſſes through this laſt iſland. The iſlands belonging to this diviſion are about 86 in number; of which 40 are inhabited, and the others ſmall holms or rocky iſlets, uſed only for paſturage. The principal inhabited iſlands are the MAINLAND, YELL, UNST, WHALSAY, BRESSAY, BURRAY, HOUSE, TRONDRAY, FETLAR, PAPASTOUR, MICKLE and LITTLE RHOE, SKERRIES, NOSS, &c. with the ſmall iſlands of FOWLA and FAIR ISLE, which lie in the ſtrait between the cluſters of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. Though theſe iſlands are generally deemed very inconſiderable, and have been much neglected, it is certain that they contain near three times as much land as the Orkneys, and are computed to be equal in extent to the provinces of Utrecht, Zealand, and all the Dutch provinces taken together. The climate in theſe iſlands is far from being agreeable, and yet they are by no means ſo miſerable habitations as they have been repreſented. The longeſt day in the iſland of Unſt is 19 hours and 15 minutes; and, of conſequence, the ſhorteſt day 4 hours and 45 minutes. The ſpring is late, the ſummer is very ſhort, and the autumn wet and foggy. The winter ſets in about the end of October, and laſts till April. During that ſeaſon they have frequent ſtorms, and almoſt conſtant rain; but little froſt or ſnow. The ſea ſwells and rages in ſuch a manner, that, for 5 or 6 months, their ports are inacceſſible; and, of courſe, during that ſpace, the people have no communication with the reſt of the world. In that gloomy ſeaſon, however, they have the ſame advantage as other countries in high northern latitudes, from the *Aurora Borealis*, which affords a light nearly

equal to that of a full moon. The coaſts afford numerous bays and harbours for the veſſels employed in the fiſheries; and no part in the world is better adapted for the proſecution of that employment, though it has unaccountably been neglected by the Britiſh nation, who have allowed the Dutch almoſt to monopolize that branch in the Shetland iſles. That induſtrious nation annually fit out a great number of buſſes for the fiſhery, which rendezvous in *Breſſay Sound*, where, at one time, 300 ſail belonging to Holland have been numbered. The inhabitants, indeed, export conſiderable quantities of dry fiſh, but by no means to the extent they might. The greater part of the coaſts is high and rocky; but many of the bays are flat and ſandy, affording ſafe anchorage, and abounding with ſhell fiſh. They have alſo great numbers of otters and ſeals; add to theſe ſponges, ambergrize, amber, &c. mentioned under the article ORKNEY, the ſpoils of the ocean, which are found upon their coaſts. The ſoil in the interior parts of the larger iſlands, for the moſt part, is muiriſh and boggy, with high mountains, ſo as to render the ſurface almoſt impaſſable. Near the coaſt, there are ſometimes, for miles together, pleaſant flat ſpots, very fertile, both in paſture and corn. The hilly diſtrict produces large crops of nutritive graſs, not only ſufficient for the ſummer, but alſo for hay through the winter. They might eaſily bring more of their country into cultivation; but from the fiſhery, and the indolent habits which they indulge, with the little neceſſity they feel for having recourſe to huſbandry for ſubſiſtence, they are content to let at leaſt two parts out of three of their land remain in a ſtate of nature. Their fields are pretty fertile, even under the worſt practice of huſbandry. The hills abound with medicinal herbs, and their kitchen gardens are ſaid to thrive better than thoſe of the Orkneys. They have few trees, and hardly any ſhrubs, except juniper; but, it is probable that their country was formerly overgrown with woods, as roots of large trees have been, and ſtill are dug up in every part; and in ſome, and thoſe too, almoſt inacceſſible places, the mountain-aſh is ſtill found, growing wild. That this defect, viz. the want of wood, does not ariſe entirely either from the ſoil or climate, appears from ſeveral late experiments; ſome gentlemen having raiſed aſh, maple, horſe-cheſnuts, &c. in their gardens on the Mainland. There is great plenty of peat and turf for fuel. The black cattle in Shetland are in general of a larger ſize than in Orkney, owing to their more extenſive paſtures. Their horſes are very ſmall, but ſtout and well ſhaped, live hardy, and to a great age: their breed of ſheep is alſo ſmall, but exceedingly delicate, and affording excellent wool. They have few goats, no hares or foxes, and in general few wild or ravenous creatures of any kind, except rats and mice, which are found on a few of the iſlands. Though there is great abundance of heath, there are no muirfowl; but the freſh water lakes abound with many ſorts of water fowl, particularly the dunter-gooſe, claik-gooſe, ſolan-gooſe, ſwans, ducks, teal, whaps, ſoiſts, *layers*, kitti-weaks, gulls, cormorants, &c. Eagles, hawks, ravens, crows, and other land birds abound, particularly the firſt; inſomuch, that every perſon that kills an eagle, is entitled to a crown from the commiſſioners of ſupply of the ſtewartry. All the iſlands are well ſupplied with water. They have indeed no rivers; but many pleaſant rills or rivulets, which are ſufficient to drive their corn mills, and contain a few trout and ſalmon. The property in Shetland is divided in the three diviſions of *crown lands*, *kirk lands*, and *udal lands*; holding by the ſame tenures as in Orkney, (which ſee.) The inhabitants are a ſtout, well made, comely people; moſtly of a ſwarthy complexion. They are a hardy, robuſt, and laborious race, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers: they marry very early; and a bachelor is conſidered as a ſingular phenomenon: they delve their little farms with the ſpade, and have no need of any conſiderable ſtock to begin life; all that is required being a cow, a ſmall hut, a pot, fiſhing tackle, and a rug or blanket. Though their crops of barley and oats cannot, with the ſtricteſt economy, maintain their families above 7 or 8 months in the year, yet, by the natural advantages which they enjoy, their abundance of fuel, and immenſe

quantities of fish, they live fully as comfortably as the generality of the peasants in Scotland. Though the face of the Shetland isles exhibits a very rude appearance, as Buchannan says, "*adeo fera, ut nullum animal, nisi illic natum ferat,*" yet improvements in agriculture are not by any means impracticable; and, were due attention and encouragement given, there is no question but this country might produce corn sufficient for its inhabitants. But the fishing engages their attention, and the people being poor, and without the benefit of leases, it is not to be supposed that any remarkable exertions will take place among them in cultivating the ground. But they are much more successful in the management of their pasture grounds, which are enclosed, kept in good order, and supply them with excellent beef, while the commons supply them with mutton. Provisions are proportionably cheaper here than in Orkney. Beef, 2d. per lb.; a sheep between 3 and 5 years old, from 4s. to 6s.; a pig ready for the spit, 1s. 6d.; a chicken, 2d.; butter from 4d. to 6d. per lb.; eggs, 2d. per dozen; a hen 5d. and 6d., &c. They pay their rents generally one half in butter, at Lammas; and the other half in money, at Martinmas. As to the manufactures, they make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen: they likewise export great numbers of pairs of stockings, wrought of their own wool, some of the pairs of which are so fine, as to be equal in price with silk. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, and Hamburgh, but they also deal extensively by barter with the Dutch fishermen, who visit their islands. Freestone and limestone are abundant: there are considerable quantities of marl, and several quarries of good slate. No mines have been hitherto wrought; though in many places there are visible appearances of metals, particularly of iron, copper, lead, and silver. On the isle of Yetlar there are several indications of copper, and a rich bogore of iron. From some of the smaller islands beautiful specimens of jasper, of a green and black colour, have been brought, as also rock crystals, garnets, agates, asbestos, &c. The Scots laws, customs, manners, dress, and language prevail; and they have a sheriff-substitute, and other magistrates, for the administration of justice, as well as a customhouse, with proper officers. From their great intercourse with the Dutch fishermen, most of the inhabitants speak the Dutch language with as much fluency as the English. There are two towns, viz. *Lerwick* and *Scalloway*; the latter containing only about 100 inhabitants, is, however, by far the most ancient. Near *Lerwick* is a small fort and barracks, named *Fort Charlotte*, garrisoned by a company of invalids. The whole district is divided into 12 parochial districts; containing, by the returns made to Sir John Sinclair, in 1790-8, 20,186 inhabitants; increase 4976 since 1755. It has been a matter of great dispute from whence the first inhabitants of these islands came: it is the general opinion that they were first inhabited by the Norwegians; but it seems more probable that the Picts were the first settlers. This opinion is adopted by the rev. Mr. James Gordon, for the following reasons. 1st, We have no account in ancient history, that the Danes were in possession of this country prior to the year 850. About that time Kenneth II. King of the Scots, gave the Picts such a total defeat, that they never by themselves adventured to engage with the Scots in battle thereafter; but were compelled to fly to the northward, as is recorded by Bede, Boethius, and other ancient historians. 2nd, the Frith that separates Caithness from Orkney, is sometimes called the *Pictland Frith*, from a number of the Picts being drowned in their passage over to Orkney, in order that they might escape from the fury of the Scots. As the number of the Picts who landed in Orkney could not be accommodated in that country, they set sail again for the next spot of land which was in their view, which could be no other than the island of *Fowla*; but, upon their near approach to that island, they were much at a loss what course they should next take. Some of them are said to have observed a thickness and mist lying directly to the N. E. of Fowla, and accordingly steered their course towards it, and to their great joy discovered *Shetland*; upon which the one who first observed it, cried out in raptures, *Zetland*, i. e. "there

is yet land, and we ſhall be ſafe." Hence the origin of the name, it being common with the Saxons to uſe *Z* inſtead of *Y* in their language. The Picts, upon their landing in this new country, erected a number of ſmall caſtles, called afterwards *Broughs*, upon which they lighted fires as ſignals of an approaching enemy; and ſo contrived, that the whole of Shetland might be apprized of danger in leſs than an hour. Having now ſecured themſelves in the beſt manner they could in theſe iſlands, till then uninhabited, they ſent over ambaſſadors to the court of Norway, to ſolicit aid againſt the Caledonians, that they might regain the country from whence they had been lately expelled. Their requeſt was readily complied with by the warlike Harold King of Norway, who warmly eſpouſed their cauſe; and, accordingly, a powerful fleet was ſent to ſea without delay, and they landed on the iſland of Fetlar; but, as Harold could not there procure ſafe anchorage for his fleet, he ſailed to the iſland of Unſt, to a bay which ſtill retains his name, being called *Harold's Week;* and the tradition of the country is handed down, that it was from this circumſtance it acquired its name. Harold remained there with his fleet, till he had collected all the Picts in Scotland capable of bearing arms, and then he ſet ſail for the coaſts of Sutherland and Caithneſs. Of both theſe countries he made an eaſy conqueſt; and they became tributary to the crown of Norway, till the end of the 12th century; at which time William the Lion King of Scots overthrew the Norwegians, and annexed the two counties to the Scottiſh crown. This was the firſt time that we read of any Danes or Norwegians being in Shetland. The Picts, now fruſtrated in their expectation of regaining their loſt country, were reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning to Orkney and Shetland again; and a number of Daniſh adventurers took up their abode amongſt them, and made intermarriages with them; after which, the inhabitants were ſubject to the Danes, till they were finally ceded to the crown of Scotland, in lieu of dowry, when the Princeſs of Norway was married to King James VI. (as mentioned under the article ORKNEY). Shetland unites with Orkney in forming a ſtewartry, which ſends one member to parliament.

SHEVOCK; a ſmall rivulet of Aberdeenſhire, which joins the *Gadie* near its confluence with the *Ury*.

SHIEL (LOCH); a lake in Inverneſs-ſhire, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad, lying in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan. It has a ſmall beautiful iſland, called *Iſland Finan*, on which are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Finan; it diſcharges itſelf into the weſtern ſea at *Caſtle-Tioram*, by the river *Shiel*.

SHIN (LOCH); a lake in the county of Sutherland, about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad; the banks of which, eſpecially on the S. ſide, are covered with natural wood; the property of Mr. Monro of *Pointzfield*. It diſcharges itſelf, at its eaſtern extremity, by the river *Shin;* which, after a courſe of 6 or 8 miles, during which it forms ſeveral great caſcades, falls into the head of the Frith of Dornoch, at a ſmall village called *Inverſhin*.

SHINNEL; a romantic and picturesque ſtream in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Penpont, which joins its waters to the *Scarr*. At the point of their union, there is a remarkable ridge of precipitous rocks, over which the *Shinnel* ruſhes with the greateſt impetuoſity.

SHIRA; a ſmall river in Argyllſhire, which riſes in the mountains behind Inveraray; and, after forming a ſmall deep lake, called *Loch Dubh*, falls into *Loch Fyne* near the town of Inveraray. It is named, from its placid appearance, *Sio-reidh*, i. e. "always ſmooth"; evidently contrafted with the *Aray* or *Aoreidh*, which implied "never ſmooth." The *Shira* gives name of Glenſhira to the diſtrict through which it runs.

SHOCHIE; a ſmall river in Perthſhire, riſing in the pariſh of Monedie, and falling into the *Tay* at *Loncarty*, in the pariſh of Redgorton.

SHOTTS; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, ſituated in the N. E. corner of the county. It is of conſiderable extent, being of a rectangular form, 10 miles in length by 7 in breadth. The ſurface is in general level, having ſeveral hills of conſiderable elevation on its eaſtern border; particularly the *Hirſt*, the *Tilling*, and the *Cant* hills, from the ſummits of which the proſpect is

moſt extenſive. It is watered by the *North* and *South Calders;* and the *Cramond* and *Avon* have their ſources in it. The ſoil is chiefly clay, with a mixture of loam on the banks of the rivers. Till of late the appearance was bleak and barren; but, by the exertions of ſome of the proprietors, the greater part is encloſed, and begining to aſſume a more fertile and pleaſant aſpect. Coal and ironſtone are abundant; and the latter is wrought to a great extent at the *Omoa iron works*, on the eſtate of Col. Dalrymple of Cleland, and on the eſtate of Mr. David Young of *Little-Hairſhaw*. GAVIN HAMILTON, Eſq. of *Murdieſton*, the well known hiſtorical painter, is a native of this pariſh, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable eſtate in it. In 1792, the population was 2041; decreaſe 281 ſince 1755.

SHUNA; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, which contains a quarry of excellent ſlate.

SHURIRY (LOCH); a ſmall lake in the county of Caithneſs, which gives riſe to the river *Forſe*.

SIDLA, SIDLAW, or SUDLAW HILLS; a ridge of hills which extends in a direction from W. to E. through the counties of Perth and Angus, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin. This ridge forms the S. ſide of the valley of *Strathmore*, and receives its name from that circumſtance; *Sudlaws* being the Gaelic name for *ſouth hills*. The mountains of the ridge are of various heights; but the elevation of the moſt remarkable, above the level of the ſea, is as follows: *Dunſinnane*, 1024½ feet; *King's Seat*, 1238 feet; *Kinpurnie* (on which is an obſervatory), 1151 feet; and *Sidlaw hill*, 1406 feet.

SIMPRIN; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, united to that of SWINTON in 1761; alſo a ſmall village in that pariſh. Vide SWINTON.

SKAGGIE; a ſmall river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Monzie, and joins the *Erne* near Crieff.

SKARBA. Vide SCARBA.

SKEEN (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Dumfries-ſhire, about 1100 yards long, and 400 broad, having a ſmall iſland, on which great numbers of eagles breed. The waters iſſuing from this lake form a beautiful caſcade, called the *Gray mare's tail*, in the neighbourhood of the town of Moffat. Vide MOFFAT.

SKENE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, of an oval form, 6 miles long, and 3½ broad, comprehending above 8000 ſquare acres; 356 of which are arable, 1640 paſture ground, 534 moſs, and the remainder black muir. The general appearance is hilly and rocky; and, though the ſoil is exceedingly various, both in point of quality and fertility, the moſt predominant is that of gravel. The *loch* of *Skene* is about a mile long, and ſomewhat more than ¾ of a mile broad; it abounds with pike and eel. There is a conſiderable extent of plantation around the houſe of *Skene*, the elegant reſidence of Geo. Skene, Eſq. About a mile from the church are evident traces of a rectangular encampment; and near theſe is a very large cairn. In 1792, the population was 1233; decreaſe 18 ſince 1755.

SKERRIES, or SKERRY ISLES; three ſmall iſlands of Shetland, lying 15 miles N. E. from the iſle of Whalſay, and nearly 20 from the Mainland. In 1792, they contained 11 families, or 70 inhabitants.

SKERRIES; a name applied to certain low-lying rocky iſlands, in different parts of the Northern and Weſtern Iſles; particularly HELL'S SKERRIES, PENTLAND SKERRIES, &c. See theſe articles.

SKIACH (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Little Dunkeld; well ſtored with excellent trout.

SKIPNESS; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to that of SADDEL. Vide SADDEL and SKIPNESS.

SKIRLING; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, about 2½ miles in length, and nearly of the ſame breadth; containing between 2000 and 3000 acres. The general appearance is uneven; but none of the eminences deſerve the name of hills, and they are all covered with verdure to the ſummit. The ſoil is in general light, and tolerably fertile; but the crops, from the high ſituation, are liable to be affected by the froſt towards the end of ſummer. The village of *Skirling* is ſituated on the road from Edinburgh to Leadhills, and is noted for 4 great annual fairs. The caſtle of *Skirling* appears, from the veſtiges of its walls,

to have been very extenſive, and ſtrongly fortified; it is ſurrounded by a bog or moraſs, over which was a bridge of ſtone. In 1791, the population was 234; decreaſe 1 ſince 1755.

SKY, or SKYE; one of the moſt conſiderable of the Hebrides, belonging to the county of Inverneſs. According to Mr. Pennant, Dr. Johnſon, and Dr. Campbell, it is at leaſt 60 miles long, and nearly the ſame in breadth where broadeſt; but, according to others, its greateſt length is 50 miles, and its greateſt breadth not more than 40. It is ſeparated from the Mainland of Scotland by a channel about 3 leagues broad; but, at the ferry of Glenelly, it is not more than half a mile from the neareſt part of Inverneſs-ſhire. The coaſts are in general bold and rocky, abounding with many ſafe and commodious bays, eſpecially at the harbour of *Ornaſay*, in the pariſh of Sleat, and the harbour at the village of Portree. The country is mountainous; and ſome of the hills are ſo high, as to be covered with ſnow on their tops, at mid-ſummer: their ſides are covered with heath and graſs, which afford good paſture for ſheep and black cattle. Between the mountains are ſome fertile valleys; and the greater part, towards the ſea coaſt, is plain and arable, particularly in the pariſh of Kilmuir, where the ſoil produces good crops. The iſland is well watered by a great number of rivers, abounding with trout and ſalmon. In the ſmall rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, is found the great horſe muſcle (*mytilus margaritifera*), in which pearls are bred. Mr. Martin was informed by the proprietor of the *Ord*, that a pearl has been found in it valued at 20l. ſterling. There are alſo a number of freſh water lakes, well ſtored with trout and eel. The largeſt of theſe lakes takes its denomination from St. Colnmba, to whom is dedicated a chapel, which ſtands on a ſmall iſland in the midſt of the lake. That this iſland, like moſt of the other iſlands of the Hebrides, has been formerly covered with woods, appears from the large trunks of fir and other trees daily dug up in all the bogs and peat moſſes in the country. From the height of the hills, and its inſular ſituation, the air ſeldom continues long of the ſame temperature: the air is generally loaded with vapours; and, on an average, three days in twelve throughout the year are ſcarcely free from rain, far leſs from clouds: theſe, attracted by the hills, ſometimes break in uſeful and refreſhing ſhowers; at other times, ſuddenly burſting, like a water ſpout, pour down their contents with tremendous noiſe, deluging the plains below, and often deſtroying the hopes of the huſbandman: the crops alſo ſuffer by the ſtormy winds, which ſet in about the end of Auguſt and beginning of September. To this variable temperature of the air, and uncertainty of the weather, the agues, fevers, rheumatiſms, pectoral affections, and dyſenteries, the prevailing diſtempers, may be aſcribed. That the climate, however, is far from being unhealthy, the long life of the inhabitants ſufficiently teſtifies. The ſoil is in general black and moſſy, and better adapted for paſture than tillage; though the latter might be advantageouſly followed, if leaſes and proper encouragement were given to the tenants. The *caſcroim*, or crooked ſpade, is almoſt the only utenſil uſed by the common claſs of tenants in labouring the ground. The wild birds are common to the other iſlands of the Hebrides; as wild geeſe and ducks, gulls, cormorants, cranes, eagles, crows, ravens, rooks, cuckoos, rails, woodcocks, muirfowl, partridges, plovers, wild pigeons, &c. Sky has been long noted for an excellent ſmall breed of cattle; and the number of ſheep is very conſiderable. Of theſe, great numbers are annually ſold at the two fairs of Portree. Beſides other reptiles, there are three ſpecies of ſerpents common to this iſland: the firſt ſpotted black and white, and very poiſonous; the ſecond yellow, with brown ſpots; and the third of a brown colour, the ſmalleſt and leaſt poiſonous. Whales and ſun fiſh, called by the natives *cear bān*, are ſometimes caught in the bays; but the principal attention is paid to the white and herring fiſheries. Some of their bays contain ſhell fiſh in the greateſt abundance and variety. The people are ſtrong, robuſt, healthy, and prolific: they, for the moſt part, profeſs the Proteſtant religion; are honeſt, brave, and hoſpitable: they ſpeak the language, wear the habit, and ob-

ſerve the cuſtoms of the other inhabitants of the Hebrides and Weſtern Highlands: they bring up their children in the hardieſt manner, allowing them to run without ſhoes or ſtockings, till they are 8 or 10 years old: they live hardy themſelves, uſing no bed, except a layer of heath, with a coverlid of rug ſpread over them. In Sky there are many ruins of Daniſh forts, watch-towers, beacons, temples, and ſepulchral monuments. All the forts are named *duns*; as *Dun-Skudborg*, *Dun-Derig*, *Dun-Skerineſs*, *Dun-David*, &c. Many valuable minerals have been diſcovered; but none have been wrought to any advantage. In many places the hills exhibit marks of volcanic fire. In the pariſh of Strath, limeſtone and marl are abundant; and there is ſome marble of an inferior quality. Near the village of Sleat are found *marcaſites* of various kinds, and finely variegated pebbles. A valley near *Loch Fallart* produces fine agates; and many of the rivulets contain topazes, waſhed down from the hills in mountain torrents. Rock cryſtals, and other precious ſtones, are alſo found, after heavy rains, among the *debris*, at the foot of the hills. The S. and W. coaſts abound with coral, both red and white. The whole iſland belongs to two proprietors, viz. the Laird of Macleod, and Lord Macdonald. The iſland is divided into 7 pariſhes; containing, in 1790-8, by the returns made to Sir John Sinclair, 14,470 inhabitants; increaſe 3218 ſince 1755.

SKURR-CHOINICH, and SKURR-DHONUIL; two mountains in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan; the former elevated 2364 feet, and the latter 2730 feet above the ſea level.

SLAINS; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, on the ſea coaſt of Buchan, of a triangular figure, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 6 miles; two thirds of which are rocky, and the other ſandy. The rocks are in general high, and indented with immenſe chaſms, and excavated in many places to a great extent. One of theſe caves is upwards of 200 feet long; and another of them, well known by the name of the *Dropping Cave*, or the *White Cave* of *Slains*, is a great curioſity; every part is covered with ſtalactical incruſtations, of the pureſt white. The river *Ythan* falls into the ſea at this pariſh, forming the boundary with the pariſh of Foveran; its mouth forms a tolerable harbour for ſmall veſſels. The ſurface is in general level, and the ſoil fertile; and, except enclоſures, agricultural improvements have been carried on with great diligence and activity, chiefly owing to the great abundance of marl, limeſtone gravel, and ſhell ſand, with which the pariſh abounds. The only plantations are around *Gordon-Lodge*, the elegant reſidence of the Gordons of *Pitlurg*. Upon a peninſulated rock, the foot of which is waſhed by the ſea, are the remains of the old caſtle of *Slains*, which was demoliſhed in 1594 by King James VI. upon the rebellion of the Earl of Huntly: it afterwards became the property of the Earls of Errol; but, in 1791, it was diſpoſed of, along with the other lands belonging the Earl of Errol in this pariſh, to Mr. Callander of Crichton; whoſe brother, Sir John Callander, now poſſeſſes them. There are the ruins of a ſmall chapel, of great antiquity, ſaid to have been built about the beginning of the 7th century, and dedicated to St. Adamannan, the friend and diſciple of St. Columba. In 1791, the population was 1117; decreaſe 169 ſince 1755.

SLAMANNAN, or ST. LAWRENCE; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, ſituated in the S. W. corner of the county. It is about 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, lying on the banks of the *Avon*. Near this river the ſoil is light and fertile; but, at a ſmall diſtance, it becomes a ſtrong clay, and gradually degenerates into a muiry or moſſy cold ſoil, upon which the crops rarely come to perfection. Beſides ſeveral caſtles, there were 2 conical artificial mounts, ſimilar to thoſe at *Dunipace*; but one was lately levelled, and the church of St. Lawrence erected upon it. In 1792, the population was 1010; decreaſe 199 ſince 1755.

SLEAT; a pariſh in Invernefsſhire, in the iſland of Sky, 17 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ broad. The two extremities are hilly, and adapted for paſture; and the middle, for about 5 miles, is arable, with a deep clay ſoil. On the W. ſide there are 3 con-

ſiderable copſes of natural wood, the only remains of the extenſive foreſt, which almoſt covered the iſland of Sky. There is an excellent harbour, which receives its name, *Iſle Ornaſay*, from a ſmall iſlet which covers it. Beſides ſeveral Daniſh forts, there are 2 old caſtles, viz. *Dunſkaich* and *I' Chamuis;* the former of which is celebrated in the poems of Oſſian. In 1794, the population was 1788; increaſe 538 ſince 1755.

SLEITAL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandſhire, noted for its excellent red trout.

SLIABH-GAVIL; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the diſtrict of Knapdale.

SLITTRCK; a ſmall river in Roxburghſhire, which unites with the *Teviot* at the town of Hawick.

SMALLHOLM; a pariſh in the county of Roxburgh, of an irregular triangular form, the length of which from E. to W. is about 4 miles, and from N. to S. about 3. The ſurface exhibits an agreeable variety of high and low grounds; and the ſoil is equally various, but in general with a mixture of clay, highly ſuſceptible of cultivation, and tolerably fertile. Of late, a conſiderable part has been encloſed. The village of *Smallholm* is ſituated on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Kelſo, about 4 miles from the latter. At the S. W. corner of the pariſh is a large ſquare tower, belonging to Mr. Scott of *Harden*, which is called *Smallholm Tower*, or *Sandy Know;* and, as it is ſituated on a conſiderable eminence, it forms a conſpicuous land-mark at ſea, to direct veſſels to Berwick. In 1791, the population was 421; decreaſe 130 ſince 1755.

SMALL ISLES; a pariſh of the Hebrides, comprehending the iſlands of EIGG, RUM, CANNA, and MUCK; of which *Eigg* is politically annexed to the county of Inverneſs, and the other three belong to that of Argyll; (ſee the account of each iſland in the order of the alphabet.) In 1792, the population of the pariſh of Small Iſles was 1339; increaſe 396 ſince 1755.

SNIZORT; a pariſh in Inverneſsſhire, in the iſle of Sky, about 18 miles long, and 9 broad, of an irregular figure, the W. part being interſected by an arm of the ſea, called *Loch Snizort*, which ſtretches from the weſtern coaſt of the iſland nearly 14 miles in a S. E. direction, and is narrow and ſhallow, with frequent ſunk rocks. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous; but the ſea coaſt, and ſome of the glens, afford ſome pretty extenſive arable fields. The ſoil is various; but a gravelly loam, on a cold clay, is moſt prevalent. There are 7 or 8 conſiderable ſtreams, which afford ſalmon. The moſt conſiderable of theſe is the water of *Snizort*, which, about a quarter of a mile before it falls into the ocean, forms a ſmall iſland, on which are the ruins of an old cathedral, formerly the metropolitan church of the iſle of Sky. There are ſeveral cairns, *tumuli*, and druidical temples; but the greateſt curioſity is a natural obeliſk or perpendicular ſtone, of uncommon height and magnitude; being 360 feet in circuit at the baſe, and gradually tapering to a ſhort point, which is calculated to be 300 feet of altitude from the baſe. In 1793, the population was 1808; increaſe 181 ſince 1755.

SOA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, lying near the remote iſland of St. Kilda.

SO-AY; a ſmall paſture iſland on the coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, near the entrance of *Loch Inver* harbour, in the pariſh of Aſſint.

SOLWAY FRITH, or *Booneſs Wath;* a navigable arm of the ſea, which extends eaſtward from the Iriſh ſea, forming the boundary between England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles. The ſhore, particularly on the Scottiſh coaſt, is flat and ſandy, with a few ſunk rocks; but almoſt every part affords ſafe landing-places for ſmall veſſels. The Frith is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons burthen within 6 miles of its extremity; but the ſea is gradually retiring from the land, ſo that many places are now covered with verdure, over which, even in the memory of thoſe alive, the tide was wont to flow. The tides are very regular; ſpring tides riſing 20 feet above low water mark, and ordinary tides about 10 or 12. A conſiderable number of rivers pour into this arm of the ſea, particularly on the Scottiſh ſide, where it receives the *Southern Dee*, the *Urr*, the *Nith*, the *Annan*, and the *Kirtle;* while the *Sark*, the *Eſk*, and the *Liddal*

uniting form its eaſtern extremity. It contains various kinds of fiſh; and the fiſhings, eſpecially of ſalmon, are very conſiderable, and merit a particular detail, from the ſingular modes of fiſhing which are adopted. There are four modes. 1ſt, With *leiſters*, a kind of four-pronged fork, with the prongs turned a little to one ſide, having a ſhaft from 20 to 24 feet long: theſe they run along the ſand on their edge, or throw them when they ſee any fiſh: in this manner they kill or wound great quantities. Some of the people are very dexterous at this exerciſe; inſomuch, that, according to Mr. Pennant, they will, on horſeback, at full gallop, throw a *leiſter*, and kill at a great diſtance. 2nd, By *haaving* or *hauling*; that is, by ſtanding in the current of the tide with ſmall hand nets. 3d, By fixing ſmall *pock nets* to ſtakes in the currents. Theſe nets are made with wide meſhes, and the fiſh coming rapidly down with the ſtream, inſtantly run their heads into the meſhes, from whence they are unable to diſengage themſelves. The other method is the common net with boats, uſed in other parts for catching ſalmon. By theſe methods great quantities of fiſh are taken, which are either ſold in the neighbourhood, or ſent pickled to London and other places. Beſides the common ſea productions, the coaſt of this arm of the ſea affords the *water polypus* or *ſea flower*, which ſeems to be the link that connects the animal and vegetable ſyſtems. The form of theſe *polypi* is elegant, and pleaſantly diverſified, reſembling the *ſun flower*, the *poppy*, and the *hundred-leaved roſe*, of various colours. Although poſſeſſed of no locomotive power, they ſeem to partake of the nature of an animal, from their manner of catching the worms upon which they feed. See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article Animal Flower.

Solway Moss; an extenſive moraſs near the river *Eſk*, at the head of the Solway Firth; which, when the rivers were ſwollen with rain, burſt out on the 13th November 1771, and covered a great extent of the neighbouring country. *Solway moſs* is alſo remarkable for a ſhameful defeat of the Scottiſh army by a ſmall party of Engliſh, on 23d Nov. 1540, the grief for which brought King James V. to his grave.

SORBIE; a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, lying on the coaſt of the bay of Wigton. It extends about 6 miles in length, and at its broadeſt part is nearly the ſame extent; but its average breadth is not more than 2 miles. There is upwards of 12 miles of ſea coaſt, including the bays. The headlands are *Crugleton* and *Eagerneſs*; and the chief bays are *Garlieſtown* and *Rigg*, with the ports of *Allan*, *Whaple*, and *Innerwell*. Theſe bays and ports are very convenient for ſhipping, and well adapted for the proſecution of the fiſheries. The face of the country is beautiful, being varied with little hills and plains, which are exceedingly fertile; and, where untilled, covered with verdure, and affording excellent paſture for almoſt innumerable flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle. The ſoil is not deep, but exceeding fine. The greater part is encloſed, and well ſheltered by belts and clumps of planting. The great improvements in agriculture are chiefly owing to the exertions of the Earl of Galloway, who is the chief proprietor in the pariſh, and reſides in it the greater part of the year. There are two villages, viz. *Garlieſtown*, at the foot of the bay of the ſame name, and *Sorbie*, in which the church is ſituated, and which laſt contains about 100 inhabitants. *Galloway-houſe*, the reſidence of the Earl of Galloway, is a large and elegant building, commanding a delightful proſpect, and ſurrounded with extenſive policies and plantations: the rooms are alſo ſpacious, and the library contains many thouſand volumes. There are the remains of two ſtrong caſtles, on the headlands of *Crugleton* and *Eagerneſs*, which are called by the ſame names: the former is the property of Sir Stair Agnew, Bart. of *Lochnaw*. In 1790, the population was 1069; increaſe 101 ſince 1755.

SORN; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, of nearly a ſquare form, each ſide of which is about 6½ miles long; watered by the river *Ayr*, whoſe banks are ſteep and bold, and clothed with natural wood. The ſurface is elevated on the E. ſide, and deſcends gradually to the W.; diverſified, however, by various inequalities in its ſurface: the only conſiderable hill is *Blackſide-end*, the altitude of which is between 1500 and 1600 feet. The pariſh contains

about 23,000 acres, of which 3000 are moſs, 7000 hill, muir, and paſture land. 200 covered with wood, and the remainder arable, though not all at preſent under cultivation. The prevailing ſoil is a reddiſh clay, with loam on the banks of the river. The village of *Catrine*, containing 1350 inhabitants, is ſituated in this pariſh; (vide CATRINE.) There is alſo a ſmall village named *Dalgain*, containing 192 inhabitants. The principal places of reſidence are *Sorn-caſtle*, the ſeat of Mr. Tennent; *Gillmillſcroft*, the ſeat of Mr. Gray; and *Auchmonnach*, the ſeat of Mr. Campbell. The whole of the pariſh abounds with coal, limeſtone, and ironſtone: there is alſo a vein of lead; and, in a hill near *Burnt-ſhiel burn*, there is a vein of *cawk* or *ſulphate* of *barytes*, which promiſes to point out lead ore. In 1797, the population was 2779; increaſe 1285 ſince 1755.

SOTA-BRITIL; an iſland of the Hebrides, about 5 miles in circumference, lying about half a mile S. of the iſland of Sky.

SOUTHDEAN; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, about 12 miles long, and 7 broad; lying on the banks of the *Jed*, and comprehending a part of the old pariſh of *Abbotrule*. The ſurface is hilly, adapted for paſture; and there are upwards of 17,000 ſheep, and 428 head of black cattle in the pariſh. The extent of arable ground is ſmall, and chiefly devoted to the raiſing of turnip, for the ſupport of ſheep during the winter. There are ſeveral quarries of freeſtone; and the limeſtone rocks are inexhauſtible. Like the reſt of the border diſtricts, this pariſh affords many monuments of warlike antiquity; as camps, caſtles, and other fortifications. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 714; increaſe 234 ſince 1755.

SOUTHEND; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, about 11 miles long, and 5 broad, lying at the extremity of the peninſula of Kintyre. The ſurface exhibits a beautiful and variegated proſpect of hills of ſmall elevation, and valleys in which are ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of water, which, frequently overflowing their banks, leave the extenſive haughs fertilized by the ſlime, and capable of producing any crop. The higher grounds were formerly covered with black heath; but, ſince the introduction of ſheep, the hills have aſſumed a more verdant appearance. Along the coaſt are the remains of ſeveral Daniſh forts; the moſt remarkable of which is called *Balemacumra*, and is ſituated on the promontory of the *Mull* of *Kintyre*, near the place where the light-houſe is erected. The old caſtle of *Dunaverty* is built on a pyramidal rock, one ſide of which preſents a dreadful precipice to the ſea. It was one of the caſtles of the Lords of the Iſles, and once afforded ſhelter to King Robert Bruce during his adverſity. In 1647, this caſtle underwent a ſiege, when it was poſſeſſed by Alexander M'Donald, commonly called *Aliſter M'Coll Kittach*, who had raiſed a few Highlanders to aſſiſt the Marquis of Montroſe during the civil wars. It was inveſted by General Leſlie; and, after the beſieged had ſurrendered at diſcretion, they were barbarouſly maſſacred. Near to this rock is the iſland of *Sanda*; and between them is a fine coral bank, which affords excellent manure. In 1792, the population was about 1300; decreaſe 91 ſince 1755.

SOUTH ESK. Vide ESK (SOUTH).

SOUTH FERRY, or SOUTH QUEENSFERRY. Vide QUEENSFERRY.

SOUTH RONALDSHAY. Vide RONALDSHAY (SOUTH).

SOUTHUIST. Vide UIST (SOUTH).

SOUTHWICK; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to the pariſh of COLVEND. Vide COLVEND and SOUTHWICK.

SOUTHWICK; a ſmall river in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, which riſes in the pariſh of Colvend, and falls into the Solway Frith 2 miles E. of the æſtuary of the river *Urr*. It is navigable for veſſels of ſmall burden 2 miles from its mouth.

SOUTRA; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, united to that of Fala in Mid-Lothian. Vide FALA and SOUTRA.

SOUTRA HILL; the weſternmoſt hill of the Lammermuir ridge, is elevated 1000 feet above the ſea level. Upon it are the ruins of an hoſpital, founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, "for the reception of pilgrims, and for poor and ſickly people."

SPEY; a large and rapid river, which

riſes in Badenoch, in Inverneſs-ſhire. Its waters, a few miles from its ſource, ſpread out to ſuch an extent, as to become a ſmall lake of the ſame name; from which, reſuming the form of a river, it proceeds with great rapidity towards the E., till, reaching the village of Rothes, it directs its courſe northward, and falls into the Moray Frith at *Garmach* or *Garmouth*. The whole length of its courſe is about 90 miles; but, following all its windings, its courſe cannot be leſs than 120 miles. It flows through the great fir woods of *Glenmore* and *Strathſpey*, great floats of which are ſent down to the ſea at Garmouth. To prevent the trees from being ſhivered in paſſing the great cataracts of the river, ſmall canals have been cut out in the banks with a gentle ſlope, down which the wood is directed. It gives name to the Highland diſtrict of *Strathſpey*, famous for its ſoldiers, and for giving name to a very ſtriking and popular ſpecies of Scottiſh muſic.

SPEYMOUTH; a pariſh in Morayſhire, which derives its name from its local ſituation, at the æſtuary of the *Spey*. It is about 6½ miles long, and on an average 1½ broad. The ſurface is flat and level on the coaſt; but, about half a mile from the ſea, the ground riſes ſuddenly to another plain of greater extent, and at leaſt 40 feet above the level of the former plain. This level field is again terminated by a hill of conſiderable elevation. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is light and fertile; but agriculture cannot be ſaid to be in a ſtate of great improvement. About 300 acres are covered with fine old trees. The thriving village of *Garmouth* or *Garmach*, is ſituated in this pariſh. In 1793, the pariſh contained 1347 inhabitants; increaſe 353 ſince 1755.

SPIAN; a river in Inverneſs-ſhire, which riſes from the weſtern extremity of *Loch Laggan*; and, after a rapid and precipitous courſe of 20 miles, joins the *Lochy* near the church of Kilmanivaig.

SPOTT; a pariſh in Eaſt-Lothian, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar; about 10 miles long, and 5 broad, comprehending a fertile lowland diſtrict, and part of the hilly diſtrict of Lammermuir. The low country is enclofed and well cultivated, and the higher grounds are paſtured by large flocks of ſheep. The edges of Lammermuir are beautifully ſkirted with natural wood, particularly oak and hazel. *Spott-houſe*, the reſidence of Robert Hay, Eſq. is romantically ſituated on a rock, in a low den, ſurrounded with beautiful pleaſure grounds. On the borders of this pariſh is the field of the battle of Dunbar, between Oliver Cromwell, and the Scottiſh army under General Leſlie. The parochial records contain the following extract, which ſhews, ſo late as the beginning of the 18th century, the fatal effects of ſuperſtition. "*Oct.* 1705. Many witches burnt on the top of *Spott Loan*." The village of Spott lies about 5 miles from Dunbar, and contains about 180 inhabitants. In 1791, the population of the pariſh of Spott was 619; decreaſe 108 ſince 1755.

SPRINGFIELD; a new village in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Graitney, begun in 1791, on the eſtate of Sir William Maxwell of Springkell. It is regularly built, with fine broad ſtreets, and brick houſes covered with blue ſlate: it is ſituated on a dry healthy ſoil, on the banks of the river *Sark*, on building leaſes of 99 years; it, in 1793, conſiſted of 40 houſes; and, ſince that time, it has greatly increaſed, owing to the many advantages which it poſſeſſes with reſpect to its ſituation. Both coal and lime are plenty, at a ſmall diſtance: the river *Sark* is well adapted for the erection of machinery; and the ſea port town of Sarkfoot is not above a mile diſtant: add to theſe, the two great roads from England to the W. of Scotland paſs through it.

SPROUSTON; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. On the banks of the *Tweed*, which bounds it on the N., the ſurface is flat, and the ſoil exceedingly fertile, but liable to be overflowed: the ſouthern part is more elevated, but not hilly; and no part can be ſaid to be barren. The only waſte ground is an extenſive commonty, which bears diſtinct marks of the plough, and, indeed, is very well adapted for culture. There are ſeveral quarries of excellent freeſtone; but no other mineral of value has been diſcovered. In 1790, the popu-

lation was about 1000, of which 200 were inhabitants of the village of *Sprouſton*.

SPYNIE, or NEW SPYNIE; a pariſh in Morayſhire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, ſtretching along the banks of the *Loſſie*, about a mile from the burgh of Elgin. A ridge of muir extends the whole length of the pariſh, ſeparating the cultivated land from an extenſive natural oak wood, the property of the Earl of Fife. The arable land poſſeſſes almoſt every variety of ſoil, from the heavieſt clay to the lighteſt ſand: the whole is encloſed and well cultivated. The loch of *Spynie* will be noticed in the next article. On the banks of this lake, near its eaſtern extremity, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the reſidence of the Biſhops of Moray. It has been a magnificent and ſpacious building, round a ſquare court, having a gate and draw-bridge on the E. ſide, and fortified towers at the corners, and ſurrounded by a dry ditch. Some of the rooms are ſtill pretty entire; and the remains of the paintings, on the walls, were ſo diſtinct a few years ago, as to ſhew that ſeveral repreſentations of ſcripture-hiſtory had been the deſign. Adjoining to the palace were the gardens, now only diſtinguiſhable by the ruined walls. Spynie is a dormant barony in the family of Lindſay, a younger branch of the Earls of Crawford. In 1793, the population was 603; decreaſe 263 ſince 1755.

SPYNIE (LOCH); a lake in the above pariſh, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad, and appears to have been formerly a frith of the ſea, though it is now ſhut up at the E. and W. ends by a long extent of valuable land: accordingly, the land between the lake and the ſea ſtill retains the name of *Roſs iſle*, and many beds of ſea ſhells, particularly oyſters, are found on the banks of the lake, ſeveral feet below the ſurface of the earth. It abounds with pike and perch, and is frequented by ſwans. It has lately been drained to a conſiderable depth; but it is ſtill far from being reduced to its former limits.

STAFFA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, celebrated for its baſaltic pillars. It lies about 5 leagues W. of the iſland of Mull, and 3 leagues from Icolm-kill; its form is oblong and irregular, about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; its coaſts are ſteep and craggy; the ſides being entirely bare, exhibiting ſuperb baſaltic columns, and hollowed by various caves, particularly thoſe of *Fingal* and the *Corvorant*. The iſland is acceſſible only by a ſmall entrance on the W. ſide, where the ſurface ſlopes towards the ſea; but it can only admit a ſmall boat, and that in the calmeſt weather. Nearly oppoſite to this is the ſmall iſland of *Booſhala*, which is entirely compoſed of baſaltic pillars; (vide BOOSHALA.) The moſt elevated part of the iſland of Staffa, is over the *cave* of *Fingal*, where it is 214 feet above the ſea, at ordinary tides. Near the middle of the iſland are two wretched huts, built with fragments of baſaltic pillars; one of which ſerves for the herd and his family, who take care of the cattle that feed on the iſland; the other hut is uſed as a barn and cow-houſe. Around theſe houſes is a ſmall field, for raiſing a few oats and potatoes. There is a ſmall ſpring, which would be ſoon dried up, were it not for the weeping climate. The only fuel uſed by the poor people, is the ſods or turf, which they carefully dry, and in which the only combuſtible parts are the fibrous roots of the graſs. "This family reſided here," ſays Dr. Garnett, "both ſummer and winter, for ſeveral years; but in winter their ſituation was frequently very unpleaſant; for, during a ſtorm, the waves beat ſo violently againſt the iſland, that the very houſe was ſhaken, though ſituated in the middle of it: indeed, the concuſſion was often ſo great, that the pot which hung over the fire partook of it, and was made to vibrate. This ſo much alarmed the poor inhabitants one very ſtormy winter, that they determined to leave the iſland the firſt favourable opportunity, for they believed that nothing but an evil ſpirit could have rocked it in that manner. Since that period, they have reſided here only during the ſummer ſeaſon." Dr. Garnett alſo adjoins this note.—"This circumſtance was related to us by the herd; but the ſtory ſeemed ſo fabulous, that we regarded it merely as an inſtance of the love of the marvellous. I find, however, in St. Fond's Tour, a confirmation of it. Some of

his companions having been obliged to ſpend two nights on Staffa, in the miſerable hut of the herd, declared, on their return to Torloiſk, that the ſea broke upon the iſland with ſuch impetuoſity, and ruſhed into the caves, which penetrated its interior with ſuch noiſe, that the hut ſhook to its foundation, and they could get no ſleep." More than one half of the circumference of the iſle is occupied by very handſome colonnades of regular pillars, which are completely laid bare by the ſea; the reſt of the iſland exhibits the ſame baſaltic appearances; but the pillars are bent and twiſted in various directions; ſome lying nearly horizontal, and others forming ſegments of circles. They generally reſt on an irregular pavement, formed of the upper ſides of thoſe pillars which have been broken off, which extends in a ſloping direction as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent: theſe are of 3, 4, 5, and 7 ſides; but thoſe of 5 and 6 are moſt prevalent. They are of various diameters from that of a foot to four feet and an half. The ſurfaces of the large pillars are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions: the pillars are jointed, and the upper ſurface of each joint is generally concave, having a correſponding convexity in the inferior ſurface of the other; but the reverſe of this is often noticed, and many of the pillars exhibit a plain ſurface. In ſome places the interſtices, between the perpendicular priſms, are filled up with a yellow ſparry matter, compoſed of the oxyd of iron, ſeparated from the baſaltes, and a little argillaceous earth, with ſome ſpecimens of zeolitic cryſtals. The pillars near the landing-place are ſmall, but increaſe in magnitude as they are nearer the *cave* of *Fingal*, the greateſt natural curioſity of the iſland, where they are the largeſt both in diameter and altitude, that are to be found in the iſland. The following are the obſervations on the *cave* of *Fingal*, by Mons. Faujas de St. Fond. "This ſuperb monument," ſays he, "of a grand ſubterraneous combuſtion, the date of which has been loſt in the lapſe of ages, preſents an appearance of order and regularity ſo wonderful, that is is difficult for the coldeſt obſerver, and one the leaſt ſenſible to the phenomena which relate to the convulſions of the globe, not to be ſingularly aſtoniſhed by this prodigy, which may be conſidered as a ſort of natural palace. To ſhelter myſelf from all critical obſervation, on the emotion which I experienced while contemplating the moſt extraordinary cavern yet known, I ſhall borrow the expreſſions of him (Sir Joſeph Banks) who firſt deſcribed it. Thoſe who are acquainted with the character of this illuſtrious naturaliſt, will not be apt to accuſe him of being liable to be hurried away by the force of a too ardent imagination; but the ſenſation he felt at the view of this magnificent ſcene was ſuch, that it was impoſſible to eſcape a degree of juſt enthuſiaſm. 'The impatience which every one felt to ſee the wonders we had heard ſo largely deſcribed, prevented our morning reſt: every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the firſt light arrived at the S. W. part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived, than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectation; though, formed, as we thought, upon the moſt ſanguine foundations; the whole of that end of the iſland, ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of the land formed themſelves, upon a firm baſis of ſolid rock. In a ſhort time we arrived at the mouth of the cave; the moſt magnificent, I believe, that ever has been deſcribed by travellers. —The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe which have been broken off to form it; between the angles of which, a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has been exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely, and at the ſame time with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without, and the air is perfectly free from the damp and noxious vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.' Let us alſo for a moment liſten to Dr. Uno Von Troil, on the

ſame ſubject, in his *Letters on Iceland*. 'How ſplendid,' ſays this prelate, 'do the porticoes of the ancients appear in our eyes, from the oſtentatious magnificence of the deſcriptions we have received of them, and with what admiration are we ſeized on ſeeing even the colonnades of our modern edifices! But, when we behold the *cave* of *Fingal*, formed by nature in the iſle of Staffa, it is no longer poſſible to make a compariſon, and we are forced to acknowledge that this piece of architecture, formed by nature, far ſurpaſſes that of the Louvre, that of St. Peter at Rome, all that remains of *Palmyra* and *Poeſtum*, and all that the genius, the taſte, and the luxury of the Greeks were capable of inventing.' Such was the impreſſion made by the *cave* of *Fingal* on Sir Joſeph Banks and the Biſhop of Linckoeping. "I," ſays St. Fond, "have ſeen many ancient volcanoes, and I have given deſcriptions of ſeveral ſuperb baſaltic cauſeways, and delightful caverns in the midſt of lavas; but I have never found any thing which comes near to this, or can bear any compariſon with it, for the admirable regularity of the columns, the height of the arch, the ſituation, the form, the elegance of this production of nature, or its reſemblance to the maſterpieces of art; though this has had no ſhare in its conſtruction. It is therefore not at all ſurpriſing, that tradition ſhould have made it the abode of a hero." This wonderful work of nature is 53 feet wide at the entrance, 117 feet high, and 250 feet long. The arch is compoſed of two unequal ſegments of a circle, which form a natural pediment. The maſs which crowns, or rather which forms the roof, is 20 feet thick at its loweſt part. It conſiſts of ſmall priſms, more or leſs regular, inclining in all directions, cloſely united and cemented underneath and in the joints, with a pale yellow calcareous matter, and zeolitic cryſtallizations, which, when contraſted with the dark purple hexagons, formed by the ends of the pillars, has a very fine effect, the whole reſembling Moſaic work. The bottom of the cave is filled with the ſea, reaching to the very extremity. In very calm weather, a boat may ſail into it; but, if this ſhould be attempted when the waves are agitated, though only in a very ſmall degree, the boat would inevitably be daſhed to pieces againſt the ſides of the cavern. The only way of entering at ſuch times, is by a cauſeway not more than 2 feet broad on the eaſtern ſide, formed by the baſes of broken pillars, which is exceedingly ſlippery, being conſtantly waſhed by the ſpray. At the farther extremity is another ſmall cave, which, from certain paſſages, ſends forth an agreeable noiſe every time the water ruſhes into it; from which circumſtance it has received the name of *An-ua-vine*, or "the melodious cave." The following are the dimenſions of the *cave* of *Fingal*, from Sir Joſeph Banks, who had it very accurately meaſured by ſome of his attendants.

	Feet.	*In.*
Length of the cave from the rock without,	237	6
Do. from the pitch of the arch,	250	0
Breadth of do. at the mouth,	53	7
Do. at the farther end,	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth,	117	6
Do. at the end,	70	0
Depth of water at the mouth,	18	0
Do. at the end,	9	0
Height of the talleſt columns on the right ſide of the entrance,	45	0

Beſides the *cave* of *Fingal*, there is another which exhibits the ſame appearances, though on a leſs ſcale. It is ſituated on the N. ſide of the iſland, in the midſt of a magnificent colonnade, and is named in Gaelic *Ua-na-ſcarve*, the "corvorants cave." This iſland, though one of the greateſt curioſities in the world, has, till lately, been ſcarcely known. Buchannan ſlightly mentions it, and its remarkable columns. A Mr. Leach, a native of Ireland, ſeems to have been the firſt to call the attention of the world to this ſingular iſle. Having, in the year 1772, been on a viſit to ſome of his friends in Morven in Argyllſhire, in one of his fiſhing excurſions he was ſtruck with the ſingularity of the appearance of its rocks, and landed upon it. A few days afterwards, Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Uno Von Troil, and others, on their voyage from Iceland, caſt anchor in the ſound of Mull, and having met Mr. Leach, that gentle-

man reported to the voyagers the wonders he had ſeen. They viſited the iſland; and, an account of it was, by Sir Joſeph Banks, communicated to Mr. Pennant, who publiſhed it in his "Tour to the Hebrides." Since that time it has been viſited by innumerable naturaliſts, who have publiſhed accounts of it in their different works; of theſe we may principally mention Mons. Faujas de St. Fond, and Dr. Garnett. We have been more minute than uſual in the notice of this iſland; as it is, to uſe the words of the laſt touriſt, "undoubtedly the greateſt natural curioſity in Europe, if not in the world."

STAIR; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, about 6 miles long by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the river *Ayr*. The ſoil is in general a deep clay, but is loamy on the ſides of the river: the whole is encloſed, and well cultivated. The chief ſeats are *Stair*, the ſeat of General Stewart; *Barſkimming*, the ſeat of Lady Miller of Glenlee; *Drongan*, the ſeat of Mr. Smith; and *Gadgirth-caſtle*, the ſeat of Mr. Steel. The pariſh of Stair is exceedingly well ſupplied with coal from 3 extenſive coal-eries. On the lands of Dalmore, ſpecimens of antimony and copper have been found; and on the ſame lands a conſiderable quantity of *plumbago* or black lead has been diſcovered, which has been found to anſwer all the purpoſes of that found in Cumberland. This pariſh alſo affords thoſe hones, known by the name of the *water of Ayr ſtones*. In 1791, the population was 518; increaſe 149 ſince 1755.

STALK (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Edderachylis, two miles long, and half a mile broad, giving riſe to the river of *Laxford*.

STANLEY; a conſiderable village in Perthſhire, lying partly in the pariſh of Auchtergaven, and partly in that of Redgorton, famous for the extenſive cotton-ſpinning machinery, erected by a company of gentlemen, on the eſtate of the Duke of Athol. In 1793, the village contained about 520 inhabitants.

STAXIGOE; a ſmall village with a harbour, in Caithneſs, near the town of Wick, built on the eſtate of Mr. Dunbar of Hempriggs.

STENNESS; a pariſh in the iſland of POMONA, in Orkney, united with the pariſh of FIRTH. In 1793, the population of the united pariſh was 1186; increaſe 78 ſince 1755.

STENNESS (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Orkney, in the above pariſh, noted for a remarkable cauſeway or highway over it, forming a communication between two druidical temples.

STENTON; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, about 3½ miles long, and 3 broad; but there is a narrow ſtripe of muiry land, which extends S. into Berwickſhire to the banks of the *Whittadder*. The face of the country is open and beautiful; and the greater part is encloſed. The ſoil is exceedingly various: it lies moſtly upon freeſtone and gravel. Around the village of Stenton the ground is very ſtony, and the ſmall ſtones lie ſo thick upon the ground, that in ſome ſpots, when harrowed, ſcarce any ſoil is to be ſeen; and yet, in the fields, the crops are generally good, and often luxuriant. In 1791, the population was 624; decreaſe 7 ſince 1755.

STEVENSTON; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, lying on the northern ſhore of the bay of Ayr. Its form is a kind of irregular ſquare, 2½ miles in length, and nearly the ſame breadth; but the ſandy ground extends about 2½ miles farther S. along the coaſt, terminating at the mouth of the river *Irvine*. The whole extent of coaſt is flat and ſandy; affording no harbour, except at the northern extremity at *Saltcoats*, and at the ſouthern extremity at the harbour of *Irvine*. The ſurface of the pariſh is divided into two diſtricts of nearly equal extent; the ſandy level plain on the coaſt, and the encloſed and cultivated land in the interior diſtrict: theſe are ſeparated from each other by a ridge of rocky ground, now almoſt covered with ſoil. In the latter diſtrict the ſoil is moſtly clay, with ſome fields of gravelly loam. The town of *Stevenſton* is ſituated nearly in the center of the pariſh, built on the elevated rocky ridge, and commanding an extenſive and delightful proſpect of the whole bay of Ayr, with the diſtant iſland of *Arran*, and the conical rock of Aiſla. In 1792, it contained 1019 inhabitants. At the northern border of the pariſh ſtands the thriving town of *Saltcoats*, lying partly in the pariſh of *Ardroſſan*; (vide SALTCOATS.) There

are ſeveral ſeats of the reſiding proprietors; the chief of which are thoſe of Alexander Hamilton of *Grange*; R. R. Cunningham of *Seabank*; and Patrick Warner of *Ardeer*, Eſqrs. There is an old ruin, called *Kirrilacaſtle*, formerly one of the ſeats of the Earls of Glencairn. The coal ſtrata of the pariſh are very extenſive, nay almoſt inexhauſtible, and are ſuppoſed to be the northern limit of the coal country on the W. of Scotland. The total quantity raiſed at the pits is about 23,000 tons; the greater part of which is exported at the harbour of Saltcoats. Limeſtone of excellent quality is alſo abundant; and there are many quarries of fine freeſtone. In 1792, the population was 2425; increaſe 1013 ſince 1755.

STEWARTFIELD; a ſmall village in the diſtrict of Buchan, Aberdeenſhire. It is built on the eſtate of Mr. Burnet of *Denns*, who has eſtabliſhed a bleachfield in its neighbourhood, for the encouragement of its linen and yarn trade. It is about 12 miles diſtant from Peterhead, and contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

STEWARTOWN; a pariſh and conſiderable town in Ayrſhire. The pariſh is above 10 miles in length, and in ſome places about 4 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, with a gentle ſlope towards the ſea, beautified with extenſive belts of planting. The town of STEWARTOWN may vie with any of its ſize in the W. of Scotland, for the beauty, regularity, and cleanlineſs of its ſtreets and houſes. It is ſituated on the water of *Annock*, about 6 miles N. from the town of Irvine; it is a poſt town, and has ſeveral well attended annual fairs. The chief trade is the manufacture of bonnets, which has been carried on to a great extent for upwards of a century paſt; it contains about 2500 inhabitants. There is plenty of limeſtone, but no coal. Near the town are the foundations of a houſe, ſaid to have been a ſeat of the family of *Stewart*, from which the diſtrict derives its name. In 1793, the population was about 3000; increaſe 181 ſince 1755.

STINCHAR, or ARDSTINCHAR; a river in Ayrſhire. Vide ARDSTINCHAR.

STIRLINGSHIRE; formerly a part of the ſhire of LENNOX; is about 36 miles long, and on an average 12 broad; bounded on the N. by Perthſhire, and the river *Forth*; on the E. by Clackmannanſhire, and Weſt-Lothian; on the S. by Lanarkſhire; and on the W. by the county of Dumbarton, and *Loch Lomond*. The features of the country are rich and beautiful. An extended plain ſtretches towards the N. W. terminated by the mountain of *Benlomond*, and waſhed by the *Forth*, winding with placid dignity, and forming the beautiful *Links* for which it is ſo remarkable. From this level a bank of conſiderable height riſes to the ſouthern border, where the ſurface becomes hilly, affording great abundance of game, and excellent paſturage for ſheep. The eaſtern diſtrict is fertile; but there are ſeveral extenſive moſſes on the banks of the *Forth*, which, however, in a ſhort time, will be converted into excellent land: the chief of theſe is *Moſs Flanders*, which, with the *Moſs* of *Kincardine* in Perthſhire, have nearly been cultivated, through the exertions and example of the late Lord Kames; (vide KINCARDINE.) In former times, the greater part of this county was covered with wood; and the foreſt is denominated the *Nemus Strivelenſe* in many old charters. To the S. of the town of Stirling, there are veſtiges of it for ſeveral miles; and banks of natural wood ſtill remain in the caſtle park of Stirling, at Murray's wood, at Kilſyth, and at Bannockburn; and ſtumps of trees are found in all the moſſes, and many of the plains. Stirlingſhire is one of the moſt noted counties of Scotland in the annals of that kingdom; ſituated upon the confines of not leſs than four kingdoms, having the *Northumbrian* and *Cumbrian* conquered provinces on the S., and the the dominions of the Picts and Scots on the N., it was the field of much contention and bloodſhed. Here, too, the Romans having conquered the ſouthern provinces of Britain, found the greateſt difficulty in ſubjugating the ancient inhabitants, who, from their almoſt impenetrable faſtneſſes, poured down upon them like torrents from their native mountains. To ſtop the inroads of the Caledonians, Agricola the Roman general, about the year 80, built a chain of forts between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, which were afterwards, about the year 130,

connected by the famous wall of Antoninus; (vide ANTONINUS' WALL.) In this county the heroes of Ossian performed many of their heroic exploits, and here fought against the Romans under Caracalla, who is named "the son of the king of the world." Near *Bannockburn* was fought the eventful battle between Robert Bruce and Edward I., which finally defeated the schemes of the English monarch for uniting the whole island by conquest under his sovereignty. Contiguous to this is the *Torwood*, famous for being the hiding-place of the renowned Sir William Wallace. Near Falkirk, two famous battles were fought; one wherein Wallace and the Scots were defeated, and the other where the adherents of the Stuart family met with a total defeat in 1745. On the banks of the *Carron* are the hills of *Dunipace*, represented by Buchannan as "the hills of peace," where national causes of great importance have been decided, often by great monarchs in person, and where the treaties of peace were wont to be signed. But a late celebrated antiquarian, Sir James Foulis, conjectures, with equal probability, that the name is a corruption of *Dunabas*, "the hills of death," where the prisoners of war in these barbarous ages were immolated, to satisfy the revenge of the injured country. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the most lengthened sieges recorded in the annals of Scotland. But, happily for these days, the scene is changed; instead of gloomy castles, and fields of blood, we see the arts of peace converting to human use even the rudest materials of nature. Now the *wall* of *Antoninus*, that monument of Roman invasion, is almost entirely demolished by the ploughshare. Here the Caledonian tramples on the ruin of Roman ambition, and unfettered commerce occupies the seat of imperious usurpation. Instead of that wall, which put a barrier betwixt two countries that nature intended to be united, we have the great canal running parallel to it, which unites the eastern to the western seas, that nature had disjoined. Instead of a barrier, which prevented even amicable intercourse, we have a navigable canal, that facilitates commerce, and calls forth the true riches of the country; and the *Carron* river, having long ceased to roll its waters in the din of arms, now lends its aid to the most extensive manufactures; (vide CARRON.) Stirlingshire contains one royal borough, viz. STIRLING, the county town; the considerable burghs of barony of FALKIRK and St. NINIANS, and several large villages; of which the principal are *Larbert*, *Kippen*, *Kilsyth*, *Buchlyvie*, *Airth*, *Campsie*, and *Killearn*. Numerous seats and plantations are interspersed throughout, and enrich the appearance of the whole county. Stirlingshire is divided into 22 parochial districts, which, by the returns to Sir John Sinclair, between the years 1790 and 1793, contained 46,663 inhabitants; increase 7850 since 1755. The two ridges of hills, called *Lennox* and *Ochil*, in this county, exhibit many volcanic appearances, particularly at *Fintry*, and the *Campsie Fells*; (see these articles, and LENNOX and OCHILS.) The county abounds with coal, ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and more valuable, at least more precious minerals have been discovered, and in part wrought: these are silver, copper, cobalt, and lead. The parish of Kilsyth affords many fine subjects for mineralogical research; (vide KILSYTH.) Stirlingshire sends one member to parliament. The valued rent of the county is 108,5181. 8s. 9d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 86,720l. sterling.

STIRLING; an ancient town in that division of Lennoxshire to which it gives its name, situated upon the river *Forth*, 35 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, in 3° 59′ W. longitude from London, and 56° 6′ N. latitude. Its situation is very romantic, seated, like the Old Town of Edinburgh, on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the W., is occupied by a fortress. The great street, on the summit of the hill, is broad and spacious, with elegant houses; but the other streets are narrow and irregular. The *Town-house* is a large building, with convenient apartments for the town and county courts. In the council chamber is kept the *jugg*, appointed by law to be the standard for dry measure in Scotland. There are three hospitals: the first endowed

by Robert Spittal, in 1530, for the ſupport of poor tradeſmen, with an annual revenue of 221l. ſterling: the ſecond was founded by John Cowan, in 1639, for 12 decayed guild brethren, with an income of 158l. ſterling: and the third was founded by John Allan, for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradeſmen. There are two churches, called, from their ſituation, the Eaſt and Weſt Kirks. The former is a very fine building, erected by Cardinal Beaton; the latter is alſo a beautiful piece of architecture, but of much older date, having been founded in the time of King Alexander III. to ſerve as a chapel for a monaſtery of Franciſcans. Stirling has long been famous for its grammar ſchool, and can boaſt of giving birth to ſome eminent literary characters. Amongſt theſe we may mention Dr. ROBERT POLLOCK, firſt Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, a very celebrated writer of his age; and Dr. JOHN MOORE, well known for his "Travels in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany," and as author of "Medical Eſſays," and ſeveral excellent Novels. As far back as the end of the 16th century, Stirling carried on a conſiderable manufacture of ſhalloons for exportation; but, about the middle of laſt century, this trade almoſt dropt. Of late it has again revived; and, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of 200,000 yards have been annually manufactured. The carpet manufacture has of late been introduced; and the cotton trade is very flouriſhing. Beſides a branch of the Bank of Scotland, there are three private banking companies. Stirling is a place of conſiderable antiquity. Buchannan mentions it frequently in his hiſtory ſo early as the 9th century, but gives no deſcription of it; and it is impoſſible to throw any light upon this ſubject from the town's charters, many of which have been loſt during the civil wars and Engliſh invaſions, in all of which Stirling made a conſpicuous figure. The moſt ancient of the town's records is granted by King Alexander I., and is dated at Kincardine the 18th of Auguſt, in the 12th year of his reign (i. e. A. D. 1120). But there is reaſon to believe that Stirling was incorporated long before, as the charter of Alexander is not a charter of erection, but only confers ſome additional privileges on the burghers and freemen. About the middle of the 12th century, it became a royal reſidence. David I. kept his court in it, probably that he might be near the abbacy of Cambuſkenneth, which he founded, and on which he beſtowed many marks of his favour. It is probable that the town grew to its preſent ſize very ſoon after it became the temporary reſidence of royalty; and, from the moſt accurate accounts, it appears to have undergone very little change either in ſize or the number of its inhabitants, for the laſt 600 years, till very lately, when the introduction of the cotton and carpet manufactures cauſed a number of new buildings to be erected. It holds a fifth rank among the Scottiſh royal burghs, and was one of the *curia quatuor burgorum;* a court which gave riſe to the preſent *convention* of *royal boroughs*. The municipal government conſiſts of a provoſt, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, and 14 other counſellors, making the whole town council 21; 14 of whom are merchants, and 7 repreſentatives of the incorporated trades. Beſides the ordinary juriſdiction in civil cauſes, which is common to the magiſtrates of all royal boroughs, the magiſtrates of this town have alſo an extenſive criminal juriſdiction conferred on them by their charters, equal to the power of ſheriffs within their territories. There is a peculiar bye-law of this corporation, which the members of the council annually take an oath to obſerve, originating in a liberal and independent ſpirit, and which, from its ſalutary tendency, deſerves to be followed by other corporations. By this they bind themſelves to take no leaſe of any part of the public property under their management, nor to purchaſe any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of reward for their trouble of going about the affairs of the burgh. By the ſame bye-law alſo, a *Board* of *Auditors* for inſpecting the public accounts is elected annually, conſiſting of two members choſen by the merchants, and two by the incorporations. "The manner, (ſays Mr. Nimmo in his *Hiſtory of Stirling-*

ſhire,) in which the old treaſurer of the town uſed to keep his accounts, when writing was a more rare accompliſhment than at preſent, was ſufficiently ſingular. He hung two boots, one on each ſide of the chimney: into one of them he put all the money which he drew, and into the other the receipts or vouchers for the money which he paid away; and he balanced his accounts at the end of the year by emptying his boots, and counting the money left in the one, and that paid away by the receipts in the other." The caſtle, which is ſituated at the weſtern extremity of the rock on which the town is built, is of great antiquity; but, previous to the 9th century, there are no accounts of it. When the Scots under Kenneth II. overthrew the Pictiſh government, they endeavoured to obliterate every memorial of that people. They not only changed the names of the Pictiſh towns and provinces, but, with all the rage of barbarians, demoliſhed many magnificent and uſeful ſtructures which had been reared by the Picts, and this fortreſs amongſt the reſt: it was ſoon, however, rebuilt; for, in the ſucceeding reign of Donald V., the kingdom was invaded by Oſbright and Ella, two Northumbrian princes, and the Scottiſh monarch was obliged to ſue for peace on the moſt abject terms; no leſs than yielding up to the conquerors all his dominions S. of the *Forth*. The Northumbrians taking poſſeſſion of the territory ceded to them by that treaty, rebuilt the caſtle of Stirling, and planted in it a ſtrong garriſon to preſerve their new conqueſts, on the frontiers of which it was ſituated. It is alſo reported, that they erected a ſtone bridge over the *Forth*, upon the ſummit of which a croſs was raiſed, with the following inſcription in monkiſh rhyme:

"Anglos a Scotis ſeparat crux iſta remotis;
Armis hic ſtant Bruti, Scoti ſtant hic, cruce tuti;"

which is thus tranſlated by an ancient writer:

I am free marche, as paſſengeris may ken,
To Scottis, to Britonis, and to Ingliſmen.

None of the Engliſh hiſtorians relate this circumſtance; and, indeed, the whole ſtory bears much of the character of monkiſh fable; yet its authenticity is not a little confirmed by the armorial bearings of the town of Stirling, upon which is a bridge and a croſs, with the laſt line of the Latin diſtich, as a motto around it. We muſt not however imagine, that in thoſe times the fortreſs of Stirling bore any reſemblance to its preſent ſtate, which is adapted to the uſe of fire arms. Its ſize and form more probably reſembled thoſe caſtles which, under the feudal ſyſtem, the greater barons erected for their dwelling-houſes. In the 10th century it again came into the poſſeſſion of the Scots; and, during the Daniſh invaſion in 1009, it was the place of rendezvous of the Scottiſh army. In the 12th century, it was one of the moſt important fortreſſes in the kingdom, and was one of the four which were delivered up to the Engliſh, as part of the ranſom of William the Lion, who, in 1174, had been taken captive near Alnwick, in Northumberland. Though it had been ſometime a regal reſidence, before the acceſſion of the Stuart family, it does not appear to have been fitted up with great magnificence, until it became the favourite reſidence of James I. It was the birth-place of James II.; and in it he perpetrated that atrocious deed, which ſtains his character and reign, the murder of his kinſman William Earl of Douglas, whom he ſtabbed with his own hand: and, whatever may be ſaid in palliation of the inſolence and cruelty of Douglas, yet, he ought to have been puniſhed in a different manner. The room where the deed was committed ſtill goes by the name of *Douglas's room*. James III. was very fond of this palace, and built within it a magnificent hall for the meetings of parliament. This is now ſtripped to its bare walls, and converted into a riding ſchool. Adjoining to the *parliament-houſe* is the *chapel-royal*, which was erected by Pope Alexander VI. It had conſiderable landed property, and was accounted the richeſt collegiate church of the kingdom. This chapel has undergone a ſimilar reverſe of fortune with the parliament-houſe, and is now converted into a ſtore-room and armoury. James V. was crowned here; and the palace was the work of that prince. It is a ſtately building,

in the form of a ſquare, with a ſmall court in the center. Its inſide is totally without form or regularity; but, externally, it is very richly and curiouſly ornamented with groteſque figures, upon ſingular pillars or pedeſtals, each of which reſts on a figure lying on its breaſt, which appears a very painful poſition, eſpecially when encumbered with ſuch a load; and ſome of the figures ſeem to wiſh to be freed from it, if we may judge by the contortions of the muſcles of their faces. The ground ſtory of the palace is now converted into barrack wards for the ſoldiers of the garriſon; and the upper ſtory affords a houſe to the governor, and rooms for the inferior officers. A ſtrong battery was erected about the year 1559, during the regency of Mary of Lorraine, called the *French battery*. In the reign of Queen Anne, the caſtle was enlarged and repaired; and a flanking battery, named *Queen Anne's battery*, with barracks and a *bomb proof*, was erected on the S. ſide. Since that period, no alteration or repairs of any conſequence have been made. This caſtle has once been a place of conſiderable ſtrength, when the art of ordnance was in its infancy; but now, it could ſcarcely hold out a few hours againſt an army of 3000 men, conducted by an engineer of knowledge and integrity. About 36 guns are mounted on the ramparts. It is commanded by a governor, deputy-governor, fort-major, and three ſubalterns: it is one of the Scottiſh forts, which, by the articles of Union, are always to be kept in repair. Upon the rock, and on the S. ſide of the caſtle, is a flat piece of ground, encloſed, which was the place of the tournaments: on one ſide is a rock, where the ladies uſed to ſit and obſerve the addreſs and valour of the combatants, ſtill named the *Ladies' rock*. As this fortreſs was frequently the ſcene of bloody contention, it is cuſtomary to point out to every ſtranger 12 fields of battle within view of its walls. The proſpect from the caſtle-hill is moſt delightful, as well as extenſive; being greatly beautified, eſpecially towards the E., by the windings of the *Forth*, the ruinous abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*, the *Abbey Craig*, the houſe of Colonel Callander of *Craigforth*, and the numerous ſeats and populous villages which adorn the Carſe of Stirling. Between the caſtle and the town are ſeen the palace of the Earl of Argyll, called *Argyll's lodging*; and the houſe of the Earl of Marr, which was begun in 1570, during the regency of that nobleman, but never finiſhed: it is ſaid to have been built from the ruins of the abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*; the outſide is ornamented with the ſame groteſque figure as the palace within the caſtle. The rock upon which the caſtle is built is baſaltic, being compoſed of jointed pillars of 5 or 6 ſides. Around the caſtle is a pleaſant walk, carried from the town; in many places cut out of the ſolid rock. From this walk there are ſeveral beautiful views; and it gives an excellent opportunity of examining the baſaltic pillars of which the rock is compoſed. The pariſh of Stirling is confined to the burgh, and a ſmall field called the *King's Park*. In 1792, the population was 4698; increaſe 747 ſince 1755: but it is probable that the population is now conſiderably more than 5000.

STITCHEL and HUME; an united pariſh in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, of an irregular figure, 5 or 6 miles long, and between 3 and 4 broad. The ſurface preſents a gentle declivity towards the S.; the ſoil gradually degenerating from a rich clay to a wet muir, in proportion to the elevation. The lands are almoſt all encloſed, and under tillage. There are two villages, which bear the names of each barony of the united pariſh. The village of Stitchel lies about 4 miles from Kelſo, and the village of Hume is noted for the old caſtle of Hume, often the bone of conteſt during the border wars; (vide HUME.) *Stitchel-houſe*, the reſidence of Sir Jas. Pringle, Bart. is an elegant building, near the village of Stitchel: *Newton-Don*, the ſeat of Sir Alexander Don, Bart. is not leſs diſtinguiſhed for its elegance. In ſeveral places are diſtinct baſaltic columns, of a regular polygon form, 5 or 6 feet high, and 16 or 17 inches over. In 1791, the population of the united pariſh was about 1000; increaſe 41 ſince 1755.

STOBO; a pariſh in the county of Peebles, about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The greater part of the pariſh is mountainous, and fit for

paſture; but a conſiderable part is either cultivated, or ſuſceptible of cultivation. Some of the hills are green to the ſummits; but moſt of them are covered with heath. The ſoil of the arable land is exceedingly various; but a light fertile loam, upon a bed of gravel, is the moſt prevalent. The river *Tweed* runs through the pariſh, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. In this pariſh is the *Sheriff-muir*, or place where the Tweeddale militia met during the animoſity which ſubſiſted between the ſiſter kingdoms: it is a flat uncultivated heath, with many monumental ſtones upon it, which probably point out the ſcene of ſome battle, which neither hiſtory nor tradition have handed down to theſe times. This pariſh contains 2 quarries of excellent ſlate, of a dark blue colour, from which moſt of the houſes of the New Town of Edinburgh are covered. Here are the manſions of *Stobo* and *New Poſſo*; the former a ſeat of Mr. Montgomery, ſon of the late Lord Chief Baron; and the latter the reſidence of Sir James Naſmyth. In 1791, the population was 318; inceaſe 5 ſince 1755.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE; a ſea port town in Kincardineſhire, in the pariſh of Dunnottar, about 15 miles S. of Aberdeen. It conſiſts of two conſiderable ſtreets of houſes, built on feus granted by the Earls Mariſchal, within whoſe eſtate it was ſituated. The harbour is excellent, being a natural baſon, ſheltered on the S. E. by a high rock which runs out into the ſea, and on the N. E. by a quay, very convenient for the unloading of goods. Notwithſtanding its fine ſituation for carrying on manufactures, there is very little trade tranſacted at Stonehaven; it derives its principal ſupport from the ſheriff court of the county, which has its ſeat here. Of late, a ſpirit of trade has manifeſted itſelf; and the brown linen manufacture has been introduced. The town has alſo received a conſiderable increaſe in its extent, from the public ſpirit of Mr. Barclay of Urie, who has feued a large and regular village adjoining the town, on his eſtate, in the neighbouring pariſh of Fettereſſo. Stonehaven is a burgh of barony, of which the juriſdiction is, by the charter, veſted in magiſtrates choſen by the ſuperior and feuers. In 1792, the town contained 1072 inhabitants, beſides the new ſuburb in the pariſh of Fettereſſo.

STONEHOUSE; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, 5 miles long, and on an average 2 broad, containing about 6000 acres. Of theſe there are about 12 acres of moſs, and 24 of muir; the remainder is all arable, except the banks of the *Clyde* and *Avon*, which are planted. The ſoil is fertile, being chiefly a light loam, but mixed with clay near the rivers. In the center of the pariſh is the village of STONEHOUSE, which lies 18 miles from Glaſgow, 7½ from Hamilton, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Lanark. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers, who, with their families, make 593 ſouls. There is plenty of coal; but none is wrought at preſent. Limeſtone and freeſtone are abundant, and of excellent quality. In 1791, the population was 1060; increaſe 237 ſince 1755.

STONYKIRK, (more properly STEPHENKIRK); a pariſh in Wigtonſhire, compoſed of the united pariſhes of *Stonykirk*, *Claſhank*, and *Toſcarton*. It lies on the W. coaſt of the bay of *Luce*, and contains about 17,000 acres; of which 700, lying on the coaſt, are ſandy, and hardly capable of improvement; the remainder has a light and dry ſoil, tolerably fertile. Within this pariſh are no fewer than 4 mills for dreſſing flax, and an extenſive bleachfield. There is a conſiderable fiſhery of cod, ſalmon, and mackarel. On the lands of Garthland, the property of Mr. Macdowall, is a ſquare tower 45 feet high, and having on its battlements the date 1274, ſaid to have been a ſeat of one of the ancient Lords of Galloway. Near it, too, are ſome artificial mounds or moats, of a circular form; one of which is 460 feet in circumference at the baſe, 60 feet in height, and has a curious excavation on the ſummit. In 1791, the population was 1365; increaſe 214 ſince 1755.

STORMONT; a diſtrict in Perthſhire, lying on the E. bank of the *Tay*, and giving title of Viſcount to the family of Murray.

STORMONT; a ſmall lake in the above diſtrict, and pariſh of Bendothy.

in which is an iſland and a building, which is ſaid to have been a place for depoſiting the royal ſtores; whence was derived the name of the diſtrict *Storemount*, contracted *Stormont*.

STORNAWAY; a town and pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, in the iſland of *Lewis*. The pariſh is of very great extent; but the inhabited parts are ſomewhat of the figure of an iſoſceles triangle, two of the ſides of which are about 10 miles, and the remaining 7 miles long. The general appearance is a flat muir, with a ſmall extent of cultivated land on the coaſts, the ſoil of which is generally a blackiſh mould, not unfertile when properly drained and manured. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 35 miles, and the ſhores are partly ſandy and partly rocky. The principal bays are *Broad bay*, *South bay*, *Loch Stornaway*, and *Loch Grimſhader*; and the headlands are *Torſta-ſeller Tiumpan*, and *Seller-heads*. All theſe bays afford tolerable anchorage for veſſels employed in the fiſheries; but *Loch Stornaway* is particularly excellent: ſhips of any burden have ſufficient water, good ground, and no heavy ſea can ever come into it. At the head of this bay, upon a point or *neſs* jutting into it, is built the town of STORNAWAY; which, from a ſmall origin, has, of late, by the exertions of Lord Seaforth, arrived at a conſiderable ſize and extent. The harbour of *Stornaway* is excellent, and well frequented; and the principal ſource of employment is the proſecution of the white and herring fiſheries in the bays, in which about 35 or 40 ſmall veſſels are annully fitted out. It is a port of the cuſtom-houſe, and has a poſt-office and a regular packet, which ſails every week with the mail and paſſengers. The houſes in the town are in general well built; and, beſides a neat and commodious cuſtom-houſe, there is a town-houſe, an aſſembly-room, an elegant church, and two commodious ſchool-houſes. The number of inhabitants in the town is about 760. On an elevated ſituation near the town, ſtands *Seaforth-Lodge*, the reſidence of Lord Seaforth, the proprietor of the iſland, when he comes to viſit his eſtates. The number of cattle in the pariſh is 2440, ſheep 2576, and horſes 556. In 1798, the population was 2639; increaſe 827 ſince 1755.

STOURHOLM; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, lying on the N. ſide of *Mainland*, and pariſh of Northmaven.

STOW; a pariſh ſituated in the ſouthern part of Mid-Lothian, and comprehending a ſmall part of Selkirkſhire. It extends about 15 miles in length, and on average 5 in breadth, containing 37,500 ſquare acres, of which 3700 are under culture. The ſurface is hilly, and interſected by numerous ſtreams, which fall into the *Gala* and the *Tweed*. The whole diſtrict is well adapted for the paſture of ſheep, of which there are computed to be about 21,000. In 1792, the population was about 1400; increaſe 106 ſince 1755.

STRACATHRO'. Vide STRICKATHROW.

STRACHAN. Vide STRATHAEN.

STRACHUR and STRALACHLAN; an united pariſh in Argyllſhire, in the diſtrict of Cowal, about 18 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad, lying on the S. W. bank of *Loch Fyne*, and watered by the river *Chur*, which falls into *Loch Eſk* in this pariſh, which again empties itſelf by the river *Eachaig* into the Frith of Clyde. The general appearance is hilly, affording excellent paſture for ſheep and black cattle; but there are conſiderable fields of arable land on the banks of *Loch Fyne*; and the ſloping ſides of the hills are finely covered with wood, both natural and planted, the cutting of which every twentieth year is eſtimated at 6000l. ſterling. In the hills are ſeveral remarkable caves; as alſo obeliſks, watch-towers, and other remains of antiquity. The number of ſheep is about 12,280, of black cattle 1000, and of horſes 175. *Caſtle-Lachlan*, the ſeat of Donald Maclachlan, Eſq. is an elegant building, near the ſite of the old caſtle of the ſame name. *Strachur-Park* is alſo an elegant modern manſion, the ſeat of General Campbell of Strachur, the chief of the clan Macarthur. In 1791, the population was 1061; decreaſe 132 ſince 1755.

STRAGLASS; a diſtrict in Inverneſs-ſhire.

STRAITON; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, about 15 miles in length from N. W. to S. E., and 5 in breadth, comprehending a ſuperficies of 75 ſquare miles. The greater part of the pariſh is only

fit for paſture: in the S. E. the ſurface is extremely wild and rocky, interſperſed with a number of ſmall lakes, which abound with trout, and which give riſe to the rivers *Doon* and *Girvan*. The number of ſheep is about 20,000. There is a great deal of natural wood, ſome of the hills being ſkirted with it even to the top. There are alſo ſeveral extenſive plantations, eſpecially around the place of *Whitefoord*, the ſeat of Sir John Whitefoord, Bart. The village of *Straiton* or *Stretown*, is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the *Girvan*, near the veſtiges of a great Roman way which paſſes through the pariſh. It is regularly built, and, being well ſheltered by ſurrounding trees, has a very pleaſant appearance; it contains about 200 inhabitants. There is plenty of coal, lime, marl, and iron-ſtone; and, on the banks of *Loch Doon*, there is a ſtratum of fullers' earth. In 1792, the population was 934; decreaſe 189 ſince 1755.

STRANRAER, or STRANRAWER; a royal borough of conſiderable antiquity, in Wigtonſhire, ſeated at the head of the bay of *Loch Ryan*. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, and the chief town of the diſtrict of Galloway, called the *Rinns* or *Rhyns*. The principal ſtreet is of great length, in proportion to the extent of the whole: the greater part of the houſes are old, and no regular plan of arrangement has been obſerved when the ſtreets have been formed. But whole ſtreets of elegant houſes have been lately built; and a handſome town-houſe and priſon, erected about 30 years ago, adds greatly to the appearance of the town. It is a port of the cuſtom-houſe, of which all the harbours of the *Rinns* are members. It has ſome trade to the Baltic, to Ireland, and to England, chiefly in the exportation of grain, of which there is on an average nearly 6000 quarters annually exported, or carried coaſtways. The cotton and linen manufactures are carried on to a conſiderable extent; the average number of yards of the latter is about 28,000. There is alſo a conſiderable tan-work. The harbour of Stranraer is excellent, being ſheltered on all ſides, and lying at the head of *Loch Ryan*, which affords excellent anchorage. The tonnage of veſſels belonging to Stranraer is 1200 tons. Stranraer is a royal borough, governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 15 counſellors, and poſſeſſes a fourth vote with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whithorn, in electing a repreſentative in the Imperial parliament. Near the town is the old caſtle of *Stranraer*, now uninhabited: it was formerly a ſeat of the Earls of Stair; and, not far from it is the caſtle of *Culhorn*, the beautiful reſidence of that noble family. The burgh is chiefly the property of that nobleman, or at leaſt dependent upon him: the circumjacent grounds are alſo within his Lordſhip's eſtate. The great road from Carliſle to Port-Patrick paſſes through the town. In 1791, the population was 1602; increaſe 953 ſince 1755.

STRATH; a name given to many diſtricts of Scotland; denoting a large and broad valley, in contradiſtinction to GLEN, which is generally applied to a valley of ſmaller extent. Like the term GLEN, STRATHS receive their diſtinguiſhing appellation either from the rivers which run through them; as STRATHARDLE, "the valley of the river *Ardle*;" STRATHBOGIE, STRATHDEVON, &c. from ſome particular characteriſtic of the place; as STRATHMORE, "the great vale;" STRATHBEG, "the little vale," &c. or from ſome occurrence in ancient times, which have rendered it remarkable, e. g. STRATHAVEN, from the Gaelic *Strath-āth-Fhin*, "the valley of the ford of Fingal;" the wife of that hero having been drowned in croſſing the ford, as recited in a Gaelic verſe aſcribed to that chieftian, and thus tranſlated: "On the limpid water of the ſlippery ſtones has my wife been drowned; and, ſince my wife has there been drowned, henceforth its name ſhall be the water of Fingal." Another example of the ſame uſe of this appellative is to be found in STRATHGROY, corrupted from *Strath-Druaidh*, "the valley of the druids," one of the places of religious worſhip of that ancient order, being the moſt remarkable object in the valley.

STRATH, (more properly *Strath-ſwordle*); a pariſhin Inverneſs-ſhire, in the iſle of Sky, about 19 miles long, and 5½ broad, lying on the ſound which ſeparates Sky from the Main-

land: it alſo comprehends the ſmall iſlands of *Scalpa* and *Pabba*. The middle of the pariſh is flat, but the greater part is hilly, and covered with heath; the arable ſoil is partly clay, partly loam, but by far the moſt prevalent ſoil is moſſy. The coaſt is rocky; but there are 3 ſmall and ſafe harbours. Several of the hills exhibit volcanic appearances: there is great abundance of limeſtone and marl; and ſome marble of an inferior kind. In 1793, the population was 1579; increaſe 636 ſince 1755.

STRATHAEN, now generally called STRACHAN; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, lying on the N. ſide of the Grampian ridge, extending from the top of the *Cairn-o'-mount* to the banks of the *Dee*, about 11 miles, and comprehending 40,230 Engliſh acres, of which not more than 3000 are arable. The arable land, which is tolerably fertile, lies for the moſt part on the *Dee*, and the ſmall rivers *Feugh* and *Dye*, which are its tributary ſtreams. Through this pariſh is a fine road over the *Cairn-o'-mount*, leading from Brechin N. to Inverneſs. The altitude of the higheſt of the Grampian hills, which are within this pariſh, was, by a late accurate meaſurement, found to be as follows: *Kerlock* 1890 feet, *Montbattack* 3450, and *Kloachnabane* 2370, above the ſea level. *Blackhall*, an excellent modern building, the ſeat of Francis Ruſſel, Eſq. is the only manſion of note in the pariſh. In 1791, the population was about 700; decreaſe 96 ſince 1755.

STRATHALLADALE; a vale in the county of Sutherland.

STRATHALLAN; a vale in Perthſhire, which formerly gave title of Viſcount to the family of Drummond, attainted in 1745.

STRATHARDLE; a valley in Perthſhire.

STRATHAVEN; a diſtrict in Banff-ſhire, which gives ſecond title of Baron to the Earl of Aboyne. It was the paternal eſtate of the chief of the clan of Gordon.

STRATHAVEN, or AVENDALE; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire. Vide AVENDALE.

STRATHAVEN; a conſiderable town in that pariſh, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Aven*. Its chief branch of manufacture is the cotton, in which nearly 400 looms are employed. Strathaven was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1450, with the uſual privileges, and had an extenſive commonty granted to the burgeſſes; all of which has long ago become private property. It has a weekly market; and fairs in January, June, and November: but, having no public funds, has no other magiſtracy than a baron-bailie, nominated by the Duke of Hamilton. Strathaven lies 7 miles E. of the town of Hamilton, and contains 1610 inhabitants.

STRATHBEG (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſhes of Crimond and Loumay, about a mile in length. It covers 550 acres, and is ſeparated from the ſea by a ridge of ſandy hills about half a mile broad. In the beginning of the laſt century, it communicated with the ſea, and veſſels of ſmall burden could enter it; but, about 1720, a ſtrong E. wind blew the ſand into the channel, and ſtopped the communication, by forming a bar of ſand.

STRATHBLANE; a beautiful vale in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, formed by the *Lennox hills* on the S., and the Grampians on the N., in the middle of which runs the water of *Blane*, meandering through rich paſtures and fertile fields. This ſtrath comprehends the pariſhes of Buchannan, Drymen, Kilmarnock, Killearn, and Strathblane.

STRATHBLANE; a pariſh in Stirlingſhire, in the valley of the ſame name, in the N. W. corner of Stirlingſhire, of a rectangular form, 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The general appearance is agreeably picturеſque: the land in the valley is exceedingly fertile, and beautified by ſeveral neat villas; while the ſides of the hills are clothed with the luxuriant foliage of natural woods: beyond theſe there is a conſiderable extent of muirland, covered with heath, but affording good paſture for ſheep. Towards the W., the hill of *Dumgoiack* preſents a ſingular and ſtriking appearance; inſulated in the middle of the valley, of a conical figure, and completely covered with wood, it forms an intereſting ſcene; whilſt a cliff of the oppoſite hill, projecting like a pedeſtal, directs the eye, as it were, through an immenſe viſta to the plains below, where

the profpect is bounded by the lofty mountains on the fide of *Loch Lomond*. There are 2 old caftles, *Mugdock* and *Duntreath*, which have been ftrongly fortified: the latter is the manfionhoufe of the great barony of Duntreath, in right whereof the proprietor fat in the Scottifh parliament, without election or patent. The prefent proprietor, Sir Archibald Edmonftone, Bart. is lineally defcended from the royal family of Stuart. Oppofite the caftle of *Mugdock* is a fquare tower, the echo of which repeats a fyllable fix times diftinctly. The river *Blane*, in this parifh, forms the cafcade called the *Spout* of *Ballagan*, at which a remarkable fection ofthe adjoining hill is prefented; (vide BLANE.) In 1794, the population was 620; decreafe 177 fince 1755.

STRATHBOGIE; a diftrict of Aberdeenfhire, formerly one of the great divifions of that fhire, called lordfhips or *thanages*, comprehending the whole original eftate which King Robert Bruce gave to the noble family of Gordon, the anceftors of the Duke of Gordon. It extends over a furface of 120 fquare miles, including the arable and uncultivated land, lying on each fide of the river *Bogie*, which difcharges itfelf into the *Deveron* at Huntly; which town, from that circumftance, was formerly denominated by the fame name; as the lordfhip of which, it is the chief town.

STRATHBRAN; a valley in Perthfhire, in the parifh of Little Dunkeld.

STRATHBRON; a valley in Sutherlandfhire.

STRATHCLYDE; an ancient Scottifh nation or principality, the capital of which was *Alcuid* or Dumbarton.

STRATHDEVON; a diftrict in Aberdeen and Banffhires, being a continuation of the valley of *Strathbogie*.

STRATHDIGHTY; a valley in Angus-fhire, watered by the river *Dighty*.

STRATHDON; a parifh in Aberdeenfhire, fituated on the weftern border of the county, about 50 miles diftant from the county town. It is very extenfive, being about 28 miles long, and from 7 to 8 broad, occupying the head of the valley in which the river *Don* purfues its courfe to the German ocean. It was formerly named *Invernochtie*, from the fituation of the kirk, which ftands at the confluence of the *Nochtie* with the *Don*. Befides that fmall river, there are feveral ftreams which flow from the adjacent mountains, and join the *Don* in its courfe through the parifh. Upon the banks of thefe waters there are conficderable patches of arable land; but the general appearance of the country is hilly, and covered with heath, affording pafture to large flocks of fheep, and fhelter to abundance of game. The hills of *Curgarff*, in particular, are noted for the latter production, and are reforted to by fportfmen from every part of the kingdom. The live ftock is calculated to be as follows, viz. horfes 552, black cattle 2286, and fheep 8540. The only places of refidence are *Glenkindy*, the feat of Mr. Keith, and *Achernach*, the feat of Mr. Forbes. The moft ancient building is the caftle of *Curgarff*, on the great road from Edinburgh to Fort George: it is fuppofed to have been a huntingfeat of the Earl of Marr, and was burnt in 1571 by the Gordons, during the feuds between that family and the Forbefles: it was afterwards repaired, and, in 1745, purchafed by government to accommodate a fmall garrifon of 20 or 25 men; but, for fome years paft, it has been inhabited only by a corporal's party of invalids. Within this parifh is a detached part of the parifh of Tarland, which is ornamented by not fewer than 4 gentlemens feats, viz. *Edinglaffie*, the feat of Mr. Houfton; *Skellatar*, the feat of Mr. Forbes; *Inverearnan*, the feat of Mr. J. Forbes; and *Candacraig*, the feat of Mr. Anderfon. In 1793, the parifh contained 1524 inhabitants; decreafe 226 fince 1755.

STRATHERIN; a valley in Morayfhire.

STRATHERNE, or STRATHEARN; a beautiful valley in Perthfhire, watered by the *Erne*, and adorned with numerous villages and gentlemens feats.

STRATHERROCK; a vale in Inverneſs-fhire.

STRATHFILLAN; a vale in Perthfhire, on the borders of Argyllfhire, noted in former times for a facred pool dedicated to St. Fillan, eſteemed highly fanative in almoft every diſeaſe.

STRATHFLEET; a valley in Sutherlandfhire.

STRATHGARTNEY, or STRAGARTNEY; a valley in Perthſhire.

STRATHMARTIN; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, about 12 miles ſquare, lying in the pleaſant and beautiful vale which is watered by the *Dighty*. The ſurface is pretty level, and the ſoil light and ſandy. It is the property of Captain Laird of Strathmartin, and Walter Ogilvie, Eſq. of *Tullidelph-hall*, who have encloſed and greatly improved their eſtates. The former gentleman has erected an elegant modern houſe, on the ſite of the old caſtle of *Strathmartin*. On the W. ſide of the pariſh, on *Clatto muir*, are the traces of a camp, which is generally believed to have been occupied by Agricola's army, and afterwards by the armies of Sir William Wallace and General Monk. In 1796, this pariſh was united to that of MAINS of FINTRY; ſo that the population in 1801 may be thus ſtated. In the united pariſhes of Strathmartin and Mains, 1442; increaſe 224 ſince 1795; at which time the population of the two pariſhes was as under:

In Mains, ... 878
— Strathmartin, ... 340
Total, . . 1218

STRATHMIGLO; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, about 5½ miles long, and 3½ broad, lying on the ſmall water of *Miglo*, one of the tributary ſtreams of the *Eden*. The ſurface is partly flat, and partly hilly, and the ſoil is equally various. A conſiderable part is encloſed, and the whole is well cultivated. The village of Strathmiglo, which contains upwards of 200 inhabitants, is diſtant 4 miles from Falkland, and 15 from Cupar-Fife, on the road from the latter town to Kinroſs. In 1791, the population of Strathmiglo pariſh was 980; decreaſe 115 ſince 1755.

STRATHMORE, or the *Great Strath*; a name applied to that valley which traverſes the kingdom from Stonehaven in Kincardineſhire on the E., to the diſtrict of Cowall in Argyllſhire on the W. Its northern boundary is formed by the Grampian mountains; and on the S., the *Sidlaws*, the *Ochils*, and the *Lennox hills* form its boundary. The whole vale is fertile and pleaſant, interſperſed with numerous towns, villages, and elegant ſeats. STRATHMORE, however, is more generally applied, in a reſtricted ſenſe, to that part of the "Great Strath" which is bounded by the *Sidlaws*, extending from *Methvencaſtle* in Perthſhire, to the village of *Laurencekirk* in Mearns. Strathmore gives title of Earl to the family of Lyon.

STRATHMORE; a river of Sutherlandſhire, which falls into an arm of the ſea called *Loch Hope*. On the banks of this river are the ruins of the famous ancient fortification *Dun Dornadilla*.

STRATHNAIRN, otherwiſe the county of NAIRN. Vide NAIRN.

STRATHNAVER, or STRATHNAVERN; a diſtrict in Sutherlandſhire, which gives ſecond title of Baroneſs to the Counteſs of Sutherland.

STRATHPEFFER; a beautiful vale in Roſs-ſhire, near the town of Dingwall. In this vale is a celebrated mineral ſpring, called the *Well* of *Strathpeffer*, ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphurated hydrogenous gaz.

STRATHPHILLAN. Vide STRATHFILLAN.

STRATHSPEY; a diſtrict in Inverneſs and Morayſhires, celebrated for its great foreſts of fir; the property of the Duke of Gordon, and Sir James Grant of Grant.

STRATHY (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandſhire, which diſcharges itſelf by a river of the ſame name into the Northern ſea, at a ſmall creek called *Strathy bay*.

STRATHY HEAD; a promontory in Sutherlandſhire, forming the W. boundary of *Strathy bay*; ſo named from the river which runs into it.

STRATHYLA; a diſtrict in Banffſhire, often named *Stryla*.

STRELITZ; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Cargill; ſo named in honour of her Majeſty. It was built in 1763, by the commiſſioners for managing the annexed eſtates, and was intended as a place of reſidence for the diſcharged ſoldiers at the concluſion of the German war. It conſiſts of upwards of 80 dwelling-houſes, built in a neat manner, forming a ſpacious ſtreet 90 feet broad, watered by a ſmall ſtream which runs through it. To every houſe is annexed a good garden, with about 3 acres of land properly encloſed; and the whole village is finely ſheltered by belts and ſtripes of planting. In 1793, it contained nearly 350 inhabitants.

STRICHEN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, comprehending about 8000 acres; of an oblong form, sloping to the banks of the *Ugie*, which divides into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the sea about 13 miles below. The face of the country is much improved by plantations; and there are some old trees around the house of *Strichen*, the seat of Mr. Frazer, which were of size sufficient to attract the notice of Dr. Johnson, and to draw from him the following observation. "I had now," says he, in his *Tour through Scotland*, "travelled 200 miles, and had only seen one tree not younger than myself; but at *Strichen*, I saw trees of full growth, and worthy of my notice!" The village of Strichen is distant about 15 miles from Peterhead, and contains about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. The side of one of the hills is covered with stones of a white colour, probably of the nature of the *petunse* of the Pentland hills. In 1792, the population was 1400; increase 242 since 1755.

STRICKATHROW; a parish in the county of Forfar, about 7 miles long, and 2 broad, stretching across the valley of Strathmore. The surface, which rises at each extremity, is uncommonly pleasant; and the soil varies from a rich clay to a black gravel, though the former is the most prevalent. Very little of the parish is enclosed; but, upon the whole, considerable attention is paid to agriculture. Freestone and limestone are abundant; but, though the latter is wrought, the great distance and expence of fuel render the advantages which might accrue from it less general. The church-yard of Strickathrow is noted as having been the scene of the abject surrender of the crown of Scotland by John Baliol to King Edward I. in 1296. In 1801, the population was 593; decrease 79 since 1791; but an increase of 64 since 1755.

STROMA; a small island, situated in the Pentland Frith, about 3 miles from the shore of Caithness. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad; is inhabited by 170 persons, and rents at 120l. sterling. The property of this island was once disputed between the Earls of Orkney and Caithness. Instead of having recourse to the sword for the determination of their quarrel, they agreed to a curious mode of deciding it. Some venomous animals were brought to *Stroma*, and continued to live in it; whereas, all such die when transported to the Orkneys: the island was therefore adjudged to belong to Caithness. It is very productive of corn; but the crops are sometimes damaged by the spray of the sea. The rocks all around, but especially on the W. side, are very high; and the height of the waves, which beat against them during a storm from the W., exceeds all description. In the caverns of this island were formerly seen several human bodies, in a state of great preservation, though they had been dead upwards of 60 or 80 years. On the W. side of the island are the ruins of an old castle.

STROMNESS; a considerable town in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, in the united parish of Sandwick and Stromness, possessing an excellent harbour, and enjoying a considerable foreign and coasting trade. The entry to the harbour is from the S., and is about a quarter of a mile broad. There is a sand bank on the W. side of the entrance, which is not dangerous, and two small islands or rocks on the E. side, which point out the entrance. The harbour is well sheltered from all winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden. The bay is not above a mile long, and half a mile broad; but is one of the safest harbours in the northern parts of the kingdom. Very large vessels usually anchor in *Cairston road*, on the outside of the small islands; but there the tide is stronger, and the waves, especially with a S. wind, very impetuous. The town of Stromness, in the beginning of the last century, was small, and much hampered in its commerce by the neighbouring royal borough of Kirkwall; which, acting upon an act of parliament of William and Mary, that denies the benefit of trade to all other places except royal boroughs, exacted from the town of Stromness a share of the cess or burdens to which Kirkwall was liable. The town of Stromness refused to pay the exaction, and was nearly ruined by the expences of the process before the Court of Session and the House of

Lords; but, in the year 1758, it was finally ſettled in favour of Stromneſs; and, ſince that time, its trade and commerce have greatly increaſed. In 1794, it contained 222 houſes, and 1344 inhabitants.

STRONSAY; one of the Orkney iſles, is 7½ miles long, and nearly of the ſame breadth; but ſo indented by long and narrow bays, that no place of the iſland is above a mile and an half diſtant from the ſea. The coaſt is partly flat, and partly rocky, having two remarkable promontories; *Borrowhead* on the S. E., and *Rotheſholm* or *Rodnumhead* on the S. W. There are three ſandy bays, which, however, do not afford ſafe anchorage, on account of the *ſkerries* or low ſunk rocks with which they are interſperſed. Theſe rocks, however, are the chief ſource of emolument to the inhabitants, from the immenſe quantity of ſea ware which they afford for the making of kelp, of which this iſland on an average produces no leſs than 300 tons *per annum*. There are two ſafe harbours in the iſland, viz. *Ling Bay*, a found on the W. ſide of the iſland, ſheltered by the holm of *Ling*; and *Papa Sound*, lying between *Stronſay* and *Papa-Stronſay*. The ſurface of the iſland is rugged, a ridge of hills running its whole length from N. to S. The ſoil is a dry, friable blackiſh earth, lying on a clay bottom, mixed with ſmall ſtones, which in many places have been turned up by the plough, and render the ſoil very gravelly. The hill paſture feed about 3000 ſheep, 900 head of black cattle, 500 horſes, and 300 ſwine. A vein of lead was diſcovered many years ago, on the W. coaſt of the iſland, but has never been properly examined. There is a mineral ſpring, called the *well* of *Kildinguie*, containing a great quantity of aerial acid, which cauſes it to ſparkle in the glaſs like the *Seltzer* water. Tradition ſays, that it was in ſo high repute while the Orkneys were ſubject to Denmark, that perſons of the firſt rank in that kingdom uſed to come over to drink its waters. Hence aroſe a proverbial ſaying, ſtill in uſe in the iſland, "that the *well* of *Kildinguie* can cure all maladies, except black death." There are the remains of 4 chapels on the iſland. In 1792, the number of inhabitants was about 900.

STRONSAY and EDAY; a pariſh in Orkney, comprehending the iſlands of STRONSAY, EDAY, PAPA STRONSAY, FAIRAY, and 9 holms or paſture iſles. In 1787, the population was 1488; increaſe 473 ſince 1772; erroneouſly ſtated in the index of Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical Account at 887; decreaſe 128 from 1772.

STRONSAY (PAPA). Vide PAPA STRONSAY.

STRONTIAN; a place in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan, noted for its lead mines. There is a ſmall village erected for the accommodation of the miners. The mines of this place are famous for having given to the world a new ſpecies of earth, which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſtrontites*. The characters of this mineral are theſe. Its colour is whitiſh or light green; its luſtre common; its tranſparency intermediate, between ſemitranſparent and opaque; its fracture ſtriated, preſenting oblong diſtinct concretions, ſomewhat uneven and bent; its hardneſs moderate, being eaſily ſcratched, but not ſcraped; it is very brittle, and its ſpecific gravity is from 3.4, to 3.644. Independent of tinging flame of a blood red colour, it is found to diſagree with *barytes* in its order of chemical attraction, holding an intermediate rank betwixt *barytes* and lime. An hundred parts of *ſtrontites* are compoſed of 60.21 of pure earth, 30.20 of carbonic acid gaz, and 8.59 of water. It was firſt diſcovered in 1790, and analyzed by Dr. Kirwan, and Dr. T. C. Hope, of Edinburgh; the latter of whom read a paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on its chemical properties, in 1793.

STROWAN; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to BLAIR-ATHOL. Vide BLAIR-ATHOL.

STROWAN; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to MONIVAIRD. Vide MONIVAIRD.

STRYLA, contracted for STRATHISLA or STRATHYLA; a diſtrict in Banffſhire.

STUIC-A-CHROIN; a mountain in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Callander.

SUDDY; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, united to KILMUIR-WETSER in forming a parochial charge; which is now generally named KNOCKBAIN. Vide KNOCKBAIN.

SUDLAW. Vide SIDLAW.

SULISKER; a ſmall inſulated rock in the northern diſtrict of the Hebrides, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, lying 4 leagues E. of the iſland of *Rona*, and 13 leagues N. W. of the butt of Lewis. It is noted for its great abundance and variety of ſea fowl.

SUNART (LOCH); a navigable inlet of the ſea, between the ſhires of Argyll and Inverneſs; about 20 miles long, and from 1½ to 2 miles broad.

SUNART; a diſtrict in Argyllſhire, lying in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan, upon the coaſt of the arm of the ſea of the ſame name.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE is one of the moſt northerly counties of Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the iſland; about 80 miles in length from N. W. to S. E., and 40 miles in breadth; bounded on the N. E. by Caithneſs; on the E. and S. E. by the German ocean and the Frith of Dornoch; on the S. and S. W. by Roſsſhire; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; and on the N. by the great North ſea. It comprehends the diſtricts of *Strathnaver*, *Aſſint*, and *Sutherland*; the former of which was formerly a county of itſelf. The face of the country is mountainous and rocky; the more inland parts preſenting nothing to the eye but vaſt groups of mountains, partly covered with foreſts, and partly bleak and barren heaths, the ſloping ſides only covered with verdure; and the valleys occupied by numerous pleaſant lakes and rivers, the chief of which are *Loch Shin*, *Loch Naver*, *Loch Yol* or *Lyol*; and the rivers *Shin*, *Naver*, *Strathy*, *Strathmore*, *Brora*, &c. Along the ſides of this mountainous diſtrict are extenſive tracts of heath and moſs; and along the coaſt there are many fine arable fields; yet the ſurface is by no means level, but partakes of the rugged appearance of the interior, though in a far leſs degree. The coaſts, for the moſt part, on the N. and W. coaſts, are bold and rocky, indented by numerous bays of great extent, and having many promontories extending into the ocean. The principal arms of the ſea are *Lochs Eribole*, *Durneſs*, *Laxford*, *Inchaid*, *Lowie*, &c. and the chief promontories are *Cape Wrath*, *Point Aſſynt*, *Far-out-head*, *Whiten-head*, and *Strathy-head*. A number of ſmall iſlands are ſcattered along the coaſt; few of which are inhabited, or fit for any thing but the paſturage of ſheep and black cattle. The E. coaſt is alſo rugged, but in a far leſs degree than the N. and W. coaſts. It alſo poſſeſſes ſeveral commodious harbours and fiſhing ſtations, chiefly at the mouth of the rivers which run into the ſea on this coaſt. The ſoil, where it admits of culture, though various in its quality, is in general ſuperior to the arable lands of Roſs-ſhire; but the ſtate of agriculture is far behind. In the northern diſtricts, the chief inſtrument of culture is the *caſcroim* or crooked ſpade. As this inſtrument of huſbandry has been often mentioned in the accounts of the Highlands and Hebrides, it may not be improper in this place to give a deſcription of it. It is a crooked piece of wood, thick at the lower end, about 2½ feet long, and armed with a piece of iron, made thin and ſquare, to cut the earth. This is termed the head, and it is affixed with an obtuſe angle; the ſhaft, which is pretty ſtraight, about 6 feet long, and tapering to the upper end: juſt below the obtuſe angle, formed by the junction of the ſhaft and head, there is a hole, in which a ſtrong peg is fixed for the workman's right foot, in puſhing the head into the earth; while, in the mean time, ſtanding upon the left foot, and holding the ſhaft firm with both hands, when he has driven the head of the *caſcroim* far enough into the earth with one bend of his body, he raiſes the clod by the iron-headed part of the inſtrument, making uſe of the heel or angle as a fulcrum; in ſo doing, he turns it over always to the left hand, and then proceeds to puſh for another clod in the ſame form. With all its diſadvantages, however, when compared with the improved agricultural inſtruments, the *caſcroim* is beſt adapted for moſt of the Highland diſtricts; for, amongſt ſo many rocks, a plough can ſcarcely be uſed; and, where rocks are wanting, the ſoil is in general ſo marſhy, as not to bear the weight of the horſes. It is ſaid that one man can turn over more ground in a day with this inſtrument, than four are able to do with a common ſpade. The principal crops

raiſed in Sutherland, are oats and bear alternately, with a few potatoes. The climate is temperate, eſpecially on the E. coaſt; towards *Aſſint* and the N. W., it is rather cold and damp, from the vicinity to the ſea, and ſubject to frequent ſtorms. The mountains afford paſturage to numerous flocks of ſheep and herds of black cattle, which conſtitute the chief branch of commerce. There are 3 great deer foreſts, belonging to the three great proprietors; to the Counteſs of Sutherland, Lord Reay, and Mr. Moriſon. The other kinds of game are found in great plenty; as common and alpine hares, muirfowl, black cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, partridges, &c. beſides a bird peculiar to the county, called *Knag*, which reſembles a parrot, and digs its neſt with its beak in the trunks of trees. The lakes and rivers abound with various kinds of fiſh; and ſeveral rivers, particularly the *Helmſdale*, are noted for the abundance of ſalmon. The people of Sutherland are hardy, and make excellent ſoldiers; they are chiefly Proteſtants; and, like the inhabitants of Caithneſs, for the moſt part ſpeak the language of the Lowlanders. Sutherland contains only one town, viz. *Dornoch*, which is a royal borough, and the county town; and ſeveral ſmall fiſhing villages. It is divided into 13 parochial diſtricts, containing, in 1790-8, 22,961 inhabitants; increaſe 2187 ſince 1755. The names of the inhabitants are chiefly Sutherland, Mackay, Macclay, Macleod, and Moriſon. There are few ſeats of any note; but there are many ancient Pictiſh houſes, ſimilar to thoſe in Orkney and Caithneſs. Sutherland has abundance of freeſtone, limeſtone, and ſlate; the limeſtone in many places, particularly in Aſſint, is of the nature of marble. Rock cryſtals and pebbles are found in many parts; and beautiful garnets are found on the coaſt, in the pariſh of Tongue. There are ſeveral veins of coal; but the quality is far from good, and the veins are too ſmall to be of conſequence. Although the ſearch after metals in this county has been very limited, yet conſiderable riches of that kind have been diſcovered. We are aſſured that native gold has been found in the *debris*, at the foot of the mountains. There are many veins of lead ore very rich in ſilver, but as yet none have been wrought; ironſtone is very abundant; and in Strathnaver, Aſſint, and Edderachylis, are diſtinct marks of its having formerly been wrought, and ſmelted with wood. A rich vein of black oxyd of manganeze has been lately diſcovered near the *Frith* of *Dornoch*. The mineralogy of this county and Roſs-ſhire deſerves more attention, and there is no doubt that the diſcoveries would amply repay the trouble. Sutherland has been an earldom in the Sutherland family ſince the year 1057. It ſends one member to parliament; and it is ſingular, that there are no freeholders of the county, all the voters and proprietors holding of the family of Sutherland, an act of parliament being paſſed for that ſpecial purpoſe. The valued rent of Sutherland is 26,193l. 9s. 9d. Scots, and the real rent is eſtimated at about 9,754l. ſterling.

SUTORS of CROMARTY; two rocky promontories; one on each ſide of the opening of the Frith of Cromarty.

SWEETHEART, or NEW ABBEY; an ancient monaſtery in the pariſh of New Abbey, in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry. Vide NEW ABBEY.

SWINNA; a ſmall iſland, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, lying nearly in the middle of the Pentland Frith. It is a barren and inhoſpitable iſland, containing 5 or 6 families, or 22 inhabitants, who gain a livelihood by the high wages for pilotage through that dangerous ſtrait. At each ſide of it are the dangerous whirlpools, called the *Wells* of *Swinna*; (vide ORKNEY.) Swinna belongs to the parochial diſtrict of *South Ronaldſhay* and *Burray*.

SWINTON; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, united to that of SIMPRIN in 1761. The united pariſh extends 4 miles in length from E. to W., and from 3 to 3½ in breadth. The general appearance is neither uniformly flat, nor is it mountainous or rocky; it exhibits a ſurface varied by gently ſloping ridges, with alternate flats. The ſoil in general is deep, and for the moſt part fertile, and to a high degree productive of graſs. Some of the flats are marſhy; but the greater part is arable, and under culture. The only ſtream of importance is the *Leet*, the

banks of which are very flat, and much expoſed to inundations. The only mineral is freeſtone, of excellent quality. The village of Swinton is ſituated at the N. E. corner of the pariſh, and, in 1792, contained 357 inhabitants. The village of Simprin is much ſmaller, containing only 75. The greateſt curioſity in the pariſh, is the antiquity of the family of Swinton. This family is ſaid to have received the firſt grant of theſe lands for clearing the diſtrict of *ſwine*, which at that time much infeſted it. This fact does not reſt merely on tradition; for the name, the bearings of the arms, and other circumſtances, ſeem to corroborate the opinion. The Swintons afterwards made a conſpicuous figure in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who confirmed to them the property of the whole pariſh, by one of the firſt charters granted in Scotland, and ſtill preſerved in the archives of Durham. Since that time, it appears that 22 barons, including the late proprietor, occupied the eſtate during a period of 731 years; the average of which is upwards of 33 years to each proprietor: this is the more remarkable, when we recollect the turbulent ſpirit of ariſtocracy, and the vicinity of England, which gave riſe to ſo frequent feudal broils and border wars during that long period. In 1792, the population of the united pariſhes was 898; increaſe 404 ſince 1755.

SYMINGTON; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, in the diſtrict of Kyle, rather more than 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad. The ſurface preſents an agreeably diverſified landſcape of gently riſing grounds and ſloping fields, with numerous encloſures, clumps of planting, and gentlemens ſeats. The ſoil is in general clayey, or a rich black loam, on a freeſtone bottom. The whole pariſh contains about 2100 acres, of which upwards of one half is cultivated, and another fourth part ſuſceptible of cultivation. The village of Symington, which contains about 204 inhabitants, is delightfully ſituated on the great road from Port-Patrick to Glaſgow and Edinburgh. On the S. W. borders of the pariſh is the houſe of *Roſemount*, the elegant ſeat of William Fullarton, Eſq. with the extenſive policies and plantations. In 1792, the population was 610; increaſe 251 ſince 1755.

SYMINGTON; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, of nearly a circular figure, 3 miles in diameter. The ſurface is in general level, ſloping from the baſe of the hill of *Tinto* to the *Clyde*. The greater part is encloſed, and well cultivated. The ſmall village of Symington is ſituated on the *Clyde*, about 30 miles from Edinburgh, and 33 from Glaſgow. Near it is an eminence called the *Caſtle-hill*, which appears to have been ſtrongly fortified. In 1792, the population of the pariſh of Symington was 307; increaſe 43 ſince 1755.

T

TAIN, (ſometimes written TAYNE and THANE); a royal borough and county town of Roſs-ſhire, ſeated on the S. of the Frith of Dornoch, which is ſometimes named the Frith of Tain. The town is old, and irregularly built; but there are a number of new houſes, and an elegant building for aſſemblies, and the meetings of free maſons. The town has lately received a conſiderable increaſe towards the E., where ſeveral acres of ground have been feued for building, on the eſtate of Mr. Macleod of *Geanies*. This ſuburb is ſeparated from the town by a ſmall river, over which is a handſome bridge. The church is an old but elegant fabric, formerly collegiate, built in 1471, and dedicated to St. Duthus. The town has long enjoyed the charter of a royal borough, and unites with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in ſending a repreſentative to parliament.

It contains about 1250 inhabitants. The parish of Tain extends along the Frith of Dornoch 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, rising into small hills towards its western shore: the sea coast is flat and sandy: the arable land, which is about one-fifth of the whole, is various in quality, but tolerably fertile: the hilly parts are either covered with black heath, or planted. The chief seats in this parish are *Ankerville*, the seat of David Ross, Esq. one of the senators of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Ankerville; and *Little Tarrel*, the seat of Mr. Baillie. Near the town are the remains of a small chapel, dedicated, as well as the church, to St. Duthus. To this chapel, it is reported, King James IV., by way of penance, travelled on foot from Falkland with uncommon expedition, resting only a short time at Pluscardine abbey, near Elgin. In 1791, the population of the parish of Tain was 2100; increase 230 since 1755.

TAMMTOUL (sometimes called TOMANTOUL); a small village in Banffshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael. It lies in the midst of the Highlands, on the banks of the *Aven*, on the great road to Inverness. It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels, except the parish church, and a neat meeting-house for those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It has two well attended fairs yearly. In 1792, it contained 37 families, or about 220 inhabitants.

TANAR; a river in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the *Dee* near the church of *Aboyne*. It gives name of *Glentanar* to the district through which it runs, now united to the parish of Aboyne. On its banks is the forest of Glentanar; the greatest length of which is 10, and the greatest breadth 6 miles.

TANNADICE, or TANNADYSE; a parish in Forfarshire, about 12 miles long, and on an average 4 broad; though, in some places, its breadth extends to 8 or 10. The river *South Esk* runs through it, as well as the limpid *Noran*, which here joins the former river. The greater part of the parish is hilly and mountainous; and the banks of the rivers present a variety of romantic scenes. The soil is in general good, more inclined to clay than sand. The only remarkable mountain is *St. Arnold's Seat*, on the top of which is a huge cairn. On the banks of the *Esk* stands the house of *Inshaven*, the residence of John Ogilvie, Esq. Near the eastern extremity of the parish is a small valley, called the *Devil's Hows* or *Hollows*, from whence large pieces of earth are sometimes thrown out by the spontaneous combustion of *martial pyrites*, of which there is a stratum at the depth of a foot and an half or two feet below the surface. On the N. side of the *Esk* formerly stood the *castle* of *Queich*, the residence of the Earls of Buchan; of which, however, there are now no remains. The situation is exceedingly romantic, and appears much better adapted for the residence of a chieftain, from the security it promised, than from its pleasantness. It was built on the summit of a precipitous rock, almost insulated by the river which washes three sides of its base. There are also vestiges of old castles, at *Auchlowerie* and *Barnyards*. In 1801, the population was 1373; decrease 118 since 1755.

TARANSAY; one of the northern Harris Isles. It is a high rocky island, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. There is little or no soil on the whole island; and the occupation of the inhabitants is fishing and burning of kelp. Near Taransay is a large verdant island, which is frequented by vast flocks of geese. On Taransay are the remains of two religious houses, concerning which even tradition does not hazard a conjecture.

TARBAT; a parish partly in Rossshire, and partly in Cromarty, occupying the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest breadth. It has 15 miles of sea coast, which, for the most part, is bold and rocky, excavated into numerous caves covered with stalactical incrustations. At one place the coast is sandy, and affords a safe harbour at *Port-maholmack*, where there was formerly a pier, built at the expence of the first Earl of Cromarty, but now fallen into ruins through neglect. At the northernmost part of the coast also, is a small creek, called *Port-chaſteil* or *Caſtle-haven*, from the ruins of a castle near it. The surface

is irregular, but not hilly; and the ſoil is in general fertile, varying from a rich to a ſandy loam. The pariſh contains 5081 acres; of which 2998 are arable, 709 paſture, 113 muir, 82 moſs, and 165 planted. The only ſeat is that of Mr. Macleod of *Geanies*. There is great abundance of marl; and every part of the pariſh affords excellent freeſtone. In 1791, the population was 1370; decreaſe 214 ſince 1755.

TARBATNESS; the extremity of the pariſh of Tarbat, being the point of land formed by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch.

TARBOLTON; a pariſh in Ayrſhire, in the diſtrict of Kyle, about 7 or 8 miles long, and 6 broad. Its ſurface is diverſified with many inequalities, interſperſed with marſhes, and heath-covered eminences. Though, in former times, its general appearance has been exceedingly rude, yet the greater part is now well cultivated. The live ſtock is eſtimated at 386 horſes, 1800 cows, and 500 ſheep; the management of cattle for the dairy occupies the chief attention of the farmer. The village of TARBOLTON, containing about 450 inhabitants, is ſituated 9 miles E. of the town of Ayr; it is neatly built, and contains two neat maſon lodges. Near the village ſtands the ruinous monaſtery of *Feale*, having a ſmall hamlet of the ſame name beſide it. It belonged to the monks of the order of *Clugni*, being a dependency on the abbey of Paiſley. At a ſmall diſtance from it is the elegant manſion of *Coilsfield*, the property of the Earl of Eglinton. *Enterkine*, the ſeat of Mr. Cunningham, and *Smithſtone*, the ſeat of Mr. Cooper, are alſo elegant reſidences. In 1796, the population was about 1200; decreaſe 165 ſince 1755.

TARF; a river in the ſtewartry of Kircudbright, which riſes from a ſmall lake called *Loch Whinnoch*, in the pariſh of Girthon; and, after a courſe of 21 miles along the W. ſide of the pariſh of Tongland, at the ſouthern extremity of that pariſh, unites with the *Dee*. Its banks are in many places adorned with copſes of natural wood, and fine fertile meadows, which are enriched by the ſlime depoſited from the river in its frequent innundations. It abounds with trout and ſalmon.

TARFF (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Inverneſs-ſhire, about 3 miles in circference, in which are ſeveral beautiful wooded iſlands.

TARFF RIVER, in Inverneſs-ſhire, iſſues from *Loch Tarff*; and, after a courſe of 7 or 8 miles, falls into *Loch Neſs*, at a ſmall diſtance from the æſtuary of the *Oich*, between which, on the point of land, is *Fort Auguſtus*.

TARLAND; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united to that of MIGVY. The united pariſh forms a moſt disjoined and irregular diſtrict, lying on the weſtern borders of the county. The village of *Tarland*, ſituated nearly in the center of the diſtrict of Cromar, is a burgh of barony, with a weekly market, and 6 annual fairs. It contains about 150 inhabitants. The lands about the village are moſtly flat and level; but the greater part of the pariſh is mountainous, and the ſeaſons cold. The mountains are generally covered with heath, and afford pretty good paſturage for ſheep, and in ſome places for cattle: they abound with game of all kinds. The water of *Deſkry* runs by the village of Tarland; and a disjoined part of the pariſh, lying in Strathdon, is watered by the river *Don*. In this detached corner are ſituated the manſion-houſes of Mr. Forbes of *Skellator*, Mr. Forbes of *Inverearnan*, Mr. Anderſon of *Candacraig*, and Mr. Houſton of *Edinglaſſie*. In 1792, the population was 1100; decreaſe 200 ſince 1755.

TARRAS; a ſmall river in Dumfries-ſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Ewes, and falls into the *Eſk* 3 miles below the town of *Langholm*. It is remarkable for its prærupt channel, its romantic ſcenery, and for having given title of Earl to the family of Scott, now conjoined Buccleugh.

TARTH; a ſmall river in the county of Peebles, which falls into the *Tweed* near the church of Newlands.

TARVES; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad, watered by the *Ythan*. The general appearance is flat, interſperſed with ſome hills of ſmall ſize. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts deep, in ſome ſhallow, but generally fertile. About 100 acres are covered with thriving plantation. *Shives*, the ſeat of Hugh Forbes, Eſq. is the only manſion in the pariſh. In 1792, the population was 1690; decreaſe 656 ſince 1755.

TAY (LOCH); one of the moſt beautiful of the Scottiſh lakes, lies in Braidalbin, in Perthſhire. It extends about 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, receiving at its S. W. extremity, the united ſtreams of the *Dochart* and *Lochay*, and pours forth its waters at the N. E. end by the river *Tay*. Its depth is ſaid to be from 15 to 100 fathoms; and there is no doubt it muſt be conſiderable, from the height and ſteep ſlope of the adjacent mountains, which dip their baſes in its waters. The banks, on both ſides, are fruitful, populous, and finely diverſified by the windings of the coaſts, and the various appearances of the mountains. On a ſmall promontory, at the eaſtern extremity, is the church and village of *Kenmore*: near which, on a ſmall iſland covered with trees, ſtand the ruins of a priory, which was dependent on the religious eſtabliſhment of Scone. It was founded in 1122, by Alexander I. King of Scotland, who depoſited in it the remains of his queen Sybilla, the natural daughter of Henry I. of England. At his own death the priory was more liberally endowed, that the monks might ſay maſs for the repoſe of his ſoul, as well as that of his queen. *Loch Tay* abounds with ſalmon, pike, eels, perch, charr, and trout; the excluſive privilege of fiſhing belongs to the Earl of Braidalbin. The waters of this lake, like *Loch Neſs* and others, have at times ſuffered violent and unaccountable agitations. The following extract of a letter, written by Mr. Fleming, late miniſter of Kenmore, in reply to ſome queries ſent him by Profeſſor Playfair of Edinburgh, and which is publiſhed in the firſt volume of the "Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," contains the moſt diſtinct account of this phenomenon that has yet been given to the public. "On Sunday the 12th of September, 1784, about 9 o'clock in the morning, an unuſual agitation was obſerved in *Loch Tay*, near the village of *Kenmore*. That village ſtands at the E. end of the lake, having the river, which there iſſues from it, on the N. ſide, and a bay, about 460 yards in length, and 200 in breadth, on the S. The greater part of this bay is very ſhallow, being generally no more than 2 or 3 feet deep; but, before it joins the body of the lake, it ſuddenly becomes very deep. At the extremity of this bay, the water was obſerved to retire about 5 yards within its ordinary boundary, and in 4 or 5 minutes, to flow out again. In this manner it ebbed and flowed ſucceſſively 3 or 4 times, during the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the water ruſhed from the E. and W. in oppoſite currents, towards a line acroſs the bay; and, about the edge of the deep, roſe in the form of a great wave, to the height of 5 feet above the ordinary level, leaving the bottom of the bay dry, to the diſtance of between 90 and 100 yards from its natural boundary. When the oppoſite currents met, they made a claſhing noiſe, and foamed; and the ſtronger impulſe being from the E., the wave, after riſing to its greateſt height, rolled weſtward, but ſlowly, diminiſhing as it went for the ſpace of 5 minutes, when it wholly diſappeared. As the wave ſubſided, the water flowed back with ſome force, and exceeded its original boundary 4 or 5 yards, and again returned, and continued to ebb and flow in this manner for the ſpace of 2 hours; the ebbings ſucceeding each other at the diſtance of about 7 minutes, and gradually leſſening till the water ſettled in its ordinary level. At the ſame time that the undulation was obſerved in the bay, on the S. ſide of the village, the river on the N. was ſeen to run back: the weeds at the bottom, which before pointed with the ſtream, received a contrary direction, and the channel was left dry about 12 feet from either edge. Under the bridge (which is 60 or 70 yards from the lake) the current failed, and the bed of the river appeared, where there had been 18 inches of water. During the whole time that this phenomenon was obſerved, the weather was calm: it could barely be perceived that the direction of the clouds was from the N. E. The barometer (as far as I recollect) ſtood the whole of that and the preceding day, about 29½ inches. On the next and the 4 ſucceeding days, an ebbing and flowing was obſerved nearly about the ſame time, and for the ſame length of time; but not at all in the ſame degree as on the firſt day. A ſimilar agitation

was remarked at intervals, ſome days in the morning, other days in the afternoon, till the 15th of October; ſince which time no ſuch thing has been obſerved. I have not heard (although I have made particular inquiry) that any motion of the earth was felt in this neighbourhood, or the agitation of the water was obſerved any where, but about the village of Kenmore." On the 13th July 1794, *Loch Tay* experienced agitations ſimilar to thoſe deſcribed by Mr. Fleming; but they were neither ſo violent nor continued ſo long. It is not our intention in this place to give any of the theories concerning phenomena of this kind: and, indeed, we muſt acknowledge, that we are not yet in poſſeſſion of a ſufficient number of facts; and thoſe which are already known, are collected by perſons not ſufficiently accurate, to enable us to form any ſatisfactory ſpeculation upon the ſubject.

TAY. This noble river, which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of water than any other river in Britain, ariſes in Braidalbin, on the frontiers of Lorn, in Argyllſhire; although it does not aſſume the name of *Tay* till it iſſues from the lake of that name. At its ſource, it has the name of *Fillan*, winding through the ſtrath of the ſame name; its ſtream ſoon becomes conſiderably augmented by ſeveral brooks, which fall into it from the neighbouring hills. About 10 miles from its ſource, it diffuſes itſelf into *Loch Dochart*; iſſuing from that expanſe of water, it loſes the name of *Fillan*, and gives name of *Glendochart* to the vale through which it now runs. At the eaſtern extremity of this vale, it, beſides other ſtreams, receives the waters of *Lochay* from the N. W.; and, ſhortly after, the united ſtreams are loſt in *Loch Tay*. About 2 miles after, leaving this lake, it receives a conſiderable addition to its ſize from the *Lyon*, and it continues its courſe towards the E. At *Logierait*, it is joined by the united ſtreams of the *Garry* and *Tummel*, a river which almoſt rivals it in ſize. Here it turns towards the S., and receiving the waters of the *Bran* near Dunkeld, it advances to Perth, augmented by various tributary ſtreams, particularly the *Iſla* at *Kinclaven*, the *Shochie* at *Loncarty*, and the *Almond* about 3 miles above the bridge of Perth. A little below this town, it turns to the S., and receiving, as it proceeds, the waters of the *Erne* near *Elcho-caſtle*, it waſhes the coaſt of the Carſe of Gowrie, a fine level plain, which formerly, in all probability, was part of its channel. Soon after receiving the laſt river, it enlarges itſelf to about 3 miles broad, but contracts to 2 miles at the town of Dundee; about 8 miles below which, it opens into the German ocean. At the entrance of the *Frith*, there are ſand banks on both ſides: thoſe on the S. ſide named *Goa*, and on the N. *Aberlay* and *Drumlon*; and before theſe, in the very mouth of the Frith, lie the *Croſs ſands*, upon which a *buoy* is moored, to direct veſſels into the river. On the *Buttonneſs* or *Barry ſands*, the northern promontory, which forms the mouth of the Frith, are 2 light-houſes. Between the N. and S. ſands, the opening may be about a mile, with about 3 fathoms water; but it ſoon turns wider, and the depth of the roads near Dundee is fully 6 fathoms. The river is navigable as far as Newburgh, in Fife, for veſſels of 500 tons; and veſſels of conſiderable ſize can go up as far as Perth. The *Frith* of *Tay* is not ſo commodious as that of the Forth: but, from the Buttonneſs to Perth (nearly 40 miles), the whole may be conſidered as a harbour; having the county of Fife on one ſide, and the ſhires of Angus and Perth on the other. There are fewer great falls of water on the river *Tay*, than in moſt other rivers which riſe in a Highland diſtrict; but it poſſeſſes ſeveral caſcades of conſiderable height, particularly at the *Linn* of *Campſie*, near its junction with the *Iſla*, where the river is precipitated over a huge baſaltic dike, into a pool of aſtoniſhing depth. There are only a few ſmall iſlands near the town of Perth, and *Mugdrum's Inch* near Newburgh. The ſalmon fiſhery on the *Tay* is very extenſive, and the rent has advanced conſiderably of late. Beſides the rights of fiſhing, which many proprietors retain for their own convenience, it is calculated that the rents of the river are about 7000l. ſterling. The fiſhing begins on the 11th of December, and ends on the 26th of Auguſt.

TAYNDRUM. Vide TYNDRUM.

TAYNUILT; a ſmall ill-built village in Argyllſhire, on the S. coaſt of *Loch Etive*, about 6 miles from *Bunawe*.

TAYNE. Vide TAIN.

TEALING; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, lying on the S. ſide of the *Sidlaw hills*, about 8 miles from Dundee, on the road to Glammiſs. It extends about 3 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, watered by the ſmall river *Fithie*, a tributary ſtream of the *Dighty*. The ſurface ſlopes gradually from the mountains toward the S., and the ſoil varies from a light loam to a rich black mould, and a ſtrong wet clay, very retentive of moiſture. Agriculture has been much attended to, particularly irrigation or watering of meadow lands, which has been introduced and practiſed by Patrick Scrymgeour, Eſq. of *Tealing*, one of the proprietors, who reſides in the pariſh. The higheſt of the *Sidlaws*, in this diſtrict, is *Craig-Owl*, elevated 1100 feet above the ſea level. About 380 acres are covered with wood and plantation. Beſides ſeveral druidical circles, and ſubteranneous houſes, this pariſh affords ſeveral relics of antiquity, which are with great probability aſcribed to the Romans. In 1801, the population was 755; decreaſe 47 ſince 1791, but an increaſe of 20 ſince 1755.

TEATH or TEITH; a river in Perthſhire. It takes its riſe from *Loch Catherine*, in Balquidder, from whence it paſſes in an eaſterly direction through the ſmall lakes *Loch Vannachoir* and *Loch Achray*, and falls into *Loch Lubnaig*, a noble lake, ſurrounded with ſtupendous rocks and mountains. The river, conſiderably increaſed by this lake, iſſues from its S. eaſtern extremity, and daſhes over many precipices, rocks, and cataracts, till it reaches the romantic village of *Callander*, where it receives a conſiderable branch from the N. W. In this neighbourhood it winds and meanders in a ſurpriſing manner, as if unwilling to leave the charming ſpot. At length it becomes rapid, and takes its courſe by the church of Kilmadock, paſſing the town and ancient caſtle of Doune, where it receives the waters of the *Ardoch*. After this it moves more gently through the vales of *Blair-Drummond*; and, forming a junction with the *Allan*, falls into the *Forth* about 3 miles N. W. of Stirling. The river *Teath* abounds with trout and ſalmon; but the uſe of cruives and nets is not ſo convenient in moſt places, owing to the rapidity and force with which it pours down, when increaſed in ſize during a rainy ſeaſon. The value of this river for driving machinery, is exceeded by ſcarcely any in Scotland; yet it is almoſt totally neglected, chiefly from the want of coal and lime.

TEMPLE; a pariſh in Mid-Lothian, ſituated on the S. borders of the county, about 11 miles from Edinburgh. Its greateſt length is about 9 miles, and its greateſt breadth about 5; but there is a detached part of the pariſh, comprehending 300 acres, inſulated by the pariſh of Borthwick, 4 miles diſtant from the reſt of the diſtrict. The arable land is moſtly dry and ſharp, upon a gravelly bottom, and tolerably fertile. The hilly part affords paſture to 850 ſheep, and 762 head of black cattle. On the borders of this pariſh, with that of Borthwick, is the houſe of *Arniſton*, the elegant ſeat of Lord Chief Baron Robert Dundas. The church is an old Gothic building, being part of an eſtabliſhment for the Templars or Red Friars, by King David I. In 1794, the population was 593; decreaſe 312 ſince 1755.

TERREGLES; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the river *Nith*, nearly oppoſite to the town of Dumfries. The ſurface is level, and the ſoil in general either a light loam or ſand. Here ſtands the old caſtle of *Terregles*, formerly the ſeat of the Earls of Nithſdale; and, on the banks of the *Nith*, near where the *Cluden* joins that river, are the ruins of the old provoſtry or college of *Lincluden*. In 1790, the population was 510, and had increaſed 113 ſince 1755.

TEVIOT, or TIVIOT; a river in Roxburghſhire, has its riſe on the Engliſh border; takes a courſe nearly N. E., being joined by the *Slittrick* at Hawick, the *Rule* at Cavers, the *Jed* near Jedburgh, the *Oxnam* near Crailing, the *Kale* at Eckford, and other tributary ſtreams; unites with the *Tweed* at Kelſo. It formerly gave

title of Viſcount to the family of Rutherford, now an extinct peerage.

TEVIOTDALE; a diſtrict in Roxburghſhire; ſo named from the river. The diſtrict takes in ſo great a part of the county, that the ſhire itſelf is often called by the ſame name.

THICHALLIN, or SHECHALLION *(Gaelic, the Maiden's Breaſt)*; a mountain in Perthſhire. Vide SHECHALLION.

THORNHILL; a village in Dumfries-ſhire, and pariſh of Morton, is pleaſantly ſituated on a dry riſing ground, half a mile E. from the river *Nith*. It is regularly built in two ſtreets, croſſing each other at right angles; in the middle of which is a neat ſtone pillar or croſs, erected by the late Duke of Queenſberry, by whoſe patronage the village was greatly enlarged. Two high roads croſs each other at the village; the one leading from Dumfries to Ayrſhire by Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh by Lead-hills; and the other going weſtward into Galloway by Minniehive. There are 4 fairs held annually, on the ſecond Tueſday O. S. of the months of February, May, Auguſt, and November; at which are ſold conſiderable quantities of coarſe linen and woollen cloth, and linen yarn, made in the neighbourhood. In 1791, it contained 430 inhabitants.

THORNHILL; a village in the pariſh of Kincardine, Perthſhire, nearly joined to the village of NORRIESTOWN. In 1792, they contained 626 inhabitants.

THRAEVE, or THRIVE; a ſmall iſland in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, formed by the river Dee; on which is ſituated the ſtately caſtle of the ſame name, formerly the reſidence of the Lords of Galloway.

THULE, or *THYLÆ*; in ancient geography, one of the northern iſlands, the moſt remote which was known to the Romans about the beginning of the Chriſtian era. Though the learned are much divided in their opinion what iſland was deſignated *Ultima Thule*, it ſeems probable, from various circumſtances, that it was that now known by the name of FOWLA. Vide FOWLA.

THURSO; a town in Caithneſs, ſituated on the N. W. coaſt of the county, at the head of a ſpacious bay, at the æſtuary of the river *Thurſo*. The town is irregularly built, containing no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old ſubſtantial Gothic building, in good repair. A new town, on a regular plan, is beginning to be feued on the banks of the river, in a pleaſant elevated ſituation. Though the ancient hiſtory of this town cannot be traced with any degree of certainty, it is probable from many circumſtances, that in former times it was a place of conſiderable trade and conſequence: indeed, its happy ſituation, at the mouth of a large river, poſſeſſing a valuable ſalmon fiſhing and a natural harbour, muſt have early rendered it a place of note. The town is a burgh of barony, holding of Sir John Sinclair of *Ulbſter*, Bart. as ſuperior. The charter of erection was granted in 1633, by King Charles I. in favour of John, maſter of Berrydale, by which it was entitled "to all and ſundry privileges, immunities, and juriſdictions, belonging to a free borough of barony of Scotland," and to hold a weekly market, and 5 free fairs yearly, of which only 2 are kept. It is governed by a magiſtracy of 2 bailies, and 12 counſellors, elected by the ſuperior, and retained in office during the ſuperior's pleaſure. The principal manufacture of the town is coarſe linen cloth: there is a bleachfield and a tannery in the neighbourhood, which promiſe to ſucceed. For the convenience of trade there is a branch of the *Bank of Scotland*, which is of material advantage, not only to the county of Caithneſs, but alſo to the Orkneys. The harbour admits veſſels of 10 feet draught of water at ſpring tides; and, after paſſing the bar, they lie in perfect ſafety: the great diſadvantage is the want of a pier, which prevents them from loading or unloading, except at low water. Thurſo is a port of the cuſtomhouſe, having 16 decked veſſels, amounting to 858 tons, of which only 8 belong to the town. They are almoſt all coaſters, or employed in the fiſheries. It is calculated, on an average, that corn and meal are exported from the port of Thurſo to the value of 12,000l. ſterling, and fiſh to the amount of 13,824l. ſterling. The property of the houſes in town holds of Sir John Sinclair,

under whoſe patronage and laudable exertions it has of late riſen to a ſtate of conſiderable proſperity. It contains about 1612 inhabitants. The pariſh of Thurſo extends about 3 miles around the town in every direction, except towards the N. W. where it is bounded by the ſea. Its figure is irregular, and it contains, beſides commonties, 4000 acres of arable land. The ſea coaſt in general is rocky; but the bay of *Thurſo* is of fine hard ſand, ſheltered on the W. by *Holburn-head*, and on the E. by *Dunnet-head*, from the tremendous waves of the *Pentland Frith*. The rocks to the W. of *Holburn-head* exhibit the moſt aſtoniſhing ſcenes of natural grandeur. The *Clett* is a precipitous rock, nearly 400 feet high, inſulated from the land by a deep channel only 80 yards broad. This rock, as well as the reſt of the precipices on the coaſt, is frequented by immenſe flocks of ſea fowl. The ſurface of the pariſh, for the moſt part, is level, interſperſed with ſmall eminences, watered by the river *Thurſo*, and preſenting a rich proſpect of pleaſant villas, and well cultivated fields. In 1797, the live ſtock of the pariſh was as follows: horſes 534, cows and other black cattle 937, ſheep 688, and hogs 280. A ſhort way E. from the town ſtands *Thurſo Eaſt*, or, as it is often called, *Thurſo-caſtle*, the ſeat of Sir John Sinclair, which is the principal reſidence in the pariſh. Except ſeveral Pictiſh houſes, which are ſo common in different parts of Caithneſs, the only antiquity of note is the burial-place of Harold Earl of Caithneſs, who was ſlain in 1190; to whom Sir John Sinclair has erected an elegant monument. The rocks of the coaſt are moſtly whinſtone; but there are many excellent freeſtone quarries. There are many appearances of veins of lead ore; but no ſufficient trial has been made to aſcertain the value of the mine. Several veins of *mundick* have been opened, and that mineral is ſaid to be a ſure attendant on metallic veins. Mr. Raſpe, too, in 1789, diſcovered near the *mundick*, a regular vein of *cawk*, or *amorphous ſulphate of barytes*, with lead and cryſtals 3 feet in breadth. Slate of a coarſe quality is abundant. *Thurſo* pariſh gave birth to Richard Oswald, Eſq. one of the plenipotentiaries from the court of St. James's for ſettling the peace of 1783; and what is more to its honour, is the birth-place of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Bart. whoſe name will be immortalized by the *Statiſtical Account of Scotland*, collected and publiſhed by his indefatigable exertions. In 1797, the population of Thurſo pariſh was 3146; increaſe 183 ſince 1755.

Thurso River riſes from *Loch More*, a beautiful lake in the higher parts of Halkirk pariſh, in Caithneſs; and, after a rapid and impetuous courſe over a rocky and ſtony channel, through a fertile country, falls into the Pentland Frith at the town of *Thurſo*, into the bay of the ſame name. It abounds with ſalmon, and is noted for an almoſt incredible draught of ſalmon, on the 23d July O. S. 1743-4, which is too well authenticated to be diſputed. On that day, at one haul, there were caught *Two thouſand five hundred and ſixty* ordinary ſized ſalmon. The river is navigable for about 2 miles for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons burden.

TIBBERMUIR *(vulgo Tipper-muir*, and *Tybermore*, of the *Scotichronicon)*; a pariſh in Perthſhire, about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad, lying on the W. ſide of the town of Perth. The ſurface, without being hilly, is conſiderably diverſified; towards the W. it exhibits a gentle ſlope from N. to S., and on the E. it deſcends abruptly in the ſame direction to the level plain, on the banks of the *Aimond*, which bounds it on the N. The ſuperficial contents of the pariſh are about 4670 Scots acres, of which 186 are under wood, 196 muir and moſs, and the remainder arable. The ſoil varies conſiderably; part being dry, and part wet; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably productive; and the fields are moſtly encloſed with hedge-rows and ditches. But this pariſh is more remarkable for the extenſive printfields and bleachfields which are eſtabliſhed upon it, particularly thoſe of *Ruthven* and *Huntingtower*. Theſe, beſides other bleachfields in the neighbourhood, are ſupplied with water by an artificial canal from the *Almond* to the town of Perth, which is of great antiquity, having been formed ſometime previ-

ous to the year 1244, it being distinctly mentioned in charters of that date; and it is probable, that it was formed by the Romans under Agricola, for filling the ditches of the fortifications; (vide PERTH.) Besides this example of the industry of very early times, this parish possesses an ancient castle, *Huntingtower*, which is entitled to attention, as being the ancient seat of the Ruthven or Gowrie family, and the place where James VI. was sometime confined by the Earl of Gowrie and other conspirators; which enterprise is usually termed the *Raid of Ruthven*, as described in Robertson's History of Scotland. An extraordinary exploit of a fair lady has also added to the celebrity of this castle, and has given name of the *Maiden's Loup* or *Leap* to the space between its two towers, which, though united by late buildings, were originally separate. The following is the description of this exploit, by a late tourist, Mr. Pennant. "A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman of inferior rank, whose pretensions were not countenanced by her family. When the young gentleman was a visiter at the castle, he was always lodged in a separate tower from the young lady. One night, however, before the doors were shut, she conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; and some prying duenna acquainted the Countess with it, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, haftened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick, she heard the footsteps of the old Countess, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of 9 feet 4 inches, over a chasm of 60 feet, and luckily lighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and, of course, apologized for her unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap; but the next night eloped, and was married." On the borders of the parish, near Perth, at a place called *Tullilum*, there are the remains of a convent of Carmelites; but neither the name of the founder nor the time of the establishment have been preserved. In 1796, the population was 1280; increase 292 since 1755.

TILLICOULTRY; a parish of Clackmannanshire, of an oblong form, 6 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, containing about 6000 Scots acres, of which 4000 lie amongst the Ochil hills, and the remaining 2000 form the low arable ground, at the foot of the mountains. The soil is in general dry and fertile; the ground is stony, and there are many fields which produce excellent crops, where no soil can be seen on the surface for the large quartoze nodules with which it is covered. On the banks of the *Dovan*, which bounds it on the N., the soil is clayey, and the appearance extremely beautiful, and the air so temperate, that a late traveller, Mr. Newte, calls this district the *Tempé* of Scotland. The Ochils afford good pasture to large flocks of sheep. *Benclock*, the highest, is elevated 2324 feet above the sea level. The minerals found in this parish are granite, basaltes, scheorls, schistus, mica, sulphur, &c.; and the metals are silver, lead, copper, cobalt, antimony, and arsenic. Ironstone is found in great abundance; as also considerable strata of *septaria* ironstone; which are wrought by a mining company, called the *Dovan Iron Company*. In the low grounds is abundance of excellent coal. In the *Dovan* there are sometimes found muscles containing small pearls. There are 3 villages in the parish, viz. *Earlstown*, *Coalsnaughton*, and *Westertown*, each of which contains upwards of 210 inhabitants. The chief mansions are *Tillicoultry-house*, one of the seats of James Bruce, Esq. of Kinross; and *Harviestion*, the seat of John Tait, Esq. This parish has been for some hundred years famous for a species of manufacture, called *Tillicoultry serge*, a kind of shalloon, having worsted warp and linen woof. In 1793, the population was 909; increase 122 since 1755.

TILLY (LOCH); a small lake in Fifeshire, lying between the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline, about a mile long, and half a mile broad.

TILT; a small rapid stream in Athol, in Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Marr, and falls into the *Garry* near *Blair-castle*. Near this elegant seat it forms several romantic falls, of which that named "*the York Cascade*," particularly attracts atten-

tion, by the beauty of its wooded ſcenery, and its broken and interrupted falls.

TINGWALL, WEISDALE, and WHITENESS. Theſe united pariſhes lie in Mainland of Shetland, and extend 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; but are ſo much interſected by numerous *voes* or *friths*, that no part of the diſtrict is upwards of 2 miles from the ſea. Like the reſt of the Shetland iſles, the ſoil, though not unfertile, is poorly managed, and of conſequence unproductive. The principal harbours are the bays of *Laxforth* and *Scalloway*; at the latter of which is the ancient village of the ſame name. At the S. E. end of the village, is the ruinous caſtle of *Scalloway*, built in 1601, by Patrick Stewart Earl of Orkney; and in other places Pictiſh houſes and Romiſh chapels are to be met with. There are ſeveral freſh water lakes; in one of which is a ſmall iſland called *Lawtaing*, formerly the place where criminals were tried. In the middle of the village is a pleaſant modern houſe, the reſidence of Mr. Scott of *Scalloway*. Several ſmall iſlands belong to this pariſh, particularly *Oxna*, *Havera*, *Trondray*, &c. In 1797, the population was 1745; increaſe 329 ſince 1755.

TINNIS; a mountain of great height in Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Caſtletown.

TINNIS; a ſmall river in Roxburghſhire, which joins its waters to the *Liddal*.

TINTO *(Gaelic)*, "the hill of fire;" a hill, or rather a ridge of hills in Lanarkſhire, between the pariſhes of Carmichael and Symington, ſtretching above 2 miles from E. to S. W. Near the E. end of the range there is a cairn of a circular form, the top of which is elevated 2351½ feet above the level of the ſea, and 1740 feet above the *Clyde*, which flows about a mile from its baſe.

TINWALD; a pariſh in Dumfrieſſhire, united to that of TRAILFLAT in 1650. The united pariſh forms a rectangular figure, 6 miles long, and 4 broad, lying on the E. ſide of *Lochar moſs*, which ſeparates it from Dumfries; and watered by the ſmall river *Ae*. The greater part of the pariſh is arable; the ſouthern diſtrict is a rich dry loamy ſoil, producing all kinds of crops, and is much more fertile than the higher lands towards the N. E., where the ſoil is alſo loam, but wet and cold, from lying on an impervious till bottom. About 20 years ago, the pariſh abounded with woods; but of theſe only a few trees remain. A great variety of warlike and culinary utenſils of great antiquity have been found in the *Lochar moſs*, in this pariſh. A branch of the great Roman road from *Brunſwark* paſſes through it, terminating in the pariſh of Dunſcore: near it are diſtinct veſtiges of an ancient *caſtellum*. On the N. E. border of the pariſh ſtands *Amisfield-houſe*, a ſeat of the Earl of Wemyſs. PATERSON, famous for being the planner of the *Bank* of *England*, and the unfortunate *Darien expedition*, was born at the ſmall village of *Skipnupe*, in this pariſh, in 1660: he repreſented the burgh of Dumfries more than once in the Scottiſh parliament. In the ſame houſe was born DR. JAMES MOUNSEY, his grand nephew, firſt phyſician for many years to the late Empreſs of Ruſſia. In 1790, the population was 850; increaſe 55 ſince 1755.

TIR-Y, TIR-I, or TYREE; an iſland of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire, about 21 miles W. of the iſland of Mull. It is about 11 miles long, and near 2½ broad. Its coaſt is interſected by many beautiful bays of conſiderable extent. About one half of the ſurface is arable, interſperſed with ſmall rocks and riſing grounds, none of which are above 250 feet above the ſea level; but the ſurface in general is ſo even, that its ancient name was *Rioghachd bar fothuin*, i. e. "the kingdom whoſe ſummits are lower than the waves;" and this name, ſtill uſed in the popular tales of the Hebrides, deſcribes the low ſituation of the iſland, as the waves are often ſeen from the one ſhore riſing apparently ſeveral feet above the level of the other. In the interior of the iſland are not fewer than 24 ſmall lakes, covering in all about 600 acres, many of which might eaſily be drained. In one of theſe is a ſmall iſland, on which was a ſquare-turreted caſtle, with an entrance by a draw-bridge. Upon the ruins of this, a neat houſe is erected for the reſidence of the Duke

of Argyll's factor; and the island was made a peninsula. The soil of Tir-y is various; from a black mossy earth to sand, which last is the most prevalent. The crops are generally bear and black oats, with potatoes and small quantities of lint. There is no wood on the island; but, like the other islands of the Hebrides, large roots and trunks of trees are found in all the mosses. The fisheries employ a number of hands, as well as the manufacture of kelp, of which there is annually burnt about 245 tons. The number of sheep in the island is 600, of black cattle 1800, and of horses 1400. There is a regular ferry from this island to Coll, 3 miles distant, which is often dangerous, owing to a heavy swell from the Atlantic, to a rapid current and breakers, over shifting sands and rocks: from Coll there is a stated ferry to Mull. The hill of *Kean-mharra*, the W. point of Tir-y, is remarkable for the great number of caves, which, at the time of hatching, are frequented by innumerable flocks of wild fowls. Hard whinstone and granite are the principal stones; and there is abundance of ironstone and limestone; which latter, in one quarry, is of the nature of marble: this is of various colours, variegated with beautiful figures, and takes a fine polish: it is now come into very general use for inside ornaments in houses. It is said that Mr. Raspe discovered *wolfram* on this island. There are many *duns* or small castles, and other remains of antiquity, religious, warlike, and monumental. The Duke of Argyll is proprietor of the whole island. In 1792, it contained 2416 inhabitants.

TIR-Y; a parish of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, comprehending the islands of TIR-Y, COLL, and GUNNA, besides several uninhabited islets or holms, containing in all about 25,000 acres. In 1792, the population was 3457; increase 755 since 1755.

TIVIOT. Vide TEVIOT.

TIVIOTDALE. Vide TEVIOTDALE.

TOBERMOREY; a village in the island of Mull, in Argyllshire, lately built by the British Society for the encouragement of fisheries. The situation of this village is excellent for a fishing station and sea port; it possesses a fine bay, sheltered from the ocean by the small isle of *Calve*; and it is situated in the tract of the shipping, which pass from the western parts of Britain to the northern countries of Europe, and has an easy communication by water with the fishing lochs in one direction, and with the Frith of Clyde, Liverpool, and other considerable towns in the other. The Society began to form this village in 1788; and a custom-house and post-office were established here in 1791. The village consists of about 20 houses, built with stone and lime, and covered with slate; besides about 30 huts or thatched houses. A few persons follow the mercantile line, particularly the Stevensons of Oban, who have here established one of their warehouses. A boat-builder and cooper find constant employment in preparing for the herring-fishery. There is also a considerable store of salt kept here for supplying the busses and boats during the fishing season. In 1793, it contained about 300 inhabitants; but, since that time, there is no doubt but it has considerably increased.

TOFTINGALL (LOCH); a small lake in the county of Caithness, and parish of Wattin.

TOMANTOULL. Vide TAMMTOUL.

TONDERGARTH, or TUNDERGARTH; a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 14 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, comprehending the declivity of a range of hills which lie along the river *Milk*. The surface in general is level, at the same time possessing that inequality which is supposed to constitute picturesque beauty; in many places it is cultivated, in others covered with heath, though susceptible of culture. There are several woods, both natural and planted. About 4000 sheep are reared in the pasture grounds. The chief seats are those of Mr. Johnstone of *Grange*, Mr. Brown of *Westwood*, and Mr. Richardson of *Pierceby-hill*. The old castle of *Tondergarth*, now in ruins, was formerly the chief seat of the Marquisses of Annandale. At its western border this parish takes in a part of the hill of *Brunswark*, famous for two considerable encampments of a rectangular figure, ascribed to the Romans. In 1796, the population was 510; decrease 115 since 1755.

TONGLAND, or TONGUE-LAND; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure, 8 miles long, and 4 broad at its northern extremity, gradually decreasing in breadth to its southern extremity, where the rivers *Tarff* and *Dee* unite; these rivers bounding it on the E. and W. sides. The middle of the parish is occupied by a ridge of mountains running N. and S. On the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and the soil a fertile loam; in the N. end the surface is rocky, interspersed with many arable fields. There are about 1200 head of black cattle, and 790 sheep reared in the parish. Near the church are the ruins of the priory of Tongueland, founded for the monks of the *Præmonstratensian* order, by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. In 1792, the population was 520; decrease 17 since 1755.

TONGUE; a parish in the county of Sutherland, on the N. coast of that shire; about 11 miles long, and nearly the same breadth; of which, however, only 714 acres are arable, the remainder being pasture or waste lands. The general appearance is hilly; a ridge of high mountains passing nearly through the middle of the parish: the most remarkable of which are *Knock-Rheacadan*, *Ben-Laoghal*, and *Ben-Hope*, which form part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest, supposed to contain 2000 deer. The chief lake is *Loch Laoghal* or *Loyal*, the source of the *Torrisdale*, which falls into the sea near a village of the same name. The coast is high and rocky, indented by the bays of *Tongue* and *Torrisdale*, and having the promontories of *Whitenhead* and *Torrisdale* projecting a considerable way into the sea. The rocks along the coast are excavated into many caves; the largest of which, *ua mor Fraisghill*, "the great cave of Fraisghill," is 20 feet wide at the entrance, and penetrates nearly half a mile under ground. There are several small islands, of which *Ealan nan Roan* only is inhabited. The live stock of the parish is estimated as follows: of black cattle 2142, of horses 538, of sheep 2846, and of goats 714. There are several cairns and circular buildings. On the top of *Ben-Laoghal* are the remains of an ancient building, called *Caisteil nan Druidh*, "the Druids castle;" and, at a place called *Melnos*, are the remains of a castle, the erection of which is, by tradition, ascribed to Dornadilla King of the Scots. On the bay of *Tongue* is the house of *Tongue*, a beautiful seat of Lord Reay, who is sole heritor of the parish. In 1791, the population was 1439; increase 346 since 1755.

TORLEUM; a mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Monivaird, elevated 1400 feet above the sea level.

TOROSAY; a parish of Argyllshire, in Mull, on the E. side of that island, along the sound of Mull. It extends 12 miles in length in every direction, and the sea coast is indented by numerous small bays, which afford good anchorage, particularly at *Auchnacraig*, from whence there is a regular ferry to Oban in Lorne, by the island of *Kerera*. The general appearance is rugged, mountainous, and covered with heath. The highest of the mountains are *Benmore* and *Bentaluidh*, which are entirely composed of lava and other volcanic productions. Several of the mountains are entirely barren; but the greater part of the parish is excellently adapted for sheep pasture. On a lofty promontory, overhanging the sound of Mull, stands *Castle-Dowart*, formerly the residence of the chief of the Macleans, and now occupied as barracks by a small party of soldiers, there stationed to repress smuggling. On a small eminence, at the foot of the mountain of *Benmore*, is the residence of Mr. Campbell of *Knock*. That gentleman has cleared a considerable extent of barren ground with great labour, for planting, and the other embellishments of his habitation. In 1790, the population was 1733; increase 721 since 1755.

TORPICHEN; a parish on the western borders of West-Lothian, about 9 miles long, and on average 2½ broad. The general appearance is hilly, particularly so at the E. end, where the hill of *Cairn-Naple* is situated, the altitude of which is 1498½ feet above the sea level. Except the hilly part, however, the eastern district is the most fertile; the soil gradually degenerating into a wet muir towards the W. There is a small lake, about a mile in circumference, abounding with pike and perch, the waters of which run into the *Avon*. The greater

part of the parish is enclosed; and in most places where the land is unsuceptible of tillage, considerable plantations have been made, of great advantage, both for shelter and beauty. The village of TORPICHEN lies on the line of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about 17 miles from the metropolis; it contains about 490 inhabitants. Near it, towards the N. E., are the remains of the *hospital* or *preceptory* of Torpichen, long the principal residence of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1120 by King David I. The choir and a square tower only remains, fine specimens of the elegance and beauty of the architecture. At the Reformation, the lands belonging to this hospital were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir James Sandilands; in which family the title of Lord Torpichen still remains. There is plenty of excellent freestone, and two valuable coal mines: there is also several seams of ironstone, very rich in metal. Near the village is a strong chalybeate spring. In 1791, the population was 1069; decrease 226 since 1755.

TORRISDALE; a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises from *Loch Laoghal* or *Loyal*, in the parish of Tongue, and falls into the Northern sea, at the village of *Torrisdale*, at which there is a valuable salmon fishing.

TORRYBURN; a parish in Fife-[illegible] formed by the union of the baronies of TORRY and CROMBIE. It lies in the western extremity of the county, upon the coast of the Frith of Forth, extending about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil in general is good, and well cultivated. The village of TORRYBURN contains about 1200 inhabitants, and possesses an excellent harbour, to which there belong 13 vessels, amounting to upwards of 1000 tons. There are several excellent seams of coal, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Near the village is the mansion-house of *Torry*, the seat of Sir William Erskine. In 1793, the population was 1600; decrease 35 since 1755.

TORTHORWALD; a parish in Dumfries-shire, lying on the E. side of *Lochar moss*. It contains about 4400 acres, including 900 acres of the moss. The inhabited part forms a square of about 2 miles, in the midst of which is the village of Torthorwald. Next to the *Lochar moss*, there are extensive meadows and pasture grounds, frequently overflowed by the *Lochar water*: further E. there is a fine sandy bank of various breadths: above this the soil is rich and fertile; and on the eastern border, the ground rises into black muiry hills. The arable lands are mostly enclosed, and well cultivated: marl is found in great abundance. There are two small villages, viz. *Torthorwald*, containing 135 inhabitants, and *Roucan* containing 143. The ruinous castle of *Skrimple* is beautifully situated, and is supposed to have been built about the 12th century: there are the vestiges of 2 circular camps, and a druidical temple. In 1791, the population was 660; increase 76 since 1755.

TORWOOD; a small forest in Stirlingshire, and parish of Larbert and Dunipace, noted for having afforded shelter to Sir William Wallace, after his defeat in the north. The remains of the tree are still observed, in the hollow of which that hero secreted himself.

TOUGH; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 22 miles distant from the county town, 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is irregular; but mostly all the hills are arable. The soil is in general a light loam, interspersed with fields of deep rich loam or moss: those hills which are not under culture, afford excellent sheep pasture. *Tonley*, the residence of Mr. Byres, is the only seat in the parish. In 1792, the population was 560; decrease 10 since 1755.

TOWIE, or TOWIE-KINBATTOCH; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the *Don*, which is here only an inconsiderable rivulet. The general appearance is hilly; and the hills are mostly covered with heath. By the river side, the soil, though not deep, is tolerably fertile; the other arable lands have a wet cold soil. There is plenty of freestone and granite in the parish. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was 550; being a decrease of 106 since 1755.

TRAILFLAT; a parish in Dumfries-shire, united to TINWALD in 1650. Vide TINWALD.

TRANENT; a parish in Hadding-

lonſhire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the Frith of Forth. The ſurface is level, and, except a ſmall extent of links, and 100 acres of commonty, the whole is cultivated. The ſoil, eſpecially towards the coaſt, is inferior to none in Scotland. The ſea coaſt is perfectly flat and ſandy, except the rocky ground, where the villages of *Port-Seton* and *Cockenzie* are built. At the former village is a ſmall harbour, which, previous to the Union, was a place of conſiderable reſort. The coaſt abounds with oyſter beds, which have been nearly exhauſted by over-dredging. At *Port-Seton*, a manufactory of fine ſalt was eſtabliſhed by Dr. Swediaur, but it did not ſucceed. At *Cockenzie* the manufacture of common ſalt is carried on to a great extent; there being always 11 or 12 pans at work. The moſt conſiderable diſtillery in Scotland is carried on at *St. Clement's Wells*, in this pariſh, which pays upwards of 4000l. of duty annually to government. The town of TRANENT is pleaſantly ſituated on the great E. road from Edinburgh, about 8 miles diſtant from the metropolis. It is a neatly built town, and is reputed to be exceedingly healthy. The church is an old Gothic building, with a ſquare tower in the middle. The town, in 1792, contained 1386 inhabitants. Near the town formerly ſtood the princely ruins of *Seton-houſe*, the reſidence of the Earls of Winton. Upon the attainder of the late Earl, in 1715, the eſtate fell to the crown, by whom it was ſold to the York Buildings Company, who ſuffered the houſe to fall into decay. In 1790, the whole was taken down, and a new manſion built in the caſtellated form, on a plan of the late Mr. Adams. At the ſmall village of *Seton*, a collegiate church was founded in 1493, by Geo. Lord Seton, which is ſtill pretty entire. The moſt ancient edifice in the pariſh is *St. German's*, the ſeat of David Anderſon, Eſq. where there was an hoſpital founded before the year 1296, and afterwards poſſeſſed by the Knights of Saint John of Jeruſalem. Coal abounds in the pariſh, and is wrought at 3 coaleries to a great extent. In 1791, the population was 2732; increaſe 273 ſince 1755.

TRAPRENE LAW; a ſmall conical hill in Eaſt-Lothian, about a mile and an half N. W. from the village of Whittingham.

TRAQUAIR (more properly *Strathquair*); a pariſh in the county of Peebles, lying on the S. bank of the *Tweed*, and watered by the river *Quair*. It extends about 9 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth, containing 17,290 acres, of which about 4000 are arable. The ſurface is rocky and mountainous; *Minchmoor*, one of the hills, is elevated 2000 feet above the ſea level, and *Gumſcleugh* is at leaſt 200 feet higher. The hills in general afford excellent paſturage for ſheep, of which there are about 10,000 in the pariſh. The ſoil in the low grounds is in general ſhallow and ſtony, but tolerably fertile. The rivers abound with trout and ſalmon. The old manſion of *Traquair*, the reſidence of the branch of the Stewart family, who derive their title of Earl from this pariſh, is delightfully ſituated on the banks of the *Tweed*; and on the ſide of the hill, overlooking the lawn, is "*the Buſh aboon Traquair*," pointed out by 5 ſolitary thorn trees, where love, and its attendant poetry, had their origin. There is a quarry of excellent ſlate; and conſiderable quantities of lead ore have been diſcovered, though not in ſufficient abundance as to be adequate to the expence of working. Not long ſince, a ſpecimen of galena lead ore was found in a ſmall ſtream which runs into the *Quair*. In 1792, the population was 446; decreaſe 205 ſince 1755.

TREISHNISH, or TRESHUNISH ISLES; a cluſter of ſmall iſlands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllſhire, lying about 4 leagues W. of the iſland of Mull. The chief iſles are *Cairnbulg* and *Little Cairnbulg*; on both of which are the remains of ancient caſtles. None of the Treiſhniſh iſles are inhabited.

TRINITY-GASK; a pariſh in Perthſhire, in Stratherne, compoſed of the united pariſhes of KINKEL and WESTER-GASK. It ſtretches for ſeveral miles on both ſides of the *Erne*; the banks riſing gradually to the N., and the reſt of the pariſh being level and fertile. The whole is arable; but 1000 acres of improvable muir are allowed to remain in a ſtate of nature. The *Erne* often overflows its banks,

fertilizing the ſoil by the ſlime depoſited from its waters, but often doing infinite damage to the crops, and carrying away many acres of the beſt land at every inundation. There are 6 great heritors; but only Sir Thomas Moncrieff of *Moncrieff*, and Mr. Hepburn of *Gask*, are reſident. In 1796, the population was 795; decreaſe 118 ſince 1755.

TRONDA, or TRONDRAY; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, lying oppoſite to the village of Scalloway. It is about 3½ miles long, and 2 broad.

TROON; a promontory in Ayrſhire, projecting about a mile into the Frith of Clyde, between which and *Lady Iſle*, 2 miles diſtant, there is a bay affording ſafe anchorage at all times of tide.

TROQUIRE, or TROQUEER; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the river *Nith*, oppoſite the town of Dumfries, and connected with it by a handſome bridge, at the end of which is a conſiderable village, named *Bridgend* from its ſituation. The pariſh is about 7½ miles long, and 4½ broad; partly flat, and partly hilly; containing 5625 acres, of which 1450 are under tillage, 3625 arable, but laid out in paſture, and 550 covered with wood. The arable ſoil is various; but in general light and fertile. The ſtate of agriculture is ſo much improved, that it is ſtated, on the beſt grounds, that in 1790, the rental had increaſed to five times the rental of 1752. Lying in the neighbourhood of the faſhionable town of Dumfries, many gentlemen have erected elegant reſidences in it: of theſe we may mention Mr. Currie of *Redbank*, and Mr. Maxwell of *Cargen*; two gentlemen who have exerted themſelves greatly in the encouragement of agriculture. In 1790, the population of Troquire was 2600, of which 1302 reſided in the village of *Bridgend*; the increaſe of population was 1209 ſince 1755.

TROSACHS; certain rugged and ſtupendous mountains in Perthſhire, about 10 miles W. from Callander. The ſcenery amongſt them is exceedingly wild and romantic; rugged rocks ſurround the road in every ſide, and renders it truly wild to the eye of the traveller. The following is the deſcription from the elegant pen of the rev. Dr. James Robertſon of Callander, which is allowed by every one to be far from being exaggerated. "When you enter the *Troſachs*, there is ſuch an aſſemblage of wildneſs and of rude grandeur, as beggars all deſcription, and fills the mind with the moſt ſublime conceptions. It ſeems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulſion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, and woods, and hills, ſcattered in confuſion into the E. end and on the ſides of *Loch Catherine*. The acceſs to the lake is through a narrow paſs of half a mile in length, ſuch as *Æneas* had in his dreary paſſage to viſit his father's home; *vaſtoque immanis hiatu*. The rocks are of ſtupendous height, and ſeem ready to cloſe above the traveller's head, and to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A huge column of theſe rocks was ſome years ago torn with thunder, and lies in very large blocks near the road, which muſt have been a tremendous ſcene to paſſengers at that time. Where there is any ſoil, their ſides are covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the nakedneſs of the rocks. The ſenſible horizon is bounded by theſe weeping birches on the ſummit of every hill, through which are ſeen the motion of the clouds as they ſhoot acroſs, behind them. Travellers, who wiſh to ſee all they can of this ſingular phenomenon, generally ſail W. on the S. ſide of the lake, to the *rock* and *den* of the *ghoſt*, whoſe dark receſſes, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of ſuperſtition conceived to be the habitation of ſupernatural beings. In ſailing, you diſcover many arms of the lake. Here, a bold head-land, where black rocks dip in unfathomable water; there, the white ſand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the N. ſide, the road is ſometimes cut through the face of the ſolid rock, which riſes upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake: ſometimes the view of the lake is loſt; then it burſts ſuddenly on the eye; and a cluſter of iſlands and capes appear, at different diſtances, which give them an apparent motion of different de-

grees of velocity, as the ſpectator rides along the oppoſite beach: at other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and ſtupendous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be ſeen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the ſweet airs of women and children gathering filberts in their ſeaſon. Down the ſide of the oppoſite mountain, after a ſhower of rain, flow a hundred white ſtreams, which ruſh with incredible velocity and noiſe into the lake, and ſpread their froth upon its ſurface. On one ſide, the water eagle ſits in majeſty, undiſturbed, on his well-known rock, in ſight of his neſt on the top of *Ben-venu;* the heron ſtalks among the reeds in ſearch of his prey; and the ſportive ducks gambol on the waters, or dive below. On the other, the wild goats climb, where they have ſcarce ground for the ſoles of their feet; and the wild fowls perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with compoſed defiance at man. (In one of the defiles of the *Troſachs*, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's ſoldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the ſpot, whoſe grave marks the ſcene of action, and gives name to the paſs. In one or other of the chaſms of this ſingular place, there lived, for many years, a diſtiller of ſmuggled ſpirits, who eluded the moſt diligent ſearch of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there; becauſe a guide could not be bribed to diſcover his retreat.) In a word, both by land and water, there are ſo many turnings and windings, ſo many heights and hollows, ſo many glens, and capes, and bays, that one cannot advance 20 yards without having his proſpect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are conſtantly retiring out of ſight. This ſcene is cloſed by a W. view of the lake, for ſeveral miles, having its ſides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the ſmoke riſing in ſpiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the proſpect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arroquhar, which are chequered with ſnow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

TROSTRIE (LOCH); a ſmall but beautiful lake in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, and pariſh of Twyneholme, abounding with pikes.

TRUIM; a ſmall river in Inverneſs-ſhire, which falls into the *Spey* near the church of *Laggan*.

TUDHOPE FELL; a mountain in Roxburghſhire, on the Engliſh border.

TULLIALLAN; a pariſh in Perthſhire, of an irregular figure, about 4 miles long, and 4 broad, having a pretty level ſurface, gently declining to the S. where the *Forth* forms its boundary: the whole pariſh contains about 2760 acres, the greater part of which is in a high ſtate of cultivation. The town of *Kincardine* lies in this pariſh, oppoſite to which is an excellent road-ſtead in the *Forth;* (vide KINCARDINE.) The pariſh abounds with excellent quarries of freeſtone, both yellow and white: the quarry of *Longannat* has been in great reputation from time immemorial, and the ſtones have been carried to a great diſtance: many of the public buildings of Edinburgh are built of it, and it is ſaid to have furniſhed the ſtones for erecting the Stadt-houſe of Amſterdam. The ruin of the caſtle of *Tulliallan*, formerly the property of the Knights of Blackadder, ſhew it to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength; it is now the property of Colonel Erſkine of *Carnock*. In 1793, the population was 2430; increaſe 1109 ſince 1755.

TULLIEBOLE; a pariſh in Kinroſs-ſhire, united with FOSSAWAY, which lies moſtly in the county of Perth. Vide FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE.

TULLOCH; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united with thoſe of GLENMUICK and GLENGAIRN, in forming a parochial charge. Vide GLENMUICK.

TULLOCH-ARD; a lofty mountain in Roſs-ſhire, in the diſtrict of Kintail, which claims particular attention, on account of the veneration it commanded in ancient times. Like the temple of JANUS of ancient Rome, it indicated peace or war; for, when war commenced, a barrel of burning tar on the higheſt peak was the ſignal, and in 24 hours all the tenants and vaſſals at Seaforth appeared at the caſtle of St. Donan, armed *pre*

aris et focis. This mountain is the creſt of the Seaforth arms.

TULLYNESSLE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 4 miles long, and 2½ broad, lying on the N. bank of the river *Don.* The appearance of the country is hilly, or rather mountainous, eſpecially towards the N. and W. The arable ſoil is in general a light loam, very capable of improvement: the hills are ſtony, for the moſt part barren, and ſparingly covered with heath; but abounding with hares, a few deer, and plenty of other kinds of game. The number of ſheep does not exceed 700; and there may be about 400 head of black cattle reared in the pariſh. In 1791, the population was 396; increaſe 127 ſince 1755.

TUMMEL; a large river in Perthſhire, which iſſues from *Loch Rannoch;* and, taking an eaſterly courſe through the diſtrict of Athol, falls into the *Tay* at Logierait. About the middle of its courſe, it expands into a ſmall lake of the ſame name, in which is a ſmall iſland partly artificial, with an old fortreſs or caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the chief of the clan of the Robertſons. The whole courſe of the *Tummel* is rapid and furious, forming every where the moſt romantic and picturesque caſcades. One of its falls, near its junction with the *Garry*, is particularly grand. "The fall of the *Tummel*," ſays DR. GARNETT, "though by no means ſo high as thoſe of *Bruar* and *Foyers*, is nevertheleſs equally grand, if not more ſo, on account of the much greater quantity of water that falls. It precipitates itſelf over the broken rocks with a fury and noiſe that aſtoniſhes, and almoſt terrifies the ſpectator. The accompanying ſcenery is particularly fine; rugged rocks, wooded almoſt to the ſummit, but rearing their bald heads to the clouds, with diſtant mountains of the moſt picturesque forms, compoſe a view in which every thing that a painter can deſire is contained. It has been diſputed, whether, in the quantity of water, the falls of the *Tummel* or thoſe of the *Clyde*, claim the pre-eminence. As far as the diſtance of a few weeks, which elapſed between ſeeing them both, will allow me to form a compariſon, I ſhould yield the palm to the *Tummel*, though the falls of the *Clyde* are undoubtedly higher. To the N. W. of the fall is a cave, in the face of a tremendous rock, to which there is only one paſſage, and that very difficult. In this cave a party of the Macgregors is ſaid to have been ſurpriſed during their proſcription; after part of them were killed, the reſt climbed up a tree that grew out of the face of the rock; upon which their purſuers cut down the tree, and precipitated them to the bottom. A little below the falls, the *Tummel* mixes its waters with the *Garry*. Near this junction is *Faſcally*, the ſeat of Mr. Robertſon, delightfully ſituated. After the *Tummel* unites with the *Garry*, its character ſeems entirely changed; before this, it was a furious and impetuous torrent, tearing up every thing in its way, and precipitating itſelf headlong from rock to rock, as if regardleſs of the conſequences; it now becomes a ſober and ſtately ſtream, rolling along its waters with majeſty. The banks of the *Tummel*, below the junction, are extremely rich, and the river meanders through a fine valley; now dividing its ſtream, and forming little iſlands; now running in a fine broad ſheet. Though the *Tummel* is ſmaller than the *Garry*, it gives its name to the river formed by their union, becauſe it can trace its origin farther back than the *Garry*, which is an upſtart ſtream, formed by the waters of the neighbouring hills; while the ſource of the *Tummel* is a conſiderable lake, in its courſe from which ſeveral diſtant ſtreams contribute to ſwell its pedigree." GARNETT'S TOUR, Vol. ii. page 54.

TURREFF; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, of an irregular figure, extending about 4½ miles around the town of the ſame name, in every direction, except the N. W., where it is bounded by the *Deveron.* The pariſh contains 16,896 Scots acres, of which one-third only is cultivated; and the remainder, though capable of cultivation, is covered with heath. The ſoil is in general light and fertile; and, of late, the uſe of lime as a manure, and other agricultural improvements, have been introduced. The town of TURREFF, which is ſituated on the banks of the *Deveron*, is a free burgh of barony,

entitled to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. The charter is granted by King James in 1511, under the great ſeal. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens; and there is a conſiderable bleachfield. There are ſeveral conſiderable plantations, particularly on the eſtates of Mr. Garden of *Delgaty* and *Troup*, Mr. Duff of *Hatton-lodge*, Miſs Gordon of *Laithers*, Colonel Dirom of *Muireſk*, and Mr. Robinſon of *Gaſk*. Here was formerly an hoſpital for the Knights Templars, and an hoſpital founded in 1272, by Cumin Earl of Buchan, and richly endowed in the ſucceeding century by King Robert Bruce: here are alſo the veſtiges of a druidical circle. In 1794, the population was 1042; increaſe 44 ſince 1755.

TURRET (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Monivaird and Strowan, about a mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad. It diſcharges itſelf into the *Erne* by a ſmall river, which gives name of *Glenturret* to a wild and romantic valley.

TWEED; a large river, which has its ſource in Tweedſmuir, near where the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Lanark join, and near the ſources of the *Clyde* and *Annan*. It takes a courſe nearly N. E., receiving many ſmall ſtreams, till it reaches the royal borough of Peebles, when running nearly E. its ſtream is augmented by the *Etterick* near Selkirk, the *Gala* at Galaſhiels, the *Leader* near Melroſe, and the *Teviot* at Kelſo. A few miles below this town, it leaves Roxburghſhire, and forms for many miles the boundary between England and Berwickſhire, until it falls into the German ocean at the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. During this part of its courſe, it receives no ſtream of conſequence, except the *Whittadder*, which joins it about 5 or 6 miles from its mouth. The *Tweed* abounds with various kinds of trout; and the ſalmon fiſhings are particularly valuable. It is a celebrated paſtoral ſtream, giving name to many of the moſt beautiful Scottiſh melodies.

TWEEDDALE; that diſtrict of Peebles and Berwickſhires watered by the river *Tweed*; and a name often uſed for the county of Peebles. It gives title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay.

TWEEDEN; a ſmall river in Roxburghſhire, which joins the *Liddal* near its æſtuary on the Solway Frith.

TWEEDSMUIR; a pariſh in Peebles-ſhire, formerly a part of the pariſh of Drummelzier, but erected into a ſeparate pariſh in 1643. It is about 9 miles long, and in many places of the ſame breadth. The ſurface is hilly, interſperſed with ſome flats and moraſſes. Many of the hills are covered with verdure, others have a mixture of heath; ſome are of conſiderable elevation, *Hartfield* and *Broadlaw* being about 2800 feet above the ſea level. From the nature of the country, it is chiefly adapted for ſheep paſture: the arable ſoil, indeed, is tolerably fertile, but, owing to the great rains and early froſts, the crops are precarious. The pariſh contains about 15,000 ſheep, which are eſteemed for the fineneſs of the wool, and the delicate flavour of the mutton. There are ſeveral ancient caſtles, at *Oliver*, *Fruid*, and *Hawkſhaw*; the latter is the ſeat of the ancient family of Porteous. In 1792, the population was 227; decreaſe 170 ſince 1755.

TWYNEHOLME; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, united with that of KIRKCHRIST in forming a parochial charge. The form of the united pariſh is oblong, extending about 9 miles in length by 2 in breadth, lying on the W. banks of the rivers *Dee* and *Tarff*, and watered by the ſea on the S. and W. The ſurface is moſtly high land, riſing into many ſmall hills, that are partly arable, and having many ſmall and fertile valleys interſperſed. The ſoil is various; clay, ſand, moſs, and gravel, being found on almoſt every farm: but the moſt prevalent is a ſort of gravelly ſoil, formed by the decompoſition of that kind of ſtone commonly called *rag* or *ſcurdy*, lying upon a bed of the ſame. The ſoil is in general pretty fertile, and repays the induſtry of the farmer with exuberant crops of graſs and corn. There are 3 ſmall lakes, called *Loch Whynnion*, *Loch Glengape*, and *Loch Troſtrie*, which, with the rivers of the pariſh, abound with trout of various kinds. Of the extenſive woods with which this part of Galloway formerly was covered, the only re-

mains is around the old caſtle of *Cumpſtone*, the property of the Earl of Selkirk; a building pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, nigh the junction of the *Dee* and *Tarff*. There are ſeveral conical hills or moats, ſimilar to thoſe which are ſo frequent in Galloway. The great road from England to Port-Patrick paſſes through the pariſh. Calcareous manures of all kinds abound, particularly marl, ſhell-ſand, &c. In 1793, the population was 620; increaſe 101 ſince 1755.

TYNDRUM; a ſmall village in Braidalbin, in Perthſhire, upon the weſtern military road, about 12 miles from *Dalmally*, and the ſame diſtance from Killin. Its principal inhabitants are the workmen employed at a lead mine in the neighbourhood.

TYNE; a ſmall river in Haddingtonſhire, which riſes on the borders of the county of Mid-Lothian; and, after a courſe of nearly 30 miles to the N. E., paſſing the royal borough of Haddington and many pleaſant ſeats, falls into the Frith of Forth in the pariſh of Tynninghame. It contains trout and ſalmon, but in no great abundance. The tide flows about 2 miles from its mouth, and it might be made navigable to that height at no great expence. It is liable to ſudden riſings of its waters, often laying the whole country under water. The moſt remarkable inundation of this river in modern times, was on October 4, 1775, when it ſuddenly roſe 17 feet above its level, and continued in that ſtate ſeveral hours, and then gradually ſubſided.

TYNE; the Engliſh river of that name has its principal ſource in the border hills in Roxburghſhire; but its courſe in Scotland is of ſo ſmall an extent, that a particular notice of it does not come within our limits.

TYNNINGHAME; a pariſh in Eaſt-Lothian, united in 1761 to that of WHITEKIRK in forming a parochial charge. The united pariſh extends nearly 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth. The ſurface is level, and the ſoil is in general a rich gravelly loam, highly favourable for agricultural purpoſes; and the whole is in a high ſtate of cultivation. The river *Tyne* interſects the ſouthern part of the pariſh; near the æſtuary of which is ſituated *Tynninghame-houſe*, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Haddington. *New Beath*, the elegant ſeat of Mr. Baird, is alſo in this pariſh. The moſt remarkable thing in this diſtrict is the extenſive and thriving woods of *Tynninghame* and *Binnin*, planted in the beginning of the laſt century by Thomas Earl of Haddington: although planted on barren links, and cloſe to the ſea beach, they have grown with uncommon vigour. In 1792, the population was 904; increaſe 26 ſince 1755.

TYNRON; a pariſh in Dumfrieſſhire, lying in the S. corner of the county. It is about 15 miles long, and on an average 4 broad, occupying a ſtrath or valley, and the adjoining hills. The greater part of the pariſh is well calculated for raiſing and feeding of ſheep; and the ſmall proportion of arable land has a thin ſandy ſoil, producing only ſcanty crops. The number of ſheep is above 8000. It is watered by the rivers *Scarr* and *Shinnel*: on the latter is a fall called the *Aird Linn*, which is worthy of a viſit from the lovers of picturesque ſcenery. A Roman cauſeway runs through the whole length of the pariſh, along the face of the hills; and the veſtiges of fortifications are in many places very diſtinct. The *Doon* of *Tynron* is a beautiful pyramidal hill, on the top of which is a caſtle commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect. In 1793, the population was 500; increaſe 36 ſince 1755.

TYRIE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, about 10 miles long, and 4½ broad. The ſurface is agreeably diverſified with hill and dale, heath, moſs, meadow, corn, and graſs parks, ſmall rivulets, and plantations. The ſoil, when not in the vicinity of moſs, is for the moſt part a fertile reddiſh-coloured loam, pretty deep in the valleys, more ſhallow on the eminences, and many hundred acres lie in their natural uncultivated ſtate, which are very capable of improvement: a conſiderable extent of land, however, has been lately improved on the eſtate of Sir William Forbes of *Pitſligo*, and Mr. Frazer of *Stricken*. The former gentleman has founded a village called *New Pitſligo*, with a bleachfield and other conveniencies for manufactures.

In 1791, the parish contained 864 inhabitants; increase 268 since 1755.

TYRIE, or TIR-Y; an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. Vide TIR-Y.

U

UDN UIG

UAIGHMOR; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmadock, of considerable elevation, but principally noticed for a large natural cave in the S. side, from whence it derives its name, *Uaigh-mor*, signifying "great cave."

VAILA; a small island of Shetland, lying at the entrance of a creek, on the W. coast of the *Mainland*, called from it *Vaila Sound*. It is about a mile long, and as much broad, and lies in the parish of Walls and Sandness. Near its middle stands the house of *Melbie*, the residence of John Scott, Esq. the proprietor of the island.

VALLAFIELD; a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

VALLAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the N. of the island of *North Uist*, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water. It is a mile and an half long, and half a mile broad; with a light sandy soil, exceedingly fertile.

VANNACHOIR, or VENNOCHAR (LOCH); a small lake in Perthshire, between the parishes of Port of Monteith and Callander; about 4 miles long, and in general about 1 broad. The banks are very pleasant, covered with wood, and sloping gently to the water. It is one of the chain of lakes formed by the waters of the *Teith*.

VATERNISH, or WATERNISH POINT; a remarkable promontory on the N. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

VATERSAY. Vide WATERSAY.

UDNY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. The general appearance is pretty flat, with small eminences or little hills covered with grass. The soil is in general a deep loam, with a considerable proportion of marshy ground, on a clay bottom. Several of the estates are well enclosed, and under excellent cultivation. There are many limestone quarries; and granite fit for building is to be found on almost every farm. The only residence of note, is that of Mr. Udny of *Udny*. In 1791, the population was 1137; decrease 185 since 1755.

VENNY, or FINNY; a small rivulet of Angus-shire, which rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and joins the *Lunan* near the kirk of Kinnell. It is a fine trouting stream.

UGIE; a river in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise about 20 miles from the sea, in two different streams, called the waters of *Strichen* and *Deer*, from passing the villages of the same name. The two branches unite about 5 miles from the sea, and then take the name of *Ugie*; from thence it continues a smooth and level course, till it falls into the sea at Peterhead. It is navigable about a mile and an half from its mouth, and might easily be rendered navigable for 6 or 8 miles, at a small expence. The salmon fishing is the property of Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour, who lets it at 120l. sterling of yearly rent.

UIG; a parish in Ross-shire, situated in the S. W. district of the island of Lewis. It is about 15 miles long, not including the wide entry of *Loch Roag*, which runs into the middle of the parish from the westward; its breadth is 13 miles. The coast, following its windings around *Loch Roag*, is upwards of 60 miles; and it every where affords safe harbours for shipping of any burden. *Loch Roag* is an extensive arm of the sea, about 6 or 8 miles broad, and 18 or 20 long, interspersed with islands; the largest of which, called *Large Bernera*, is no less than 12 miles long, and inhabited: the whole loch abounds with safe places of anchorage, sufficient to hold

the whole Britiſh navy. This bay or loch alſo contains immenſe quantities of fiſh of all kinds, which, with the manufacture of kelp, conſtitutes the chief ſource of livelihood to the inhabitants of the pariſh. The coaſts only are level and cultivated; the interior is hilly, covered with heath, and interſperſed with ſmall lakes, from whence ariſe 4 ſmall rivulets which contain ſalmon. The live ſtock of the pariſh in 1794, is thus ſtated in the ſtatiſtical report: calves rearing 641, milk-cows 914, cattle 2007, ſheep 5044, goats 304, and horſes 682. Near the ſmall village of *Calarniſh*, not far from *Loch Roag*, there is an entire druidical place of worſhip. The circle conſiſts of 12 ſtones or obeliſks, each about 7 feet high, and diſtant from each other about 6 feet: in the center is an obeliſk of larger ſize, 13 feet above ground: directly S. from the circle ſtand 3 obeliſks, running out in a line; another ſuch due W., and another to the E.; each ſtone being nearly of equal ſize, and arranged nearly at equal diſtances from each other. Towards the N. there are 2 ſtraight ranges of obeliſks, reaching, by way of avenue, to an opening between two of the ſtones which form the circle. Each of theſe ranges conſiſts of 6 ſtones, placed in a regular manner, one exactly oppoſite to another of the different range. All the ſtones ſtand on end, and are wholly in a rough natural ſtate, as taken from the ſhore. At a place called *Meliſta*, are the remains of a nunnery, ſtill called in the Gaelic *Teagh nan cailichan dou*, i.e. "the houſe of the old black women." At *Cailaway* is a Daniſh fort or dun, the moſt entire perhaps of any in Scotland: it is quite circular, with a double wall of dry ſtone 30 feet high, broad at the baſe, and narrower at the top, like the *fruſtum* of a cone. In 1794, there was living in this pariſh a curious and uncommon caſe of *luſus naturæ*, of which the following is the account given by the miniſter, Mr. Hugh Monro, in his ſtatiſtical report. "Very near the manſe there lives a woman, who has 4 diſtinct breaſts or *mammæ*. She has had ſeveral ſtout healthy children, and ſuckled them, and likewiſe one of the miniſter's children. She has nipples and milk in each of the four breaſts; the two upper are ſituated under the arm-pits, and by being diſtended with milk, are very troubleſome to her for the firſt two or three months after delivery." In 1792, the population of the pariſh of Uig was 1898; increaſe 586 ſince 1755.

VIGEANS (ST.); a pariſh in Forfarſhire, lying on the ſea coaſt, to the E. and N. of the town of Aberbrothock, and comprehending a great part of the ſuburbs of that town. It is of conſiderable extent, being 7 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, containing 9385 acres; all of which, except about 700 or 800 acres of improvable muir and plantation, are arable. The ſurface is pretty level, riſing on both ſides from the ſmall river *Brothock*, which divides it into two parts. The ſoil is exceedingly various; but, upon the whole, fertile, and well cultivated. The coaſt, for about a mile E. from Aberbrothock, is flat and ſandy: at the end of this plain it riſes abruptly; and becomes high, bold, and rocky, excavated into numerous caverns of great extent: into ſome of theſe the tide flows, and it is poſſible for a boat to ſail ſeveral hundred feet under ground. Several of the caves are alſo dry. One called the *Maiden-caſtle cove*, is 231 feet long, and from 12 to 25 feet broad; and was wont to be uſed by the Arbroath Maſon Lodge as the place for initiating members. The *Gaylet Pot of Auchmithie* is a natural curioſity, well deſerving of a viſit. This is a deep cavity, in the midſt of a corn field, about 300 feet from the front of the rocks which overhang the ſea. At the bottom of this cavity, the ſea is ſeen waſhing through a grand ſubterraneous paſſage, which is 70 feet high, and 40 broad towards the ſea, gradually contracting to 12 feet high and 10 broad at its inner extremity. Through this paſſage, in calm weather, a boat can ſafely ſail to the bottom of the pot, which is at leaſt 120 feet deep from the top of the rocks immediately above. About a quarter of a mile from this curioſity, is the ſmall fiſhing village of *Auchmithie*, containing 180 or 200 inhabitants, and ſituated on the top of a ſteep and rocky bank, 100 feet above the level of the ſea. The pariſh church is old, and romantically ſeated on the top of a ſmall conical mount, near the

Brothock. It was a parſonage belonging to the abbey of *Aberbrothock*, the ruins of which lie in this pariſh; (vide ABERBROTHOCK.) Several of the proprietors have neat manſions on their eſtates; of which we may mention *Seatown*, the ſeat of Alexr. Strachan, Eſq. of Tarry; *Auchmithie*, the ſeat of John Rolland, Eſq.; *Parkhill*, of Alexr. Duncan, Eſq.; *Hoſpitalfields*, of Major John Frazer of Balmadies; *North Tarry* of the rev. Mr. Aiken; and *Letham*, the property of Mrs. Stephen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of linen cloth for the Arbroath market. In 1801, the population was 4931; increaſe 1595 ſince 1792, and 1746 more ſince 1755. Of that number, at leaſt 2500 may be ſaid to belong to Arbroath.

UIST (NORTH); an iſland of the Hebrides, belonging to Invernefs-ſhire, lying between the diſtrict of *Harris* on the N. and *Benbecula* on the S.; from which laſt it is ſeparated only by a ſtrand, dry at low water. It is of a very irregular ſhape; about 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. That part of the coaſt which is waſhed by the Atlantic, is inacceſſible to veſſels, or even to fiſhing boats, except in the calmeſt weather, on account of the rocks and ſhoals which ſurround it: the E. coaſt alſo is bold, except where it is interſected by the ſeveral inlets of the ſea, which form ſafe and commodious harbours. Theſe are *Cheeſe Bay*, *Loch Maddie*, *Loch Evort*, and the harbours of *Rueheva* and *Kellin*; of theſe, the beſt is *Loch Maddie*, which would make an excellent ſtation for a village, having ſafe anchorage for veſſels of any burden, and an eaſy outlet with almoſt any wind. Along the E. coaſt, around theſe harbours, the ground is barren, hilly, and almoſt uninhabited; the W. and N. parts of the iſland are low and level for about a mile and an half from the ſea, when the ſurface alſo becomes muiry, with hills of ſmall height, covered with black heath. The cultivated land on the coaſt has moſtly a ſandy ſoil, which, as it approaches the muirlands, is a thin black loam, lying upon a gravelly or freeſtone bottom. The cultivated part is pleaſant and agreeable in ſummer, yielding, in favourable ſeaſons, luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and the richeſt paſture; but, as there are no trees to afford ſhelter during the inclemency of winter, the appearance is greatly changed, and verdure is ſcarcely to be ſeen; ſo that the cattle in theſe ſeaſons are fed partly upon ſtraw, and partly upon ſea weed thrown by ſtorms upon the ſhore. There are a great number of freſh water lakes, well ſtored with trout, and frequented by innumerable flocks of aquatic fowls. The number of cows is about 2000, of which 300 are annually exported: the number of ſmall horſes is at leaſt 1600. The ſtate of agriculture is far behind; and the implements of huſbandry, with a few exceptions, are the ſame kind that were uſed a century back. The quantity of kelp annually manufactured, is about 1200 tons; the greater part of which is in the hands of the proprietor. The whole iſland belongs to Lord Macdonald, who draws from it 2100l. ſterling of annual rent, beſides the profits of the kelp. The pariſh of NORTH UIST comprehends, beſides that iſland, the adjacent iſles of BORERAY, ORINSAY, VALLAY, HEISKER, KIRKEOST, ILERAY, GRIMSAY, and ſeveral ſmall holms. In 1793, it contained 3218 inhabitants; increaſe 1309 ſince 1755.

UIST (SOUTH); alſo one of the Hebrides, belonging to Invernefs-ſhire, lying in the diſtrict called the *Long Iſland*, between the iſles of Benbecula on the N., and Barray on the S. It is about 32 miles long, and from 9 to 10 broad. Its general appearance and ſurface is very ſimilar to that of *North Uiſt*; being ſandy and cultivated on the W. and N., and muiry and hilly towards the E. The principal harbours are *Loch Skiport*, *Loch Eynort*, and *Loch Boiſdale*, which are well adapted for fiſhing ſtations. The number of ſheep is about 7000, and of horſes 800. About 480 or 500 cows are annually ſold from the iſland; but the principal ſource of emolument to the pariſh, is from the making of kelp; of which, on an average, 1100 tons are annually manufactured. Colin Macdonald, Eſq. of *Boiſdale*, and John Macdonald, Eſq. of *Clanranald*, are the proprietors; the former of whom is reſident. The pariſh of SOUTH UIST comprehends, beſides the iſland

of that name, the adjacent iſlands of Benbecula, Rona, Eriskay, and ſeveral ſmaller iſlets and paſture holms. In 1793, the population was 3450; increaſe 1241 ſince 1755, notwithſtanding numerous emigrations.

ULLAPOOL; a village on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, ſituated on that arm of the ſea called *Loch Broom*. It is one of the fiſhing ſtations belonging to the Britiſh Society. It was begun to be built in 1788, and has been gradually increaſing ſince that time. In 1792, there were 72 houſes, of which 35 were ſlated, and the remainder covered with heath and thatch. This place is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for fiſhing or trade, having a good harbour on one of the beſt fiſhing lochs on the W. coaſt. The road-ſtead is ſafe and commodious for almoſt any number of veſſels; and a good quay has been lately built, where they can either load or unload with the greateſt eaſe. The ſoil around it is good, and will be parcelled out in lots or feus by the Society. There is plenty of ſtone for building; and in the neighbourhood are extenſive, and almoſt inexhauſtible peat moſſes. The river which runs into *Loch Broom*, at the village, is alſo well adapted for the erection of machinery: add to this the ſituation, in the midſt of a wool country, which points out the advantageous eſtabliſhment of a woollen manufactory. In 1792, it contained nearly 400 inhabitants.

Ullapool; a ſmall river in Roſs-ſhire, which riſes in the mountains, on the borders of Sutherland, and falls into *Loch Broom* at the village of Ullapool. It abounds with ſalmon.

ULVA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about 2 miles W. from Mull, lying between that iſland and Staffa. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by 3 or 4 families. It exhibits the ſame kind of baſaltic columns as Staffa; but they are inferior in ſize and regularity.

UNST; the moſt northern of the Shetland iſles, being ſituated in 61° 12′ N. latitude. It is of an irregular oblong figure, 12 miles long by 3 or 4 broad. In compariſon with the other Shetland iſles, Unſt may be reckoned level; but its ſurface is diverſified by ſeveral extenſive ridges of hills, ſome of conſiderable height. The moſt remarkable of theſe are *Vallaſield*, extending along its weſtern border for the whole length of the iſland; *Saxaforth* towards the N., elevated 700 feet above the ſea level; *Croſsfield* riſes near the middle, and *Vord hill* runs parallel to the E. coaſt. Amongſt theſe hills there are many level tracts interſperſed, and there are ſeveral freſh water lakes of conſiderable extent; *Loch Cliff*, the largeſt, is about 2½ miles long, and 1 broad. The ſhores of Unſt are remarkably indented with bays and creeks, having many ſmall iſlands and paſture holms ſcattered around. The two principal harbours are *Uya Sound* on the S., ſheltered by the ſmall iſland of *Uya*; and *Balta Sound* on the E. ſheltered by the holm of *Balta*. Around the coaſt are a variety of natural caves, ſome of which penetrate at leaſt 300 feet under ground. The ſoil is, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, even under the worſt mode of culture; and the paſture grounds are moſtly covered with a ſhort tender heath, affording excellent feeding for ſheep. The number of horſes is about 1000, of ſheep 6600, and of horned cattle 2000. Hogs are alſo fed in conſiderable numbers, and rabbits are exceedingly abundant, particularly on the two holms of *Balta* and *Hunie*. Seals and otters alſo inhabit the ſhores in great numbers. The fiſhery is an important branch of the induſtry of the inhabitants; and about 80 tons of cured fiſh, on an average, have been annually exported from the iſland. In former times there were no fewer than 24 chapels on the iſland, the remains of which can be diſtinctly traced. Unſt abounds in ironſtone, which, however, has yet never been applied to uſe. It poſſeſſes many large veins of jaſper, ſome ſpecimens of which are beautifully variegated with black and green ſhades and ſpots. Rock cryſtals of great beauty have ſometimes been found: and a beautiful piece of topaz, ſimilar to the *Cairngorm* ſtones, having 12 equal parallelogramic ſides, was lately picked up from a rock. Free-ſtone of various kinds is abundant, and a vein of limeſtone has been lately diſcovered: marl of an inferior quality is found in ſeveral of the lochs; and in one or two places there are found ſmall pieces of *petreolic ſchiſtus*, and other bituminous ſubſtances indicative

of coal. UNST forms a parish of itself, which, in 1792, contained 1988 inhabitants; increase 620 since 1755.

VOIL (LOCH); a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Balquhidder, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad; the source of the river *Balvag*, one of the principal branches of the *Teith*.

VORD HILL; a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

UPHALL, or STRATHBROK; a parish in Linlithgowshire, containing 3120 Scots acres. The soil is in general a rich clay, upon till; and many of the lower fields are covered with a rich black loam; both of which soils are very fertile. It is watered by a small rivulet called *Broxburn*, upon which is a village of the same name, now increasing rapidly, owing to the exertions of the Earl of Buchan, the proprietor, who has let the ground at moderate terms, on building leases of 99 years: it has a great annual fair in August. In this parish are a coalery, 2 freestone quarries, many seams of valuable ironstone, limestone, marl, reddish-coloured chalk, clay, fit for making bricks or pottery, and some coarse fullers earth. In 1793, the population was about 600; decrease 90 since 1755.

UPLAMOOR; a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Nielston, containing 142 inhabitants in 1791.

URCHAY, or URQUHAY; a river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the *Tay;* and, after a course of 10 or 12 miles through the beautiful vale of *Glenurquhay* or *Glenorchay*, falls into *Loch Ow*. *Glenorchay* gives second title of Baron to the Earl of Braidalbin.

URCHANY; a hill in Nairnshire, near the royal borough of Nairn.

URIE, or URY; a considerable stream in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Garioch, and falls into the *Don*, at the royal burgh of Inverury.

VRINE (LOCH); a small lake in Ross-shire, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, which discharges its waters by a river of the same name, into the head of *Loch Broom*.

URQUHART; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, lying on the coast of the Moray Frith, between the rivers *Spey* and *Lossie*. The N. W. part is flat, and the soil sandy, rising only a few feet above the level of the sea: and, in all probability, has been formerly covered by water, as there are evident marks of the sea having receded from the coast: the rest of the parish is more elevated, and with an unequal waving surface. There is only one lake, called the *Loch* of *Cotts*, about a mile in circuit; and *Loch Nabeau* forms the march betwixt this parish and that of St. Andrews Lhanbryd. Agriculture is far behind, chiefly owing to the want of leases, and the scarcity of stones fit for building enclosures. The Earl of Fife is proprietor of 4-fifths of the parish, and has one of his most elegant seats, the house of *Innes*, situated near the *Loch* of *Cotts;* the other proprietor is Mr. Innes of *Leuchars*, who has also a pleasant residence. These proprietors have greatly improved the face of the country by their plantations, which are every year becoming more extensive. Here was formerly situated the *Priory* of *Urquhart*, founded in the year 1125, and dependent on the abbey of Dunfermline: its site is now converted into a corn field, and the name of the *Abbey Well* is the only memorial of it that now remains. In 1793, the population was 1050; decrease 60 since 1755.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON; a parish in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles long, and from 8 to 13 broad. The surface is very mountainous, comprehending the two valleys of *Urquhart* and *Glenmoriston*, which extend in a westerly direction from *Loch Ness*, parallel to, and separated from each other by a ridge of lofty mountains; the highest of which is *Mealfourm'bonie*, elevated 3060 feet above the sea level. The scenery of the two valleys is uncommonly grand, beautiful, and picturesque, presenting at once a fine variety of landscape, of hill and dale, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty craggs, and level and fertile plains. The soil of Urquhart is in general a rich, though not a deep loam, and uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and rather inferior in point of fertility. The rivers are *Moriston*, *Enneric*, and *Coiltie;* all of which fall into *Loch Ness*. In their course they form several magnificent cascades, particularly at *Moral* and *Divach;* the latter wanting only a sufficient quan-

tity of water to rival the fall of *Foyers*. There is a conſiderable extent of natural wood on the eſtate of Sir James Grant; and the ſeats of the other proprietors are ſurrounded by belts and clumps of planting. Sir James Grant has ſeveral neat houſes for occaſional reſidence in this pariſh. *Corrimony*, the ſeat of Mr. Grant, is a large old building, with extenſive policies; *Invermoriſton*, the ſeat of Major John Grant, is delightfully ſituated on *Loch Neſs*, where the *Moriſton* diſcharges itſelf into that lake. The caſtle of *Urquhart*, a venerable remnant of antiquity, is now fallen into decay; it is ſituated on a rock jutting into *Loch Neſs*, which waſhes two ſides of its baſe: towards the land it was ſtrongly fortified by a rampart and a ditch, with a draw-bridge; and within its walls were accommodations for 500 or 600 men: it was a royal fort, and underwent ſeveral ſieges, during the invaſion of Scotland by Edward I. Near this caſtle are the remains of a ſmall religious houſe, which belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. In 1797, the population was 2355; increaſe 412 ſince 1755.

URQUHART & LOGIE-WESTER; an united pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, extending 9 or 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; lying along the head of the Frith of Cromarty, where the *Conon* diſcharges itſelf into that arm of the ſea. The ſurface is pretty level, and the appearance pleaſant, being diverſified by fertile fields and verdant paſture lands, and ſheltered by plantations. In this pariſh is the barony of *Ferrintoſh*, well known for the privilege it long poſſeſſed of diſtilling whiſky without being liable to the Exciſe laws; (vide FERRINTOSH.) Though the three heritors, who divide the property of the pariſh, have their chief places of reſidence in other diſtricts, yet they all poſſeſs elegant ſeats in this pariſh. Theſe are *Findon*, the property of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell; *Ferrintoſh*, belonging to Mr. Forbes of Culloden; and *Cononſide*, a ſeat of Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch. In 1792, the population was 2901; increaſe 311 ſince 1755.

URR, or ORR; a pariſh in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 19 miles long, and 6 broad, containing about 12,000 acres. The ſurface is pretty level, few of the hills being of great height. The ſoil is in general light and productive: the upper parts of it are muiry, but for the moſt part capable of tillage; and it is calculated that the proportion of arable land to that which cannot be ploughed, is as 12 to 1. Corn to the value of 4000l. is annually ſold out of the pariſh, beſides 800 or 1000 head of black cattle. The pariſh is bounded by the Solway Frith on the S., and by the water of *Urr* on the W., and poſſeſſes ſeveral ſmall harbours. The village of DALBEATTIE has riſen to conſiderable importance within a few years, by the exertions of Mr. Maxwell of *Munſhes*, and Mr. Copland of *King's Grange*, the proprietors; both of which gentlemen poſſeſs elegant ſeats in the pariſh. Limeſtone and marl are abundant; but there is great want of fuel. There are to be ſeen the veſtiges of ſeveral ancient fortifications, the erection of which is attributed to the Romans, which is the more probable, from the many pieces of Roman coins found in the neighbourhood. In 1793, the population was 1354; increaſe 161 ſince 1755.

URR, or ORR (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Kirkcudbrightſhire, about 3 miles in circuit, bordering with the pariſhes of Glencairn, Dunſcore, Balmaclellan, and Ballingry. It is about 9 fathoms at its deepeſt, and the waters appear exceedingly black, the earth under it being black moſs. Towards the eaſtern extremity of the lake is a ſmall iſland, upon which is an old caſtle ſurrounded by a high wall. It was built in the reign of Malcolm III. by a Sir Duncan de Lochurr; but was repaired at a future period by one of the Wardlaws of Torry, whoſe name is engraven on many places of its walls. It is quite in ruins, but forms a beautiful object in the lake.

URR, or ORR; a river in Kirkcudbrightſhire, which iſſues from the aboye loch; and, after a courſe of nearly 30 miles, falls into the Solway Frith at the ſmall iſle of *Heſton*. It is navigable about a mile from its mouth for veſſels of 60 tons; and, at a ſmall expence, the navigation might be greatly increaſed and extended. Near its mouth ſtands the ſmall, but thriving village of *Dalbeattie*, which is a convenient port for ſmall veſſels.

URR, or ORR, in Fifeſhire. Vide ORR.

URRAY; a pariſh compoſed of the united pariſhes of URRAY and KILCHRIST, lying for the moſt part in the county of Roſs, though a ſmall part is ſituated in Inverneſs-ſhire. It extends about 7 miles in length from the *Beaulie* to the *Conon*, and its breadth varies from 6 to 3 miles. A ſmall portion is inſulated by the pariſh of Contin, and lies in the boſom of the mountains, at the diſtance of 18 or 20 miles. The face of the diſtrict in general preſents a picturesque landſcape; in which are beheld corn fields, barren muirs, rapid ſtreams, natural woods, plantations, and gentlemens' ſeats. The ſoil is very various; but, upon the whole, warm, dry, and tolerably productive. Beſides the two rivers, which form its N. and S. boundaries, it is interſected by the *Orrin*, the *Garve*, the *Meig*, and the *Lichart*; all of which contain abundance of trout and ſalmon. There are 4 or 5 ſeats in the pariſh; but the moſt remarkable is *Brahan* or *Braan-caſtle*, the chief ſeat of Lord Seaforth. In 1793, the population was 1860; decreaſe 596 ſince 1755.

VUIST, or VUISTA; the name given by Buchannan to the iſland of Unſt in Shetland. Vide UNST.

UYA; a ſmall paſture iſland of Shetland, which covers a ſafe harbour of the ſame name, on the N. coaſt of the *Mainland*. It is eſteemed very valuable, from the excellence of its paſture.

UYA; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, about a ſquare mile in extent, lying on the S. coaſt of the iſland of *Unſt*; between which is the ſafe and commodious harbour called *Uya Sound*. It is uninhabited, but affords excellent paſture for ſheep and black cattle.

W

WALLACETOWN; a thriving and populous village in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of St. Quivox. About 40 years ago, the late Sir Thomas Wallace of *Craigie* began to feu houſes and gardens at the N. end of the old bridge of Ayr, and in a ſhort time this village was erected, and named after its founder. This village nearly joins to the *Newtown* of *Ayr*, and, in 1792, contained 250 families, or 960 inhabitants.

WALLS and FLOTA; a pariſh in Orkney, comprehending a part of the iſland of *Hoy*, called WALLS or WAYES, the iſland of Flota, and the ſmall iſlands of FARA, CAVA, and GRANSEY. In the diſtrict of Walls is the reſidence of Mr. Moodie of *Milſetter*. In 1794, the population was 991; decreaſe 9 ſince 1755.

WALLS and SANDNESS; a pariſh of Shetland, compoſed of the diſtricts of WALLS and SANDNESS, and the iſlands of PAPASTOUR and FOWLA. The two former diſtricts lie on the moſt weſtern part of the Mainland, and are ſomewhat of a triangular figure, 11 miles long by 9 broad, much interſected by arms of the ſea, diverſified by many ſmall eminences. The chief creek is *Vaila Sound*, at the mouth of which is an iſland of the ſame name. In 1797, the pariſh contained 1723 inhabitants; increaſe 273 ſince 1755. Vide PAPASTOUR and FOWLA.

WALSTON; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, near the ſouthern borders of the county. The ſurface is uneven, though not rocky; but in the high grounds the ſoil is ſhallow and barren, and moſtly covered with heath; in the low grounds the ſoil is a black loam, upon clay or gravel, and tolerably fertile. It contains about 3000 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, and the remainder affords paſture to about 320 black cattle, 960 ſheep, and 90 horſes. Upon one of the hills, on the S. border, are the traces of a circular encampment. In 1792, the pa-

pulation was 427; decreaſe 52 ſince 1755.

WALSTON BLACK MOUNT; a hill in the pariſh of Walſton, elevated about 1550 feet above the ſea level.

WAMPHRAY; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, about 4½ miles long, and 3 broad, ſomewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, of which the ſtraight part is formed by the river *Annan*. The banks of this river, for about a mile, is level, and fertile; but, towards the N., the ſurface becomes hilly and mountainous, affording excellent ſheep paſture. The church and ſmall village are romantically ſituated in a deep and woody receſs, on the banks of the ſmall river of *Wamphray*, which winds through the pariſh, falling into the *Annan* after a ſucceſſion of ſtupendous waterfalls. There are conſiderable tracts of wood, chiefly around the old caſtles of *Wamphray* and *Lochwood*; the latter the old family ſeat of the lords of Annandale. There is a neat reſidence at *Stenries hill*, the ſeat of Mr. Anderſon. The number of ſheep is about 6000, of cattle 600, and of ſwine 100. In 1798, the population was 482; increaſe 24 ſince 1755.

WANLOCK; a ſmall river on the borders of Dumfries and Lanarkſhires, tributary to the *Nith*.

WANLOCKHEAD; a conſiderable village in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Sanquhar, ſeated on the above mentioned river. It is ſolely inhabited by the lead miners, who with their families amount to about 870 inhabitants. Like their neighbours of the village of *Lead hills*, they have eſtabliſhed a ſupſcription library, and employ themſelves in reading, at their ſpare hours. The varieties of ore found here, are the potters' lead ore; the ſmall or ſteel-grained ore, which is very rich in ſilver; the white lead ore, or carbonate of lead, which is curiouſly ramified, like petrifactions of moſs. The galena or ſmall-grained ore yields about 70 parts of lead from the 100 of ore; the carbonate about 60. Some ſpecimens of green phoſphate of lead are likewiſe met with. Though the bowels of theſe mountains are ſo rich in metallic riches, nothing can equal the barren and dreary appearance of the ſurface; neither trees, ſhrubs, nor verdure, not even a pictureſque rock muſes the eye of the traveller.

WARDLAW; a hill in Selkirkſhire, in the pariſh of Etterick, 1900 feet above the level of the ſea.

WARTH HILL; a hill in Caithneſs, in the pariſh of Caniſbay.

WARTH, or WARD HILL; a hill in Orkney, on the S. ſide of Pomona iſland.

WATERSAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. of the iſland of Barray, from which it is diſtant about 1 mile. It is about 3 miles long, and in ſome places 1 broad, and tolerably fertile. It poſſeſſes an excellent harbour for veſſels of any burden, ſheltered from all ſtorms by the iſlands of *Sanderay* and *Muldonich*, or the deer iſland. Waterſay is inhabited by 10 families, and is the property of the Macniels of *Barray*.

WATTIN; a pariſh about 14 miles long, and 10 or 11 broad, lying nearly in the center of the county of Caithneſs. The ſurface is flat and level, having a conſiderable extent of excellent arable land between the muirs and moſſes with which it abounds. The ſoil is light and ſandy, and very capable of improvement, eſpecially as there is great abundance of limeſtone in the neighbourhood. It is watered by the river *Wick* and ſeveral of its tributary ſtreams. In 1793, the population was 1230; decreaſe 194 ſince 1755.

WATTIN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the above pariſh, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, frequented by ſea fowl, and ſometimes by ſwans.

WAUCHOPE; a ſmall river in Dumfries-ſhire, which joins the *Eſk* near the village of *New Langholm*.

WAUCHOPEDALE; a name ſometimes given to the eaſtern diſtrict of Dumfries-ſhire, commonly called *Eſkdale*.

WEEM; an extenſive Highland pariſh in Perthſhire, in Braidalbin, which is ſo intermixed with the neighbouring diſtricts, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The ſurface is mountainous and rugged, watered by the rivers *Tay*, *Lyon*, *Lochay*, and *Dochart*, and lying upon the ſide of *Loch Tay*. The great military road from Stirling to Inverneſs paſſes through the pariſh, croſſing the *Tay* at Tay-bridge, near Kenmore. There are about 8000 ſheep, and 1300 head of black cattle. Near the church of Weem is *Caſtle-Menzies*, the beauti-

ful ſeat of Sir John Menzies, Baronet; a handſome edifice, in the form of a caſtle, with turrets, &c. and ſurrounded with fine plantations, gardens, and orchards. In 1793, the population was 1364; increaſe 69 ſince 1755.

WEICH, or WICK. Vide WICK.

WEISDALE. Vide TINGWALL.

WEMYSS; a pariſh in Fifeſhire, to the eaſtward of, and adjoining to, the pariſh of Dyſart, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth. Its greateſt length from S. W. to N. E. is about ſix miles, and its greateſt breadth is a mile and an half. From the ſhore, which is rocky, the ground riſes gradually to the northern extremity, affording a great variety of ſoil and ſurface. It is entirely arable; though a conſiderable extent is occupied by the plantations around *Wemyſs-caſtle*, the elegant reſidence of Major-General Wemyſs. This caſtle is of great antiquity, but has been greatly modernized by the ſucceſſive proprietors. It is celebrated as the place where Queen Mary had her firſt interview with the Earl of Darnley. There are ſeveral conſiderable villages in this pariſh, viz. *Weſter-Wemyſs*, a burgh of barony, belonging to General Wemyſs, governed by 2 bailies, a treaſurer, and council. It has a good harbour, poſſeſſes ſeveral veſſels, and carries on a ſmall trade in ſhip-building, and contains about 770 inhabitants; *Eaſter-Wemyſs*, a village on the coaſt, but having no ſafe harbour, containing 557 inhabitants; *Buckhaven*, a celebrated fiſhing village, containing 601 inhabitants (vide BUCKHAVEN); *Methil*, a burgh of barony, with a ſafe harbour, containing 314 ſouls; and the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Coaltowns*, two villages in the country, inhabited by colliers, containing nearly 400 ſouls. There are many valuable ſeams of coal, which is wrought to a great extent, and ſhipped at the ports of *Methil* and *Weſter-Wemyſs*. There is alſo limeſtone; but it is of inferior quality. The rocks are moſtly compoſed of freeſtone, which is hollowed out into large caves, from whence the pariſh received its name; *Weems* or *Wemyſs* being the Gaelic for a rocky cavern. Beſides *Wemyſs-caſtle*, there is an old ruin, called the *caſtle* of *Eaſter-Wemyſs*, ſaid to have been built about 1057 by Macduff, who was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm Canmore. The lands of the pariſh all belong to General Wemyſs, the lineal deſcendant of the old Earls of Fife, in which family they have remained ſince the year 1128. In 1792, the population was 3025; decreaſe 16 ſince 1755.

WEST CALDER. Vide CALDER (WEST).

WESTER-KIRK; a pariſh in Dumfries-ſhire, extending about 9 miles in length; but, as the boundaries are irregular, its breadth varies from 2 to 8 miles. It contains about 27,300 acres, of which not more than 1360 are arable. The general appearance is hilly, partly covered with heath, but for the moſt part green and dry, and affording excellent paſture for ſheep. The arable land lies chiefly on the banks of the *Eſk*, where the ſurface is flat, and the ſoil a light and fertile loam; the climate is moiſt, though not unhealthy, nor unfavourable for the crops. The number of ſheep is about 17,480, and of cattle about 200. There is a rich marl loch on the farm of *Megdale*, the property of the duke of Buccleugh, which is, however, little uſed by the farmers. Upon the grounds of *Glendonwyn* or *Glendining*, there is a rich mine of antimony, which is wrought to a conſiderable extent, and is almoſt the only productive mine of that metal in Britain: there is a ſmelting houſe, in which the ore is manufactured, both into the *ſulphuret* and the *regulus* of *antimony*. To accommodate the miners, the proprietor has built a neat village, called *James' Town*, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the *Megget*. There are two ruinous caſtles, at *Glendining* and *Weſter-hall*; and near the latter is the elegant ſeat of the ſame name, the reſidence of Sir William Pulteney-Johnſtone of *Weſter-hall*. This pariſh gave birth to the celebrated Mr. PULTENEY, the oppoſer of the corrupt adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole; to Governor JOHNSTONE; and to the gallant Admiral Sir THOMAS PASLEY, who commanded the van ſquadron in the glorious action of Earl Howe, on the firſt of June. In 1794, the population was 655; increaſe 106 within the laſt 45 years.

WESTER-LENZIE. Vide KIRKINTILLOCH.

WESTERN ISLANDS. "Thoſe are called the *Weſtern Iſles*," ſays Bu-

channan, in his *Hiſtory of Scotland*, "which lie between Scotland and Ireland, on the W. of Scotland, in the Deucaledonian ſea, and reach almoſt to the iſles of Orkney or Orcades. They who have written of Scottiſh hiſtory, either now or in the age before us, call them *Hebrides;* a new name of which there is not any ſign, or any original in ancient writers: for, in that tract of the ocean in which they lie, ſome authors place the *Ebudæ*, the *Acmodæ*, or *Emodæ;* but, with ſuch inconſiſtency amongſt themſelves, that they ſcarce ever agree as to their number, ſituation, or names. Strabo, the moſt ancient, may be the better excuſed, becauſe he followed uncertain report; this part of the world being very little known in his time. Pomponius Mela reckons the *Emodæ* to be ſeven; Martialis Capella makes the *Acmodæ* as many; Ptolomy and Solinus make the number of the *Ebudæ* five; Pliny numbers the *Acmodæ* ſeven, and the *Ebudæ* thirty. I for my part (ſays Buchannan), think fit to retain the name moſt uſed by the ancients, and therefore I call all the Weſtern Iſles by the general name of *Ebudæ*." Theſe iſlands were never accurately known or deſcribed, till the beginning of the 16th century, when a deſcription of them was publiſhed by Donald Monro High Dean of the Iſles, termed by Buchannan "a pious and diligent perſon, who travelled himſelf over all theſe iſlands, and viewed them carefully." They are about 300 in number; and the principal iſles have been already noticed under the article HEBRIDES; which ſee. The ancient hiſtory is involved in great obſcurity; and many fabulous ſtories are told by Boethius and Buchannan concerning the ancient inhabitants of the *Ebudæ*. They appear to have been under their own princes, and ſubject to the Scottiſh monarchs, until the 8th century, about the time when the Pictiſh kingdom was utterly deſtroyed by Kenneth II. At this period, the ſeat of the Scottiſh monarchy was removed from Campbelltown and Dunſtaffnage to the eaſtern coaſt; and this remote and deſerted corner ſoon became a prey to foreign invaders. The Danes and Norwegians, who, ſince the beginning of the 8th century, had made frequent deſcents on theſe iſlands, now got firm poſſeſſion of the greater part of them. Nor were the invaders ſatisfied with this, but in a ſhort time made ſo frequent inroads into the heart of the country, as to put it out of the ſovereign's power to command the weſtern frontier of the Scottiſh kingdom: Kintyre, Ayrſhire, Lorn, Knapdale, and part of Galloway fell under the dominion of the Norwegians, and afforded haunts for pirates and men of deſperate fortunes, who infeſted the coaſts of England and the neighbouring parts. At length, Harold Harfager King of Denmark and Norway, about the end of the 9th century, made an expedition to the Scottiſh iſles, and appointed a viceroy or governor, conſidering theſe iſlands as forming a part of his kingdom. One of the Daniſh viceroys, however, threw off his dependence on the mother country, and declared himſelf King of the Iſles, and fixed the ſeat of his government in the Iſle of Mann, where he and his ſucceſſors, for ſeveral generations, were ſometimes independent, and at other times tributary, according to the viciſſitudes of their affairs. With one of theſe kings or viceroys, Somerled, a powerful chieftain of Kintyre, formed a matrimonial alliance, about the beginning of the 12th century; and ſome time after, in 1158, availing himſelf of the troubles of that period, ſet up for an independent prince, and ſeparated the Weſtern Iſles and Kintyre from the crown or viceroyalty of Mann. After this, by conqueſt or treaty, he made himſelf maſter of a great part of Argyllſhire. Not yet ſatisfied with the extent of his poſſeſſions, and elated with his former ſucceſs, he formed the deſign of ſubjecting all Scotland to his power. Accordingly, in 1164, he made a deſcent on the Clyde with a fleet of 120 ſail, and fought with the army of Malcolm IV. near Renfrew; but he there fell, with a great number of his followers, a ſacrifice to his ambition. The effects of this diſaſter were long ſeverely felt by his family, who, inſtead of attempting new conqueſts, were hardly able to preſerve the territories of their father. Accordingly, at different periods, we find the Kings of Norway, of Scotland, and of England, laying claim to the ſovereignty

of the Iſles, and pretending to diſpoſe of them at their pleaſure, although the deſcendents of Somerled ſtill kept poſſeſſion, exerciſed the power, and often aſſumed the title of kings. But the Norwegian monarchs not only had the greateſt authority in this diſtrict, but their authority appeared to be well founded; for, in 1093, the ſovereignty of the Iſles had been formally ceded to Magnus (ſirnamed the *Barefooted*) King of Norway, by Donald Bane King of Scotland, brother to Malcolm III. as the bribe to aſſiſt him in uſurping the Scottiſh crown. In the beginning of the 13th century, the Somerled or Macdonald family were tributary to Norway, until 1263, when, by loſing the battle of Largs, the Daniſh power in Scotland was greatly weakened, and the ſucceſſor of Hacho finally ceded the Iſles to the crown of Scotland for the annual tribute of 100 merks. In 1335, the deſcendents of Somerled were again independent; and Donald, the anceſtor of the Macdonald family, was in poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty of the Iſles; and, having acquired the earldom of Roſs by marrying the daughter of Alexander Leſlie Earl of Roſs, became the moſt powerful ſubject of Scotland. The Lordſhip of the Iſles continued in the poſſeſſion of the Macdonald family for many years; but, having offended the Kings of Scotland by their haughty conduct, they were reduced from the ſituation of an independent prince to that of a powerful baron; and the family is ſtill repreſented by the preſent Lord Macdonald. Concerning the Lords of the Iſles, the following remarks by Dr. Smith of Campbelltown are worthy of notice. Speaking of the power and ſeverity of theſe petty monarchs, he adds, "It is, however, but juſtice to ſay of the Macdonalds, that they were probably no worſe than the times required. A rough people had need of rough lords; and as, in the courſe of ages, the influence of no regular government reached theſe remote corners, which the Scottiſh ſovereigns had totally abandoned, the Macdonalds, who made annual circuits to receive and to ſpend their revenues, to adminiſter juſtice, and to enforce a few ſimple laws, were, in many reſpects, uſeful to their people, and of ſervice to ſociety. On this account, it is not to be wondered, that theſe little ſovereigns claimed, and were allowed, a very high degree of conſequence. The repreſentative of the laſt of theſe kings happening to be in Ireland, was invited to an entertainment given by the Lord Lieutenant. He chanced to be among the laſt in coming in, and ſet himſelf down at the foot of the table near the door. The Lord Lieutenant aſked him to ſit beſide him: Macdonald, who had no Engliſh, aſked "what the *carle* ſaid." He bids you move towards the head of the table. "Tell the *carle*, that wherever Macdonald ſits, *that* is the head of the table." The opinion conceived of theſe lords in their own country, is emphatically expreſſed in the ſhort epitaph diſcovered lately on one of their tombs in Icolmkill; "MACDONUILL *fato hic jacet*" as much as to ſay, that *fate* alone could lay Macdonald there. The Macdonalds were much celebrated for their hoſpitality, and no leſs for their generoſity. A night's lodging, or a ſingle meal furniſhed to Macdonald, was often rewarded with a farm. Many familes in the iſlands hold their property in conſequence of grants from theſe lords, who conveyed them in charters extremely ſhort, but abundantly ſtrong. This will appear from the following ſpecimen, though diveſted of the ſpirit and rhyme of the original. "I Donald, chief of the Macdonalds, give here, in my caſtle, a right to Mackay, to *Kilmahumag*, from this day till to-morrow, and ſo on for ever." The inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſles obſerve the ſame cuſtoms, wear the ſame dreſs, ſpeak the ſame language, and are in every reſpect ſimilar to the *Highlanders*; and, indeed, properly belong to the Highland diviſion of Scotland; (vide HIGHLANDS.) We cannot leave this article, without noticing the great advantages which theſe iſlands hold out for the proſecution of the fiſheries and of trade; and we cannot help lamenting, that the miſguided policy of many of the great proprietors, by throwing a number of arable farms under ſheep, and obliging their tenants to hold their farms without leaſes, from year to year, ſhould baniſh from the kingdom, and cauſe to emigrate many of the beſt ſubjects, and the ſureſt ſtandards of national wealth.

WESTERTOWN; a village in the county of Clackmannan, and parish of Tillicoultry, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants.

WEST KILPATRICK. Vide KILPATRICK WEST.

WESTMOINE; a district of Sutherland, lying in the N.W. corner of the county, terminated by the promontory of *Cape Wrath*.

WESTRAW HILL, in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Pettinain, is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

WESTRAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 20 miles N. from Kirkwall. It is of an irregular figure, having many bays and jutting-out points of land; it is about 9 or 10 miles in length from E. to W., and its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles; but, towards the W. end, it is at least 6 miles broad. At this end also, there is a ridge of hills of considerable height, stretching from N. to S. nearly 4 miles: the rest of the parish is pretty level. The arable soil is various in its quality; part being sandy, and part being a rich black mould, even under the mode of culture which prevails in the Orkneys. Upwards of seven-eighths of the island is in a state of nature, and pastured by 1074 head of cattle, and 1843 sheep. The coast is in general rocky, affording only one safe harbour, on the N. W. side of the island, called *Pyra-wall*, which only admits vessels of small burden. At the head of the bay, which forms the harbour, stands a stately Gothic ruin, called the castle of *Noltland*, part of which has never been finished. There is a tradition, that this castle was intended as a place of retreat for Queen Mary and Bothwell, from the then prevailing disturbances; but, upon her defeat, the castle, and some adjoining lands, were granted to a gentleman of the name of Balfour, who put the Balfour arms on various parts of the house. The rocks around the island yield sea weed sufficient to produce 280 tons of kelp *per annum*.

WESTRAY (PAPA). Vide PAPA WESTRAY.

WESTRAY; a parish of the Orkneys, comprehending the isles of WESTRAY and PAPA WESTRAY; and containing, in 1793, 1629 inhabitants; increase 339 since 1755.

WESTRUTHER; a parish in Berwickshire, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad; lying on the London road by Coldstream, about 28 miles S. of Edinburgh. About one half of the parish is hilly, and fit only for pasture; and the other half is flat and level, and either under culture or susceptible of cultivation. The live stock in 1793 was thus estimated: 160 horses, 700 black cattle, and 5000 sheep. There are 3 villages, *Westruther*, *Wetherly*, and *Hounslow*; the latter is entirely of recent erection, and, in 1793, contained about 70 inhabitants. In the same year, the population of the parish was 730; increase 139 since 1755.

WHALSAY; an island of Shetland, on the E. coast of the Mainland, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, belonging to the parochial charge of *Nesting*. The coast is rocky, and the surface unequal; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably fertile. It is observed by mariners, that on approaching this island, the compass reels and becomes unsteady, plainly indicating some magnetic influence in some of the rocks of the island. It contains 84 families, or about 500 inhabitants.

WHINNION, or WHINNYAN (LOCH); a small but beautiful lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying between the parishes of Girthon and Twyneholme. It abounds with delicious yellow trout.

WHITEBURN; a parish in West-Lothian, in the S. W. corner of the county. It extends about 6 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth. The surface is pretty level, and the soil in general a loam, inclining to clay; in some places with a mixture of moss, on a strong clay or tilly bottom. Near the W. end of the parish there is a high ridge, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, of a very deep barren moss; part of which, however, lies upon a valuable seam of coal, which has never been wrought, on account of the vicinity to the coal works in the parish of Shotts. Except this barren spot, almost the whole parish is under tillage. It is watered by the *Almond*, the *Briech*, and two rivulets called the *Black* and *Whiteburns*. The village of WHITEBURN contains about 500 inhabitants, and lies on the road from Edinburgh to Hamilton by Mid-Calder, about 21 miles from

the metropolis. In 1793, the population was 1322; increaſe 201 ſince 1755.

WHITEKIRK; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, united to TYNNINGHAME. Alſo a pleaſant village in that pariſh. Vide TYNNINGHAME.

WHITENESS; a pariſh in Orkney, united to TINGWALL. Vide TINGWALL.

WHITEN-HEAD; a promontory on the N. coaſt of Sutherland.

WHITEWYND, or WHITEWOOLLEN-HILL; a beautiful green hill in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Dry'ſdale; which commands a delightful proſpect of the ſurrounding country.

WHITHERN, or WHITHORN; a royal borough in Wigtonſhire, ſeated on the bay of Wigton, where a ſmall ſtream of water falling into it forms a harbour. The town conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, running from N. to S.: from this ſtreet there are ſeveral alleys, ſtretching to the E. and to the W. About the middle of the town there is a good hall for public meetings, adorned with turrets and a ſpire, and furniſhed with a ſet of good bells. A beautiful ſtream of water, over which there is a neat bridge, runs acroſs the main ſtreet. The houſes are neat and commodious. It is a royal burgh, governed by a provoſt, 2 bailies, and 15 counſellors. It unites with the burghs of New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in ſending a repreſentative to the Imperial parliament. Whithorn (the *Candida Caſa* and *Leucopibia* of the ancient geographers) is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, the capital of the *Novantes*, and the oldeſt biſhopric in Scotland. The cathedral, of which there are now ſcarce any remains, was founded in the fourth century by St. Ninian, who dedicated it to St. Martin. Here was alſo a priory of the Premonſtratenſian order, very richly endowed. It contains about 756 inhabitants. The pariſh of Whithorn is about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, occupying the extremity of that peninſula of Wigtonſhire formed by the bays of *Wigton* and *Luce*. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 9 miles, and it is moſtly bold and rocky. The headlands are *Burghhead*, *Port-Yarrock-head*, and *Stunhead*; and the bays are *Port-Allan*, *Port-Yarrock*, and *Iſle* of *Whithorn*. At the latter place is a ſafe harbour, and a village containing 350 inhabitants. The face of the pariſh is variegated wih hills and valleys. The ſoil is in general fertile, and the fields are moſtly encloſed and well cultivated. There is a great deal of thriving planting in the pariſh; particularly on the eſtates of Mr. Hawthorn of *Caſtlewigg*, and Mr. Stewart of *Tonderghie*, who have fine reſidences here: the ſeat of the former is an old caſtle in the ſtyle of thoſe of the old Scottiſh barons; and that of Mr. Stewart is an elegant modern building, on an elevated ſituation, commanding an extenſive view of England and the Iſle of Mann. Marble and ſlate are found in conſiderable quantity; there are many promiſing appearances of lead and copper mines, but as yet none have been wrought. In 1793, the population was 1890; increaſe 590 ſince 1755.

WHITSOM and HILTON; an united pariſh in Berwickſhire, about 4½ miles long, and 2½ broad. The land under culture is moſtly a deep rich clay, but there is a conſiderable extent of muiry and marſhy ground. The village of *Whitſom* is very inconſiderable, having no manufactures or trade of any kind, and containing about 140 inhabitants. The pariſh belongs to a number of proprietors; none of which reſide, except Joſhua Tait, Eſq. of *Langrigg*. In 1793, the population of the united pariſh was 590; increaſe 191 ſince 1755.

WHITTADDER, or WHITEWATER; a river of Berwickſhire, which has its riſe in the mountains of Lammermuir, on the borders of Eaſt-Lothian, and taking a courſe nearly S., is joined by the *Blackadder* near the village of Chirnſide; from thence its courſe is S. E., and it falls into the *Tweed* about 5 miles above Berwick. It abounds with excellent trout and ſalmon, and is ſubject to frequent inundations; one of which, in October 1775, was ſo dreadful, that almoſt every bridge was ſwept away by the torrent.

WHITTINGHAM; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, about 11 miles long, and 4 broad, containing 9267 Scots acres; of which 5870 lie amongſt the hills of Lammermuir, and 3397 are low and flat. About 6000 ſheep are

bred in the hilly part. The low ground is all arable and well cultivated, the greater part being enclosed with hedge and ditch, or stone dykes. The soil is various; that on the S. side of the water of *Whittingham* being much inferior to that on the N. The village of *Whittingham* contains about 140 inhabitants, and lies about 5 miles S. of Haddington. Near the village is *Traprene Law*, a small eminence; at the foot of which stands *Hailes-castle*, noted for the residence of Queen Mary and Bothwell. Upon one of the Lammermuir hills, called the *Priest's Law*, is a strong and regular fortification, the parts of which are very entire: it is of an oval form, surrounded with 3 ditches on 3 of the sides, and 4 on the N. side; the circumference of the outer works will measure about 2000 feet. The only mansions in the parish are *Whittingham-house*, and *Ruchlaw*; the former the family-seat of Hay of Drummelzier, and deserves notice for its delightful situation. In 1792, the parish contained 655 inhabitants; decrease 59 since 1755.

WICK (SHIRE of). Vide CAITHNESS.

WICK; a royal borough on the E. coast of the county of Caithness, seated at the mouth of a small river of the same name, the æstuary of which forms the harbour. The town is small, and the streets narrow and confined; but there are several buildings, which are a considerable ornament to the place. The harbour at present is quite natural, and very inconvenient; but several of the proprietors have it in contemplation to erect a new harbour, which, if completed, would not only be of great importance to the town, but also to the kingdom at large, by saving many vessels which are wrecked on this coast; there being no safe harbour between *Cromarty Frith* and the Orkneys. If this harbour is completed, the town will also receive a considerable addition to its size towards the S., where a new town is to be feued, on a neat and regular plan, on the estate of Sir Benjamin Dunbar. The chief branch of commerce and industry is the fisheries, which are prosecuted with great attention. The town and borough lands of *Wick* were formerly a part of the earldom of Caithness. On the petition of George Earl of Caithness, a charter was granted by James VI. of Scotland, of date 24th September, 1589, erecting the town of *Wick* into a royal borough, under the superiority of that nobleman. About the year 1718, the property and superiority came into the family of Sinclair of Ulbster. The *sett* of the borough was fixed in 1716, by which the consent of the original founders or their successors was declared to be necessary to the election of the magistrates. By this *sett* the old magistracy make out a leet of 2 persons, out of which a provost, 4 out of which 2 bailies, are to be chosen by the free burgesses, and their choice must be approved of by the superior, otherwise the election is void, and a new leet must be made out. When the provost and bailies are elected, they have the right of nominating 7 counsellors, a treasurer, and dean of guild. The income is small, but on the increase. Wick is the county town of the shire, and, of consequence, the seat of the sheriff-court. It is one of the northern district of boroughs; and, with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, sends a member to parliament. In 1793, it contained about 1000 inhabitants. The parish of WICK extends about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, somewhat of a semicircular form, the chord of which is formed by the sea. The coast is rocky, indented with many creeks, and excavated with innumerable caves, the habitations of seals and otters, and the nestling places of cormorants, and other sea fowl. Besides the harbour, formed by the river *Wick*, there are several safe boat stations, particularly at *Staxigoe*, *Broadhaven*, and *Lovisburgh*. The principal promontory is *Noss-head*, very high and rocky, and visible at a vast distance at sea. The appearance of the country in general is flat, open, and champaign; and though immense tracts of land are uncultivated and waste, or covered with heath, yet the greater part is highly susceptible of cultivation. The mode of husbandry is, however, still far behind; in many places the distinction into infield and outfield is preserved, and green crops and fallow are little used. There are several lakes which abound with trout,

and the parish is intersected its whole extent by the river of *Wick*. At *Keiss*, one of the estates of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, is an elegant modern house; and near it is the old castle of *Keiss*, formerly the residence of the Earls of Caithness. Mr. Sinclair of *Freswick* has also a residence at *Nybster*; *Ackervilie Tower*, the seat of Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, is an old Gothic building, formerly a seat of the Earls Marischal. Besides *Keiss*, there are two ruinous castles, *Girnigoe* and *Castle-Sinclair*, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Caithness: there, upon a narrow promontory, stand the ruins of the castle of *Old Wick*, in former times a seat of the Lords Oliphant. In 1793, the population of Wick parish was about 5000; increase 1062 since 1755.

WICK; a river in the county of Caithness, which rises in the high grounds, in the parish of Latheron. In its course it is augmented by two streams; one from the loch of *Toftingal*, and the other from the loch of *Wattin*; and discharges itself into the sea at the town of *Wick*, where its æstuary forms the harbour of that town. The salmon fishing on this river is very productive.

WIG; a safe bay in Wigtonshire, in *Loch Ryan*, nearly opposite to the village of *Cairn*.

WIGTONSHIRE, sometimes called *Upper* or *West Galloway*, is of an irregular figure, the greatest length of which is about 30 miles, and in no place is its breadth more than 12, excluding the two narrow promontories of the *Mull* of *Galloway* and *Burghhead*. It is bounded on the S. E. by the bay of Wigton, which separates it from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the S. and W. by the ocean; on the N. by Ayrshire; and on the E. by Kirkcudbright. The bays of *Luce* and *Ryan* extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the *Rhyns* of *Galloway*. The coast is tolerably fertile; but agricultural improvements are yet in their infancy: the interior and northern parts are barren and hilly, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. There is no river of any size, except the *Luce*, which falls into the bay of *Luce* and the *Cree*, which forms the boundary with Kirkcudbright stewartry. It contains three royal burghs, viz. WIGTON, STRANRAER, and WHITHORN; the town of *Port-Patrick*, and several considerable villages; of which the chief are *Glenluce*, *Isle* of *Whithorn*, *Cairn*, *Garliestown*, &c. The principal seats are *Culhorn* and *Castle-Kennedy*, the Earl of Stair; *Galloway-house*, Earl of Galloway; *Park*, Sir Thomas Hay; *Dunskey*, Sir D. Hunter-Blair; *Glasserton*, late Admiral Keith Stewart; *Physgill*, R. Hawthorn-Stewart, Esq.; *Merton-castle*, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.; *Lochnaw-castle*, Sir Stair-Agnew, Bart.; *Castle-Stewart*, — Stewart, Esq.; *Castlewigg*, Captain Hawthorn; *Tonderghie*, James Stewart, Esq.; *Balcail*, Major Ross; &c. &c. Wigtonshire is divided into 17 parishes; which, by the returns to Sir John Sinclair in 1790-7, contained 20,983 inhabitants; increase 4517 since 1755. The valued rent is 67,646l. 17s. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 53,890l. sterling.

WIGTON; a royal borough, and capital of that district of Galloway to which it gives its name, is a small town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river *Blaidenoch*. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, indeed, few of the houses are of recent erection. It is probable that it came to be a place of some consequence about the 8th or 9th century, and that it received its charter of erection into a royal borough during the reign of Robert Bruce. It is a port of the customhouse, comprehending the creeks of Wigtonshire, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* to the mouth of the river *Dee*. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 12 counsellors; and, with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New-Galloway, elects a member of the British legislature. It is said to be uncommonly healthful; and instances of longevity are frequent. In 1792, according to the report of the rev. Mr. Duncan, there was living in town a woman, who at that time had children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, all in existence. In the same year, the population of the town was 1032. The parish of Wigton is of an irregular figure, approaching to an oblong square, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 in breadth, comprehending about 5500 acres. It is wa-

tered by the *Blaidenoch*, and exhibits a conſiderable variety of ſoil and ſurface. Towards the S. it is interſperſed with hills, which are almoſt entirely arable, with a dry, light, and fertile mould, adapted for almoſt every ſpecies of huſbandry. The N. W. corner is more diverſified in its ſurface: upwards of 1000 acres are incapable of tillage, and the ſmall ſpots of arable ground are of a coarſe and unproductive ſoil. The N. E. part is moſtly covered with moſs, and appears in former times to have been an arm of the ſea. The greater part is encloſed; and the modern improved plans of huſbandry are gaining ground. The live ſtock is about 130 horſes, 1000 head of cattle, and 1100 ſheep. There is a ſmall ſalmon fiſhing on the *Blaidenoch*, which rents at 33l. ſterling *per annum*. In 1793, the population of Wigton pariſh was 1350; increaſe 318 ſince 1755.

WIGTON BAY; a fine ſafe bay of conſiderable extent, running northward from the *Solway Frith* into the interior of Galloway. It affords ſafe places of anchorage in many places, and poſſeſſes ſeveral good harbours, particularly at *Iſle* of *Whithorn*, *Wigton*, *Garlieſtown*, *Creetown*, and *Gatehouſe*. From receiving the river *Cree* at its northern extremity, it is ſometimes called the *Frith* of *Cree*.

WILLIAM (FORT); a regular fortreſs, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of *Loch Linnhé*, where it begins to turn northward to form *Loch Eil*. The fort is of a triangular form, with two baſtions, mounting fifteen 12-pounders, ſeveral mortars, and having a conſiderable armory. It was built during the uſurpation of Cromwell, by the advice, and under the direction, of General Monk, and occupied much more ground at that time than it does at preſent, accommodating not fewer than 2000 effective troops. It was then named the "*Garriſon* of *Inverlochy*," from the ancient caſtle of that name in the neighbourhood; (vide INVERLOCHY.) In the time of King William, it was rebuilt on a ſmaller ſcale with ſtone and lime, inſtead of earth; and it received the name of that monarch, while the village around it received the name of *Maryburgh*, from his royal conſort; (vide MARYBURGH.) In the year 1745, it ſtood a ſiege of 5 weeks, which commenced on the 24th February, and was raiſed on the 3d April following, with the loſs of only 6 men killed and 24 wounded. It is, however, by no means a place of ſtrength; and for ſeveral years paſt has been garriſoned by a governor, fort-major, and a ſmall company of invalids. Some time ago, a conſiderable part of the walls was undermined, and ſwept away by the river *Nevis*, which runs by it. Since that time it has been going to ruin, and there ſeems little probability of its being repaired.

WILSONTOWN; a village in Lanarkſhire, in the pariſh of Carnwath, erected about 14 years ago by Meſſrs. Wilſons of London, to accommodate the workmen, at their extenſive iron foundery at this place. The work is excellently ſituated in reſpect to the materials; for, on the very ground where the blaſt furnaces are erected, there are coal, ironſtone, limeſtone, and fire clay, all eſſentially neceſſary for the manufacture; and, perhaps, no work of the kind in Britain has all theſe materials ſo near at hand, and in ſo great abundance. In 1792, the number of workmen and their families was upwards of 400.

WILTON; a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, lying on the banks of the *Teviot*, and containing about 5000 acres. The ſurface is irregular, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. Limeſtone and marl abound, and are of great advantage in improving the arable land. The only reſidence of note is that of Lord Napier, at *Wilton Lodge*. The village of *Wilton* lies about half way between Jedburgh and Hawick, and is noted for the manufacture of Scots carpeting, often from this place named *Wilton carpets*. In 1792, the population of the pariſh was about 905; decreaſe 31 ſince 1755.

WINBROUGH; a hill in Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Hobkirk; from the ſummit of which the E. and W. ſeas are diſtinctly ſeen, though each is at the diſtance of 40 miles.

WIND-HEAD FELL; a mountain in the pariſh of Caſtletown, in Roxburghſhire, elevated 2000 feet above the ſea level.

WINTON; a ſmall village in

Haddingtonſhire, in the pariſh of Pencaitland, which formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Seton, attainted in 1715.

WISP; a hill of conſiderable height in the pariſh of Cavers, in Roxburghſhire.

WISTOUN; a pariſh in Lanarkſhire, united in 1772 to that of ROBERTOUN. The united pariſh extends about 5 miles along the W. bank of the *Clyde*, and is nearly equally extenſive in the oppoſite direction. The ſurface is hilly, the ground riſing from the banks of the *Clyde* to the eaſtern border, where the hill of *Tinto* forms the boundary. The pariſh contains 3 villages, each of which contains about 150 inhabitants, viz. *Robertoun*, *Wiſtoun*, and *Newtown* of *Wiſtoun*. Here alſo is an elegant ſeat of the Macqueens of *Braxfield*, which was greatly improved and ornamented by the late Lord Juſtice Clerk. In 1793, the population was 740; decreaſe 362 ſince 1755, at which period the return to Dr. Webſter was as follows:

Inhabitants in	Wiſtoun	591
	Robertoun . . .	511
	Total . .	1102

WRATH (CAPE); a dangerous promontory of Sutherland, being the N. W. corner of the Mainland of Scotland. Lat. 58° 34′ N. and long. 1° 40′ W. of the meridian of Edinburgh.

Y

YARROW; a pariſh in Selkirkſhire, about 18 miles in length, and 16 at its greateſt breadth. The general appearance of the country is mountainous, the proſpect on all ſides being bounded by the towering ſummits; ſome of which are of great height, particularly thoſe called *Blackhouſe Heights*, which are elevated 3270 feet above the ſea level. The arable ſoil, which lies chiefly in the valleys and the ſides of the hills, is various in its quality, but in general not well adapted for culture: indeed, the chief branch of huſbandry is the rearing of ſheep, of which there are upwards of 55,000 in the pariſh. This diſtrict, like the other parts of *Etterick foreſt*, is now almoſt denuded of wood, except ſome ſmall clumps of planting on the eſtates of the Duke of Buccleugh, and a conſiderable extent of natural wood around the once beautiful, but now ruinous ſeat of the Murrays of *Philiphaugh*. Between this pariſh and that of Etterick are two ſmall lakes, the loch of the *Lows* and *St. Mary's* loch, from which reſpectively ariſe the the rivers *Etterick* and *Yarrow*. The great diſadvantage of the whole of this neighbourhood, is the diſtance from coal and lime, which is at leaſt 30 miles. MARY SCOTT, "the flower of Yarrow," ſo highly celebrated in ſong, was a native of this pariſh: ſhe is ſaid to have been a daughter of Mr. Scott of *Dryhope*, and was married to Mr. Scott of *Harden*: from this union ſprung a daughter, almoſt as much celebrated, who married the heir of Stobs, commonly called "Gibby with his golden garters," the anceſtor of the Elliots of Minto and Stobs. In 1793, the population was 1230; increaſe 50 ſince 1755.

YARROW; a celebrated paſtoral ſtream in Selkirkſhire, which riſes from *St. Mary's loch*, in the pariſhes of Yarrow and Etterick; and, after a courſe of about 16 miles, through the ancient diſtrict of Etterick foreſt, joins its waters to the Etterick near the town of Selkirk. Near *Newark-caſtle*, it forms that highly romantic and picturеſque ſcenery, of which notice is taken under the article SELKIRKSHIRE; which ſee.

YELL, or ZELL; one of the moſt northerly of the Shetland iſles, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The coaſt is bold and rocky, interſected by ſeveral bays or *voes*, which

form safe harbours; the chief of these are called *Hamna-voe*, *Burra-voe*, and *Mid-Yell-voe*. The surface is pretty level, with several small lakes, which are the sources of a few rivulets. The only arable land is on the coast; the interior affording a coarse pasture for sheep. There are several extensive peat mosses, in which are found large trees, though scarce a shrub is now to be seen. It is divided into two parishes, viz. NORTH YELL, united to the island of FETLAR in forming a parochial district; and the united parishes of MID and SOUTH YELL. In 1793, the island of YELL contained 1972 inhabitants; increase 486 since 1755.

YESTER; a parish in the county of East-Lothian, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, without including that portion which makes part of *Lammermuir*, and extends 2 miles farther to the southward. This latter district is hilly and covered with heath; but the rest of the parish is level, and mostly arable, with a fertile, but rather shallow soil. About 200 acres are covered with wood; as elm, oak, beech, and fir: amongst which are some of the largest and most beautiful trees in Scotland. *Yester-house*, the magnificent residence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and its extensive policies, greatly beautify this quarter. About a mile from *Yester-house* is an old ruin, called *Bothon's-castle*, formerly the chief seat of the Tweeddale family. The village of *Gifford*, which gives second title of Earl to the Marquis of Tweeddale, is a burgh of barony, containing about 400 inhabitants. In 1791, the population was about 1000; decrease 91 since 1755.

YETHOLM, or ZETHOLM; a parish in Roxburghshire, about 4½ miles long, and 2 broad; bounded on the S. by the English border, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the small river *Bowmont*. The surface is hilly; but the hills are covered with verdure, and are pastured by nearly 5000 sheep, besides 2500 lambs. There are some considerable haughs on the banks of the *Bowmont*, and about 1170 English acres are under tillage. The soil of the arable land is good, and adapted for wheat husbandry, though chiefly used in raising barley and turnips. Where this parish marches with that of Morbattle, there is a lake of about a mile in circumference, which abounds with pike and perch. The town of YETHOLM is pleasantly situated on the *Bowmont water*, which divides it into two villages; the one on the N. W. side, called *Town-Yetholm*, the property of Mr. Wauchope of Niddry, containing 490 inhabitants; and the other on the S. E. side, called *Kirk-Yetholm*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and containing 305 inhabitants. This town has been long inhabited by tinkers and gypsies. In 1797, the population of the parish of Yetholm was 976; being a considerable decrease within the last 20 years, but an increase of 277 since 1755.

YICH-KENNISH; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between *North Uist* and *Benbecula*.

YOCHIN; a small river in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the *Nith*.

YOL, LOYAL, or LAOGHAL (LOCH). Vide LAOGHAL (LOCH).

YTHAN, or ITHAN; a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the hills of the parish of Forgue; and, after a course of 20 or 24 miles, falls into the sea at the small village of *Newburgh*, in the parish of Foveran. It is navigable for 3 miles as far as Ellon; and vessels of 100 or 150 tons burden can come a mile up. It possesses a salmon fishing of considerable value; but is chiefly noted for the large pearls which its muscles produce, some of which have been sold so high as 3l. sterling.

Z

ZEAL, or ZELL. Vide YELL.
ZESTER. Vide YESTER.

ZETHOLM. Vide YETHOLM.
ZETLAND. Vide SHETLAND.

APPENDIX.

A

AGA

ABERTARFF; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Boleskine. Vide Boleskine and Abertarff.

ACHESON'S HAVEN; a small harbour and village near Prestonpans, in the county of East-Lothian. It carries on a considerable manufacture of coarse stoneware, and had formerly a glass-work: it is often named *Morrison's Haven.*

ACHNAR; a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the S. side of Ilay.

ACHRAKIN (LOCH); a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

AE; a small river in Dumfriesshire, which joins its waters to the *Annan*, near the royal borough of Lochmaben.

ÆBUDÆ, and ÆMODÆ. Vide Western Isles, and Hebrides.

AFFULA; a small island of the Hebrides, at the mouth of *Loch Broom.*

AFTON; a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary stream of the *Nith.* It gives its name to a barony or district in the parish of New Cumnock, where there is a valuable lead mine.

AGAISH, or AIGASH; a small and beautiful island in Inverness-shire,

ALL

formed by the waters of the *Beaulie* river. It is of an oval figure, about a mile and an half in circuit, and beautifully covered with natural wood. On the S. side of the island is a large saw-mill, erected in 1765 by Mr. Chisholm of *Chisholm*, the proprietor.

AILSA. Vide Aisla.

AIR, and AIRSHIRE. Vide Ayr, and Ayrshire.

AITHSTING; a parish in the mainland of Shetland, united to Sandsting. Vide Sandsting.

ALBANY, or ALBAIN; the ancient name of the interior of Scotland, which formerly gave title of Duke to the royal family of Scotland.

ALCLUID, or ALCLUYTH; the ancient name of the castle of Dumbarton, (supposed to be the *Balclutha* of Ossian,) the capital of the kingdom of Strath-clyde.

ALFRAIG; a district in Ross-shire, abounding with fir woods.

ALGRISTON-HEAD; a promontory on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

ALLACHY; a small river of Aberdeenshire, which joins the *Tanar*, near the junction of that river with the *Dee.*

ALLAN (PORT). Vide Port Allan.

ALLARTOWN; a small hamlet in Berwickshire, in the parish of Edrom, at the junction of the rivers *Whittadder* and *Blackadder*.

ALSTAY; a place in Inverness-shire, on the N. side of *Loch Ness*, where there is a safe harbour, and good anchorage.

ALSVIG; an island on the N. W. coast of the isle of Sky, about 2 miles in circumference, and very fertile.

ALTIVAIG; a small island on the coast of the isle of Sky, with a good harbour.

AMALRIE, or AMULRIE; a small village in Perthshire; being a stage on the military road from Stirling by Crief to Inverness; about 66 miles from Edinburgh. It has a great fair on the first Wednesday of May.

ANDERSTON; a populous village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and one of the suburbs of that city, containing, in 1791, 3895 inhabitants.

ANNOCK; a small river in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea near the town of Irvine, after a course of about 12 miles.

ARBROATH; a royal borough, and parish in Forfarshire. Vide ABERBROTHOCK.

ARDARGIE; a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Forgandenny, situated amongst the Ochil hills. Near it is a very entire rectangular encampment, the erection of which is generally attributed to the Romans.

ARDIESCAR; a small island of Argyllshire, in the sound of Mull.

ARDLE; a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael, formed by the junction of the *Arnot* and *Briarachan*; and, after watering the valley of Strathardle, unites with the *Shee* or *Black water*, in forming the *Ericht*.

ARDOCH; a rivulet in Perthshire, which rises from *Loch Maghaig*, in the parish of Kilmadock, and runs into the *Teath*, at the castle of *Doune*.

ARISAIG; a promontory on the western coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

ARMDALE; a village in Sutherlandshire, seated on a bay of the same name, which is an excellent fishing station.

ARNIFORD (LOCH); a safe harbour on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

ARNOT; a small river in Perthshire, which runs through the valley of *Glenfernat*, in the parish of Moulin; and, uniting with the *Briarachan*, forms the *Ardle*.

ARNTILLY, or ARNTULLY; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kinclaven, consisting of 60 or 70 houses scattered in every direction, and exhibiting a striking picture of the ancient villages of the kingdom. In 1796, it contained nearly 300 inhabitants.

ARST-MERIGIE; a place in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Laggan, which has been accounted sacred ground from the most remote antiquity; and it is reported by tradition, to be the burial-place of 7 Caledonian monarchs. It is situated on the N. bank of *Loch Laggan*.

ASKERME; a small island on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

AUCHABER; a mountain in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Forgue; on the S. E. declivity of which are the remains of a circular encampment.

AUCHANSKAICH; a place in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cratky, near Castletown of Braemarr, noted for a great annual fair, on the 3d Monday and Tuesday of September, O. S.

AUCHENAIRN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENCRAW; a small village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

AUCHENLOCH; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder, about 4 miles from *Auchenairn*.

AUCHENREOCH; a village in Kircudbright stewartry, in the parish of Buittle.

AUCHINDINNY; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, about 7½ miles S. from Edinburgh, where there is an extensive paper manufactory.

AUCHINLECK; a hill in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Closeburn, elevated 1500 feet above the sea level.

AUCHLOSSAM (LOCH); a lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Lumphanan, about a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad. It abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by numerous flocks of aquatic fowls. Pikes have been caught in it measuring 6 feet in length, and weighing 25 lb.

AUCHMACHER; a hill in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Deer.

AUCHMITHY; a fiſhing village on the coaſt of Angus-ſhire, about 3½ miles N. E. of Arbroath. It is ſituated on a high rocky bank, riſing about 120 feet above the ſea; is irregularly built, but contains ſeveral good houſes, upon feus granted by the Earl of Northeſk. The harbour is only a level beach, in an opening between the high rocks which ſurround this part of the coaſt; and, after every voyage, the boats are obliged to be drawn up from the ſea, to prevent their being deſtroyed by the violence of the waves. The inhabitants, which are about 200 in number, are all fiſhers, and have 8 or 9 large boats. Near the village is the *Gaylet Pot*, a remarkable cavern, into which the ſea flows. Vide ST. VIGEANS pariſh, in which it is ſituated.

AUCHNACRAIG; a village in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of Mull; at which there is a poſt-office, and a regular ferry to *Oban* on the Mainland, by the iſland of *Kerrera*.

AUCHREDDY; the ancient name of the pariſh of New Deer. Vide DEER (NEW).

AUCHRONIE; a hill in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Kinnellar, on the top of which is a high cavern.

AUCHRY; a ſmall rivulet in the pariſh of Montquhitter, in Aberdeenſhire, which runs by the village of *Cumineſtoun*, and falls into the *Ythan*.

AUCHTER; a rivulet in Lanarkſhire, which runs through the pariſh of Cambuſnethan into the *Clyde*.

AUCHUIRN; a place in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Kintail, where there was formerly a conſiderable and populous town; but was completely deſtroyed in 1745, by a mountain torrent, (called in Gaelic *Seriddan*.)

AULD-DAVIE; a rivulet in Aberdeenſhire, tributary to the *Ythan*. Near the confluence of the two ſtreams are ſome relics of Roman antiquities, ſuppoſed by many to point out the *Statio ad Ithunam* of Tacitus.

AULD TOWN; a village in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Loudon.

AULTGRANDE; a river in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Kiltearn, which riſes from *Loch Glaſs*, about 6 miles from the ſea; and, after a winding courſe, falls into the Frith of Cromarty. For a conſiderable way it runs through a vaſt chaſm, called the *Craig-grande*, or *Ugly rock*, of which the rev. Dr. Harry Robertſon, in the ſtatiſtical report of Kiltearn, gives the following deſcription. "This is a deep chaſm or abyſs, formed by two oppoſite precipices, that riſe perpendicularly to a great height, through which the *Ault-grande* runs for the ſpace of two miles. It begins at the diſtance of four miles from the ſea, by a bold projection into the channel of the river, which diminiſhes in breadth by at leaſt one half. The river continues to run with rapidity for about three quarters of a mile, when it is confined by a ſudden jutting out of the rock. Here, the ſide view from the ſummit is very ſtriking. The courſe of the ſtream being thus impeded, it whirls and foams, and beats with violence againſt the oppoſite rock, till, collecting ſtrength, it ſhoots up perpendicularly with great fury, and, forcing its way, darts with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow through the winding paſſage on the other ſide. After paſſing this obſtruction, it becomes in many places inviſible, owing partly to the increaſing depth and narrowneſs of the chaſm, and partly to the view being intercepted by the numerous branches of trees, which grow out on each ſide of the precipice. About a quarter of a mile farther down, the country people have thrown a ſlight bridge, compoſed of trunks of trees covered with turf, over the rock, where the chaſm is about 16 feet wide. Here, the obſerver, if he has intrepidity enough to venture himſelf on ſuch a tottering ſupport, and can look down on the gulf below, without any uneaſy ſenſations, will be gratified with a view equally awful and aſtoniſhing. The wildneſs of the ſteep and rugged rocks; the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, 'inacceſſible by mortals trod,' and where the genial rays of the ſun never yet penetrated; the waterfalls, which are heard pouring down in different places of the precipice, with ſounds various in proportion to their diſtances; the hoarſe and hollow murmuring of the river, which runs at the depth of near 130 feet below the ſurface of the earth; the fine groves of pines, which majeſtically climb the ſides of a beautiful

eminence, that rises immediately from the brink of the chasm; all these objects cannot be contemplated without exciting emotions of wonder and admiration in the mind of every beholder. The appearance of this singular and picturesque scene, will naturally bring to the recollection of the classical spectator, those beautiful lines of Virgil, in which he describes the gulf through which his Alecto shoots herself into the infernal regions:

——— *densis hunc frondibus atrum*
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
Dat sonitum saxis, et torto vortice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum, et sævi spiracula ditis
Monstrantur; ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces:
ÆNEIDOS vii. l. 565.

Critics (says Dr. Robertson), may labour to convey the force and meaning of the author's words; and travellers may, by their ingenious descriptions, give us a still more lively idea of their beauty and propriety; but he who would see a living commentary on this noble passage, must visit the rock of *Aultgrande*." *Statistical Account, Vol. i. p.* 294.

AULTMORE; a considerable rivulet in Banffshire, in the parishes of Keith and Grange, which falls into the *Isla*.

AULTRAN; a rivulet in Cromarty shire, near which a bloody battle was fought between the Scots and Danes.

AVICH; a river which runs from the above lake into *Loch Ow*.

AVICH (LOCH), or LOCH LUINA; a lake in Argyllshire, celebrated in Fingalian tales. Vide LUINA (LOCH).

AVIEMORE, a small village in Inverness-shire, on the great Highland road; being a stage between Pitmain and Dalmagairie, 125 miles from Edinburgh, and 30 from Inverness.

AVON, or AVONA PORTUOSA; the former name of the island of Bande, on the coast of Kintyre. Vide BANDA.

AVONDOW; the name of the river *Forth*, near its source, which it retains till it enters the parish of Port of Monteith.

AW (LOCH). See also Ow (LOCH).

B

BADEAUT (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

BAINSFORD. Vide BRIANSFORD.

BALAGICH; a mountain in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eaglesham, 1000 feet above the sea level: it contains considerable quantities of *sulphate* of *barytes*, and is said to contain ores of silver and lead.

BALAGICH was anciently the name of the mountain on which the castle of *Stirling* is built.

BALASS; a small village in the neighbourhood of Cupar in Fife.

BALBIRNIE; a village in the parish of Markinch, in Fifeshire, containing 250 souls. It is celebrated for its extensive coaleries.

BALBROGIE; a village near Cupar of Angus, containing 35 families, or 160 inhabitants.

BALCARRAS; a fertile district, and elegant seat in Fifeshire, in Kilconquhar parish; from whence the family of Lindsay have the title of Earl.

BALCARRY; a sea port on the Solway Frith, in the parish of Rerrick, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

BALCHRISTIE; an ancient village in Fifeshire, near Largo bay; where, according to tradition, the first Christian church in Scotland was founded.

BALEDGARNO, or BALERNO; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Currie, situated on the water of Leith. It has an excellent freestone quarry, from whence many of the houses of the New town of Edinburgh have been built.

BALGAVIES (LOCH); a small lake in Angus-shire, formed by the waters of the *Lunan*, in their passage through the parish of Aberlemno. It has lately been drained, and affords immense quantities of excellent marl.

BALGAY; a hill in the neighbourhood of Dundee, from whence arises a rivulet of the same name.

BALGOLLO; a hill in the parish

of Monifieth, in Angus-ſhire, about half a mile from the river *Tay*, on which are the remains of ancient fortifications.

BALGONIE; a village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Markinch, containing about 250 inhabitants. Near it is *Balgonie-caſtle*, one of the ſeats of the Earl of Leven, from which he takes his ſecond title of Baron.

BALLEDGARNO; a thriving village in the Carſe of Gowrie, in the pariſh of Inchture; the property of Lord Kinnaird.

BALLYCHELISH; a village in the pariſh of Appin, in Argyllſhire, where there is an excellent ſlate quarry, and a ferry over *Loch Leven*, into the county of Inverneſs.

BALMANGAN BAY; a ſmall, but ſafe harbour, on the coaſt of Kirkcudbright.

BALTA; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, near the iſland of Unſt.

BALVAG; a river in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Balquhidder, which connects *Loch Doine*, *Loch Rail*, and *Loch Lubnaig*; and forms one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the *Teath*.

BALVAIRD; a place in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Abernethy, where there is one of thoſe monuments of druidical ſuperſtition, called *rocking-ſtones*, which has now loſt its motion, being choked with earth and gravel. Near it is *Balvaird-caſtle*, the property of the Earl of Mansfield.

BALVENIE; a diſtrict of Banffſhire. Vide BANFFSHIRE.

BANKHEAD; a mountain in the pariſh of Kirkconnel, in Dumfrieſſhire, where there are ſtrong indications of lead ore.

BAR; a hill in Renfrewſhire, in the pariſh of Kilbarchan, on the top of which are the remains of an ancient encampment. This hill is alſo remarkable for the arrangement of the ſtratification of its parts, which is conſiderably different from the prevailing theories. Vide KILBARCHAN.

BARGARRAN; a village in the pariſh of Erſkine, in Renfrewſhire; famous for being the firſt place in Scotland where fine thread was manufactured.

BARHEAD; a village in Renfrewſhire, near Paiſley, containing 439 inhabitants, and carrying on extenſive manufactures.

BARNS (EAST and WEST); two villages near Dunbar, in Haddingtonſhire. The latter has a conſiderable rope-work, and a cotton manufactory.

BARNYARDS; a village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, containing about 200 inhabitants.

BARO; a pariſh in Haddingtonſhire, united to that of GARVALD. Vide GARVALD and BARO.

BARONY Pariſh of GLASGOW. Vide GLASGOW.

BARR; a village in Argyllſhire, in Kintyre, about 13 miles N. from Campbelltown.

BARRY; a hill in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Alyth, 688 feet above the ſea level.

BARSICK-HEAD; a promontory on the S. coaſt of the iſland of South Ronaldſhay, in Orkney.

BARVAS; a pariſh in Roſs-ſhire, in the iſland and diſtrict of Lewis, about 36 miles long, and on an average 13 broad; occupying the northern extremity of the iſland. The ground is pretty level; but the ſoil is moſtly thin and muiry, and ill cultivated. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 45 miles; is bold and rugged, and does not afford a ſingle harbour where veſſels may ſafely anchor, and but a few creeks where boats can enter, and that only in the calmeſt weather. The live ſtock of the pariſh, in 1797, was as follows: horſes 1050, black cattle 2670, and ſheep 3392. There are the remains of many old Romiſh chapels, and ancient duns and druidical monuments. In 1790, the population was 2006; increaſe 11 ſince 1755.

BATHANS (ST.) ABBAY. Vide ABBAY ST. BATHANS.

BATTACK. Vide MONT-BATTACK.

BEIN, BEN, or BINN; a Gaelic word, ſignifying a mountain; and forming a part of the names of many mountains in the Highlands of Scotland. Vide BEN and BINN.

BEIN-ACHAOLAIS; one of the mountains of the iſland of Jura, named the *Paps*. Vide JURA.

BEIN-AN-INI; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the iſland of Mull, in which there is a ſeam of coal that has been attempted to be wrought, but afterwards given up.

BEIN-AN-OIR; one of the *Paps* of *Jura*. Vide JURA.

BEIN-ARDLANICH; a mountain in Perthſhire, in the diſtrict of Rannoch, elevated 3500 feet above the ſea level.

BEIN-BHARFHION; a mountain nearly in the middle of the iſle of Arran.

BEIN-CHROMDAL; a lofty mountain in Banffſhire, in the pariſh of Cromdale.

BEIN-DIANABHAIG; a mountain in the iſle of Sky, near the harbour of *Portree*.

BEIN-DONICH; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Lochgoil-head.

BEIN-DORAN; a very high mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Glenorchay.

BEIN-EIDEN; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Morven.

BEIN-GHIELLIEN, or BEIN-GHULBHUIN; a mountain in Perthſhire, at the head of *Glenſhee*, in Kirkmichael pariſh; mentioned in Celtic tales as the ſcene of a hunting-match, which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of Fingal's heroes.

BEIN-LUBHAIN; a mountain in Argyllſhire, near *Benlomond*.

BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT; a mountain in Sutherlandſhire, which abounds with marble of various colours.

BEIN-THIOLAIRE; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Lochgoil-head.

BEIN-UARICH; a mountain in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Kildonan.

BEIN-VEIR; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Appin.

BEIN-UNA; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in Loch-goil-head pariſh.

BELHAVEN; a village in Haddingtonſhire, near the harbour of Dunbar, and within the royalty of that town.

BELL'S MILLS; a village near Edinburgh, with ſeveral mills on the water of Leith, where the road to Queensferry croſſes that river.

BELMONT; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the pariſh of Meigle, 759 feet above the ſea level.

BENACHALLY; a mountain in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Clunie, about 5 miles N. by E. of Birnam, elevated 1800 feet above the ſea level. At its foot, on the N. ſide, is *Loch Benachally*, about a mile in diameter.

BENALDER; a large mountain on the borders of Inverneſs and Perthſhires, on which was a romantic building called the *Cage*, where the unfortunate Charles Stuart lay concealed ſeveral weeks, till the arrival of the French frigates, which conveyed him from this country.

BENCAIRN; a mountain in Kirkcudbrightſhire, in the pariſh of Rerrick, elevated 1200 feet above the ſea level.

BENHOPE; a mountain in Sutherlandſhire, on the borders of *Loch Laoghal*, upwards of a mile of elevation above the ſea level.

BENIVAS; a mountain in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Fodderty, ſuppoſed to be nearly 4000 feet above the level of the ſea.

BENLAGEEN; a mountain in Banffſhire, on the banks of the *Fiddich*.

BENLAOGHAL; a mountain in the county of Sutherland, near the *Loch Laoghal*.

BENLAOI; a mountain in Argyllſhire.

BENNACHIE, or BENNOCHIE; a mountain in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict of Garioch, about 2000 feet above the ſea level.

BENREISIPOLL; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan, 2661 feet high.

BENTALUIDH; a mountain in the iſle of Mull; often named, from its conical ſhape, the *Sugar Loaf*.

BENTESKERNY; a mountain of great elevation in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Weem.

BENVIE; a pariſh in Forfarſhire, united to LIFF, (vide LIFF); alſo a village in that pariſh.

BERNERA; a ſmall fortreſs, or rather barracks, in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Glenelg, ſituated on the inner ſound of Sky, at the termination of the road from Fort Auguſtus to the iſle of Sky. It was formerly a conſiderable military ſtation, but is now occupied by a ſerjeant's guard, to repreſs ſmuggling. It lies 178 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

BERNERA (GREAT); an iſland on the N. ſide of Lewis, in *Loch Roag*, about 12 miles long, and 4 broad.

BERNERA (LITTLE); another iſland near Lewis, in *Loch Roag*, 4 miles long, and 1 broad.

BERRINDALE; a river in Caithneſs.

BERUBIUM; the name given by Ptolomy and ancient geographers, to *Dungiſbay-head*.

BHROTACHAN (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Crathy.

BIELD; a ſmall village in Peebles-ſhire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries; 15 miles from Peebles, and 16 from Moffat. It has a poſt-office, and a good ſtage inn.

BIGGAY; one of the ſmall iſles of Shetland, lying between Yell and Mainland

BIN of CULLEN; a remarkable hill in Banffſhire, about 1 mile S. W. from the town of Cullen, and 2 miles from the ſea, above the level of which its ſummit is elevated 1050 feet. From its conical ſhape, it forms a conſpicuous land mark at ſea.

BINBHRAGIE; a hill in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Golſpy, about three quarters of a mile high.

BIRSAY; a pariſh on the Mainland of Orkney, united to HARRAY. Vide HARRAY.

BLACKSIDE-END; a hill in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Sorn; elevation 1560 feet.

BLAIRINGONE; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Foſſaway and Tulliebole. It is a burgh of barony, holding of the Duke of Athol, and has a fair in June.

BODDOM; a village on the ſea coaſt of Buchan, near Peterhead; inhabited chiefly by fiſhers, who poſſeſs 5 or 6 boats.

BODDOM-HEAD; a promontory near that village, often named Buchanneſs.

BODOTRIA (anc. geography); the Frith of Forth.

BOLITTIR; a celebrated paſs in the Highlands of Braemarr, whoſe tremendous rocks threaten the traveller with deſtruction.

BONNINGTON; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, in the pariſh of Ratho.

BORLAND; a village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Dyſart, containing about 200 inhabitants in 1793.

BORERAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, lying 2 miles N. from St. Kilda.

BORLEY (LOCH); a ſmall lake in the county of Sutherland, and pariſh of Durneſs.

BORROWSTOWN; a village on the coaſt of Sutherland, in the pariſh of Reay.

BORTHWICK; a ſmall river in Tweedale, which runs into the *Tweed*.

BOSWELL'S (ST.); a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, generally named LESSUDEN. Vide LESSUDEN.

BOSWELL'S (ST.) GREEN; a place in the above pariſh, where one of the largeſt fairs of Scotland is held, on the 18th July.

BOWMONT; a ſmall river in Roxburghſhire, which riſes on the Engliſh border; and, running through the pariſh of Yetholm, falls into the *Kail*, near the village of *Morbattle*.

BOWMORE; a thriving village in the iſland of Iſlay, in the pariſh of Killarrow. It was begun in 1768, on a regular plan, with an elegant church, and a good harbour. In 1793, it contained 110 houſes, and 500 inhabitants.

BOYNE; a diſtrict and ſmall river of Banffſhire.

BRACADALE; a pariſh of Inverneſs-ſhire, on the W. ſide of the iſle of Sky, of an irregular figure 25 miles long, and from 7 to 11 broad. The ſhore, for the moſt part, is bold and rocky, and interſected by ſeveral bays and harbours; of which the chief are *Loch Bracadale*, *Loch Harport*, *Loch Eynort*, and *Loch Britil*. The iſlands are *Haverſay*, *Vuiay*, *Soay*, and *Oranſay*; which laſt is a peninſula at low water. The ſurface of the pariſh is hilly, with ſome level fields near the ſea: it in general affords good grazing for black cattle, and ſome parts of it are well adapted for ſheep. In 1790, the population was 2250; increaſe 343 ſince 1755, notwithſtanding numerous emigrations.

BRADEN (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Ayrſhire, with an iſland and ancient caſtle.

BRAINSFORD (*vulgo* BAINSFORD); a village in Stirlingſhire, upon the great canal near Falkirk, containing 758 inhabitants in 1796.

BREACAN (GULF of). Vide CORYVRECKAN.

BREADALBANE. Vide BRAIDALBIN.

BRESSAY, BURRA, & QUARFF; an united pariſh in Shetland, comprehending a part of the Mainland, and the iſlands BRESSAY, BURRA, HOUSE,

HAVERA, and NOSS; with other ſmaller iſlets or holms. In 1792, the population was 1225; increaſe 127 ſince 1755.

BRIARACHAN; a river in Perthſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Moulin; and, running through *Glenbriarachan*, forms the *Ardle*, by its junction with the *Arnot*.

BRIDGE-END; a large village in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the river *Nith*, in the pariſh of Troquire; ſo named from its local ſituation, at the W. end of the bridge of Dumfries. In 1792, the number of inhabitants was 1302.

BRIDGE-END; a village in Perthſhire, ſeated on the *Tay*, at the E. end of the bridge of Perth. It was lately erected into a burgh of barony, by the name of the *burgh of Kinnoul*. Vide KINNOUL.

BRIDGETOWN; a ſmall village ia Fifeſhire, near Kinghorn.

BRIDGETOWN; a village in the barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and a ſuburb of that city, containing, in 1792, along with the village of *Calton*, 6695 inhabitants.

BROADLAW; a mountain in Peebles-ſhire, about 2800 feet above the level of the ſea.

BROADSEA; a ſmall fiſhing village, in Buchan, a little W. from the town of Frazerburgh, containing 160 inhabitants.

BROTHER ISLE; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, on the S. coaſt of Yell, inhabited by 2 families.

BROTHER (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Renfrewſhire, about 3 miles in circuit.

BROUGH; a fiſhing village in Caithneſs, near *Dunnet-head*, where there is a ſafe harbour; thought by Mr. Knox to be one of the beſt fiſhing ſtations on the coaſt of Caithneſs.

BROXBURN; a village in Linlithgowſhire, in the pariſh of Uphall, ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name. It has a fair in Auguſt.

BROXBURN; a rivulet of Haddingtonſhire, which riſes in the pariſh of Spott, and falls into the ſea near Dunbar, at Broxmouth, a ſeat of the Duke of Roxburgh.

BRUNSWARK; a hill in Dumfries-ſhire, famous for 2 rectangular encampments, ſtill very entire; the formation of which is aſcribed to the Romans. From this hill, the great military roads go off in every direction, through the ſouthern parts of the kingdom.

BUCHANY; a ſmall village of Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Kilmadock, containing 174 inhabitants in 1796.

BUCHLYVIE; a conſiderable village in Stirlingſhire, in the pariſh of Kippen, about 5 miles W. from the village of Kippen. In 1796, it contained 102 families, or 460 inhabitants. It is a burgh of barony, entitled to hold 5 fairs in the year.

BUCK; a mountain in Aberdeenſhire, 2377 feet above the ſea level.

BUDDO; an inſulated rock on the coaſt of Fife, about 2 miles E. from St. Andrews.

BUIAY *(Greater* and *Leſſer)*; two ſmall iſlands, about 2 miles S. of Sky.

BULLERS of BUCHAN; a ſmall fiſhing village in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Cruden; ſituated on the ſea coaſt, near the ſtupendous rocks, called by the ſame name; of which a deſcription is given by Dr. Johnſon in his Tour through Scotland.

BUNAWE; a village in Argyllſhire, at the junction of the river *Awe* with *Loch Etive*; 13 miles from Dalmally, and 16 from Oban. Here the Lorn Furnace Company have erected their manufactories.

BURGH-HEAD. Vide BROUGHEAD.

BURGH-HEAD, or BURROW-HEAD; a promontory of Wigtonſhire, in the pariſh of Whithern, ſuppoſed by many to be the moſt ſouthern land of Scotland; in 1° 18′ W. longitude from Edinburgh, and 54° 44′ 20″ N. latitude; being a few ſeconds farther S. than the point of the *Mull* of *Galloway*.

BUTTON-NESS, or BARRY SANDS; a ſandy promontory in Forfarſhire, at the N. ſide of the mouth of the river *Tay*.

C

CAERKETAN CRAIG; one of the Pentland hills, 1450 feet above the ſea level.

CAIRN; a village in Wigtonſhire, in the pariſh of Kirkcolm; on the coaſt of *Loch Ryan*, with a good harbour, and a ſafe bay, where veſſels of

any burden may anchor in the greateſt ſafety.

CAIRN; a river which has its ſource in the higher parts of Dumfries-ſhire; and, running S. E., forms the boundary between that ſhire and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. It falls into the *Nith*, about 4 miles above Dumfries.

CAIRNCHUICHNAIG; a mountain in Roſs-ſhire, in Kincardine pariſh, upon which are found topazes ſimilar to thoſe of the *Cairngorm*.

CAIRNDOW; a village of Argyll-ſhire, in the pariſh of *Loch-goil-head*. It is a ſtage on the military road, 94 miles from Edinburgh, and 9 from Inverary.

CAIRNGELLIE; a mountain in Perthſhire, 8 miles N. of Crieff.

CAIRNHARRAH; a mountain in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and pariſh of Anwoth, elevated 1100 feet above the ſea level.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, or CAIRN-O'MOUNT; one of the Grampian mountains, in Kincardineſhire, near the river *Dee*. Over this mountain there is an excellent road; opening a communication between the S. and N. parts of the country.

CAIRNMONEARN; one of the Grampians, in Aberdeenſhire, 1020 feet high.

CAIRNNAPLE; a mountain in Linlithgowſhire, elevated 1498¼ feet above the ſea level.

CAIRNSMUIR; a mountain in Kirkcudbrightſhire, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in the S. of Scotland. Its elevation has never been exactly aſcertained, and various accounts are given of its height. Alexr. M'Lean, Eſq. in the ſtatiſtical account of Kirkmabreck, ſays, "It may probably be between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the *Cree*;" but the rev. Mr. Maitland, in the ſtatiſtical account of Minnigaff, ſays, "*Cairnſmuir* is 1737 feet above the level of the ſea; and there are one or two neighbouring mountains, which are 20 or 30 feet higher."

CALDER (EAST); a pariſh in Mid-Lothian, united to KIRKNEWTON; erroneouſly ſtated under the article CALDER, to be joined to Mid-Calder.

CALFA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near Tir-y.

CALLENDAR and DENNISTOWN; two villages in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, containing 608 inhabitants in 1793.

CALNAR; a rivulet in Lanark-ſhire, tributary to the *Aven*.

CALTON; a village in the barony of Glaſgow, containing, with Bridgeton, 6695 inhabitants in 1793.

CALTON; a ſuburb of Edinburgh, ſituated upon the *Calton-hill*; (vide EDINBURGH.) It contained 1497 inhabitants in 1792.

CALVE; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the iſle of Mull, near the village of Tobermorey.

CAMBUSKENNETH; an ancient abbey in Clackmannanſhire, near Stirling, ſituated on one of the peninſulæ formed by the *Forth*. It was founded by King David I. in 1147, and was one of the richeſt abbeys in the kingdom.

CAMBUSMICHAEL; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to St. MARTINS; which ſee.

CAMELON; a village in Stirling-ſhire, on the line of the great canal, near Falkirk, containing 568 inhabitants in 1796. Near it is the ſite of *Old Camelon*, which appears to have been formerly a place of conſequence. Not long ago, foundations of houſes, and the direction of the ſtreets, were diſtinctly to be traced. Much has been ſaid about its former importance, and the riches which were found there, when it was taken by the Romans; but there are no authentic documents by which it can be with certainty determined, whether it was a town of the ancient Scottiſh inhabitants, or only a Roman ſtation.

CAMLACHIE; a village in the barony pariſh of Glaſgow, about 2 miles from that city, containing 977 inhabitants in 1793.

CAMPBELLTOWN; a ſmall village in Inverneſs-ſhire, which has been lately built, in the neighbourhood of Fort George.

CANNON-MILLS; a village near Edinburgh, on the water of Leith, where there are extenſive flour mills and diſtilleries.

CANNOR (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Glenmuick, about 3 miles in circumference, and containing ſeveral ſmall iſlands; on the largeſt of which, about an acre in extent, there formerly ſtood a ſmall fortreſs, built by, and occa-

ſionally occupied as a hunting-ſeat by King Malcolm Canmore.

CANONGATE; a ſuburb of Edinburgh, occupying the eaſtern diſtrict of that city, and comprehending the chapel and palace of *Holyrood-houſe*, and the adjacent parks. It is a burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of Edinburgh, and is governed by a baron-bailie, and 2 reſident bailies, appointed by the town council of that city. While Edinburgh was the ſeat of royalty, the Canongate was the place of reſidence of moſt of the noble families who attended the court; and there are ſeveral old houſes which retain the names of the noble owners; but it is now chiefly inhabited by trades people, and thoſe of the lower order. In 1793, there were 6200 inhabitants in this diſtrict.

CANSEA; a ſmall fiſhing village, on the coaſt of the Moray Frith, in the pariſh of Dairny.

CAOLISPORT (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Knapdale.

CAPELAW; one of the Pentland hills, 1550 feet above the ſea level.

CARLIN SKERRY; an inſulated rock of Orkney, about 2½ miles S. of Pomona iſland; well known to ſeamen by the name of the *Barrel* of *Butter*.

CARNIBURGH (*Greater* & *Leſſer*); two of the Treiſhniſh iſles, lying W. from the iſle of Mull.

CARTSDIKE, or CRAWFURDSDIKE; a village in Renfrewſhire, adjoining to the town of Greenock; from which, however, it has a diſtinct magiſtracy and civil government; having been erected into a free burgh of barony in 1633, by a charter from King Charles II. It has a good harbour and quay, well frequented by the Glaſgow ſhipping. Vide GREENOCK.

CASTLETOWN of BRÆMAR; a ſmall village in Aberdeenſhire, in the diſtrict from which it takes its name. It is ſeated on the river *Dee*, and the great road to Fort George, by the *Spittal* of *Glenſhee*; from which laſt place it is 15 miles diſtant.

CAVA; a ſmall iſland of Orkney, 2 miles S. from Pomona, and belonging to the pariſh of Orphir. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; and, in 1796, was inhabited by 3 families, or 19 ſouls. There is a ruinous chapel on the iſland, and round it a church-yard.

CAVERTOWN; a ſmall village in Teviotdale, about 6 miles from Kelſo; near which is an extenſive muir, on which the *Kelſo races* are held.

CAWDOR. Vide CALDER.

CELLARDYKES; a decayed village in Fifeſhire, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth, between the royal boroughs of Kilrenny and Crail. In former times it was a place of conſiderable ſize, and much employed in the proſecution of the fiſheries. The rev. Mr. Beat, in his account of the pariſh of Kilrenny (*Statiſtical Account*, vol. i. p. 410), ſays, that he can remember when he numbered no leſs than 50 large fiſhing boats, that required 6 men each, belonging to the town of Cellardykes; and, at that time, he remembers no leſs than 24 ſmall brewers, which are now reduced to two or three, owing to the decay of the fiſheries.

CIMBRAES. Vide CAMBRAY.

CLAYHOLE; a village in Wigtonſhire, in the pariſh of Leſwalt; but, lying ſo near the town of Stranraer, as to be conſidered as a ſuburb, or rather a part of that town. It contained, in 1791, about 500 inhabitants.

CLEMENT'S WELLS; a village in Haddingtonſhire, in the pariſh of Tranent, where there is an extenſive diſtillery.

CLERKINGTON; a ſmall village in Haddingtonſhire.

CLIFTON; a village in Braidalbin, near Tyndrum, where is a lead mine.

CLOVA. Vide CORTACHY.

CLUNAIDH; a ſmall river in Aberdeenſhire, which runs into the *Dee*, in the pariſh of Crathy.

CLYTHENESS; a promontory of Caithneſs, 58° 16′ N. latitude, and 0° 13′ E. longitude from the meridian of Edinburgh.

COALSNAUGHTON; a village in Clackmannanſhire, in the pariſh of Tillycoultry, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants in 1793.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST); two adjacent villages in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Wemyſs, containing 393 inhabitants in 1793.

COCKENZIE; a village in Haddingtonſhire, in the pariſh of Tranent, near the harbour of *Portſeton*, containing, with that village, 430 inhabitants in 1792.

COE, or CONA; a celebrated river

in Argyllſhire, which runs through the vale of *Glencoe*; a diſtrict famous as the birth-place of the Gaelic bard, and infamous for the maſſacre perpetrated there. Vide GLENCOE.

COICH; a ſmall river in Aberdeenſhire, which runs into the *Dee*, in the pariſh of Crathy.

COILTIE; a rivulet of Inverneſsſhire, in the pariſh of Urquhart, which falls into *Loch Neſs*.

COINICH; a ſmall river in Argyllſhire, which runs into the ſea, at the head of *Loch Linnhé*.

COLDSTONE. Vide LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

COLINSBURGH; a village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, lying between the towns of Kilconquhar and Earlsferry. In 1793, it contained 357 inhabitants.

COLLISTOWN and OLDCASTLE; two adjacent fiſhing villages in Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Slains, containing 329 inhabitants in 1793.

CONVETH, or KILTARLITY. Vide KILTARLITY.

CONVETH, or LAURENCEKIRK. Vide LAURENCEKIRK.

COPINSHAY. Vide CUPINSHAY.

COPPAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, 2 miles S. W. from the iſle of Lewis.

CORRIE. Vide HUTTON and CORRIE.

CORRYARRACK; an immenſe mountain in Inverneſs-ſhire, over which the great Highland road paſſes between Garviemore and Fort Auguſtus.

COUPAR of ANGUS, and COUPAR of FIFE. Vide CUPAR of ANGUS, and CUPAR of FIFE.

COURLIN ISLES; two ſmall iſlands, lying between the iſle of Sky and the mainland of Scotland, 4 miles from the iſle of Scalpa.

COWCADDENS; a village about 2 miles from Glaſgow, containing 1158 inhabitants in 1793.

CRAIG-ALVIE; a mountain in Strathſpey, in the S. W. part of Morayſhire.

CRAIG-ANN; a mountain in Braidalbin, 16 miles N. W. from Perth.

CRAIG-BENYON; a mountain in Perthſhire, in Monteath, 3 miles N. E. of the town of Callender.

CRAIGIE-BARNS; a hill in Perthſhire, near Dunkeld.

CRAIG-DAVID. Vide BERVIEBROW.

CRAIG-ENDIVE; a ſmall iſland in the ſound of *Jura*, 4 miles from Jura.

CRAIG-GAG-POINT; a promontory on the E. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Loth, 8 miles S. W. from the *Ord* of *Caithneſs*, and 18 miles N. N. E. of Dornoch.

CRAIG-GRANDE, or UGLY ROCK. Vide AULTGRANDE.

CRAIG-LOGAN; a promontory of Wigtonſhire, on the N. W. extremity of *Loch Ryan*, 10 miles N. N. W. of Stranraer.

CRAIG-MILLAR. Vide LIBERTON.

CRAIG-ROSSIE; one of the Ochil hills, in the pariſh of Auchterarder.

CRAKENISH POINT; a promontory on the W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky.

CREACH-BEIN; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Ardnamurchan, 2439 feet above the ſea level.

CRERAN (LOCH); an arm of the ſea in Argyllſhire, going off from *Loch Linnhé*, in the diſtrict of Appin.

CRINAN (LOCH); a ſmall arm of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Argyllſhire, lately connected with *Loch Gilp* (an arm of *Loch Fyne*), by a navigable canal, named the *Crinan Canal*.

CRONAY; a ſmall flat iſland of Sutherlandſhire, on the coaſt of Aſſint.

CROOK of DOVAN; a ſmall village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Foſſaway and Tulliebole, ſeated on the river *Dovan*. It is a burgh of barony, under the ſuperiority of Moncrief Wellwood, Eſq. of *Tulliebole*; and has a great fair in May, and another in October.

CROSS; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles.

CRUGLETON; a promontory in Wigtonſhire, on the Frith of Cree.

CULAG; a rivulet of Sutherland, which runs into the ſea at *Loch Inver*, where there is an excellent fiſhing ſtation, and a ſmall village of the ſame name.

CULLICUDDEN. Vide KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN.

CUMBRAY. Vide CAMBRAY.

CUMINESTOWN; a village in Aberdeenſhire, in Montquhitter pariſh, founded in 1760 by the late Mr. Cumine of *Auchry*, and containing 404 inhabitants in 1793.

CUMNACALLACH; a mountain in the iſland of Arran.

CUNNINGHAM; a diſtrict of Ayrſhire, ſeparated from Kyle by the river Irvine. It is a fine level plain, watered by numerous ſtreams, and having ſeveral populous towns and villages: it is, however, moſtly in the hands of great proprietors, and is, of conſequence, ornamented with few ſeats.

CURGIE; a ſmall port and village, on the bay of Luce, 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

CUTHBERT'S (St.), or WEST CHURCH; a pariſh of Mid-Lothian, lying on the N. and W. ſides of the metropolis, and comprehending the New town of Edinburgh. In 1793, the population was 32,947; increaſe 20,754 ſince 1755.

CUTTLE; a ſmall village in Haddingtonſhire, near Preſtonpans, containing 290 inhabitants.

D

DAFF; a village in Renfrewſhire, in the pariſh of Innerkip, containing upwards of 400 inhabitants, and lying about 3 miles from the ſea port of Greenock.

DALAROSSIE; a pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, united to that of Moy. Vide Moy, and Dalarossie.

DALAVICH; a pariſh in Argyllſhire, united to that of Kilchrenan. Vide Kilchrenan and Dalavich.

DALBEATTIE, or DALBEATY; a recent village in Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, in the pariſh of Urr, built 20 years ago, on the eſtates of Alexander Copland of *King's Grange*, and George Maxwell of *Munſhes*, Eſqrs. It is admirably ſituated for trade, the river *Urr* being navigable ſo far for ſmall veſſels; and a conſiderable ſtream, called *Dalbeaty burn*, runs through it, well adapted for driving machinery. A late traveller, after remarking the advantageous ſituation of Dalbeattie, adds, "that if proper manufactures were introduced into this village, I would expect to ſee it riſe to rival the moſt conſiderable towns in this diſtrict of Galloway."

DALGAIN; a village in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Lorn, ſeated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the banks of the river *Ayr*. It is regularly built, and, in 1797, conſiſted of upwards of 30 neat houſes, inhabited by 200 perſons.

DALNACARDOCH, in Perthſhire, a ſtage inn, on the great Highland road to Inverneſs, 85 miles from Edinburgh.

DALWHINIE, in Inverneſs-ſhire, a ſtage inn, on the great Highland road to Inverneſs, 98 miles from Edinburgh.

DAMSAY; a ſmall iſland of Orkney, in the pariſh of Stenneſs, about 2 miles from the iſland of Pomona.

DEERNESS; a pariſh in Orkney, united to St. Andrews in forming a parochial charge. It is ſituated in the eaſtern extremity of Pomona iſland; is 6 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The principal harbours are *Inganeſs* and *Deer Sound*, where there is excellent anchorage. The iſland of *Copinſhay*, and ſeveral ſmaller iſlets, are ſituated on this coaſt. The ſoil is chiefly loam, and moſs intermixed with ſand, and, upon the whole, tolerably productive: but the cultivated land bears a ſmall proportion to that which lies waſte and common. There are appearances of lead ore in St. Andrews pariſh; and a ſmall holm on the coaſt ſeems to be compoſed chiefly of a ſort of bituminous *ſchiſtus*, approaching to the nature of coal. In 1797, the population was 1335.

DEERNESS; a peninſulated promontory, on the coaſt of the above pariſh.

DELTING; a pariſh in Shetland, on the N. coaſt of the Mainland. It is ſo interſected by arms of the ſea, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent; the ſurface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but the ſmall part on the coaſt, which is under culture, produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. The chief harbours are *St. Magnus Bay*, *Altha Frith*, *Buſta Voe*, *South Voeter*, and *Sulom Voe*. The principal iſlands are *Mickle* and *Little Rhoe*, *Brother Iſle*, *Fiſh-holm*, and *Biggar*. In 1791, the population was 1504; increaſe 283 ſince 1755.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA; the name given by Ptolomy, and the ancient geographers, to the ocean which waſhes the weſtern coaſts and iſles of Scotland. Buchannan is of opinion, it ought to be wrote *Duncaledonian*, from *Duncalden*, the chief city in theſe times; now Dunkeld.

DEVON (BLACK); a ſmall river in Clackmannanſhire, which has its riſe in the Saline hills, in the pariſh of Alloa; and falls into the Frith of Forth, at Clackmannan harbour.

DILTY MOSS; an extenſive moſs in Forfarſhire, in the pariſhes of Carmylie and Guthrie, about 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It gives riſe to the river *Elliot*, which runs into the ſea near Arbroath, and to a ſmall ſtream which joins the Iſla in its courſe through Strathmore.

DOWALLY; a pariſh in Perthſhire, united to DUNKELD. Vide DUNKELD.

DREINICH; a ſmall iſland in Argyllſhire, in *Loch Linnhé*, near the iſland of Liſmore.

DRUMLITHIE; a conſiderable manufacturing village of Kincardineſhire, in the pariſh of Glenbervie, on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, nearly equidiſtant from both towns.

DRUMMOCHTER. Vide DRUMUACHDER.

DRUMMOCHY; a ſmall fiſhing village in Fifeſhire, in the pariſh of Largo.

DRUMMOND; a village in Roſsſhire, in the pariſh of Kiltearn, ſeated on a level field near the river *Skiack*. It is yet in its infancy, but is increaſing rapidly in extent and population; being ſituated in an excellent centrical ſpot, on the poſt road from Dingwall to Novar inn. It has two well attended fairs; one in June, and the other in December.

DRUMNADIAL; a high mountain in Inverneſs-ſhire, on the S. ſide of *Loch Lochy*.

DRYBURGH; a ſmall village in Berwickſhire, on Tweedſide, where there are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded by King David I. Its fine ruins are the property of the Earl of Buchan, whoſe elegant ſeat, called *Dryburgh-Abbey*, is in the immediate neighbourhood.

DUBIESIDE; a village in Fifeſhire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river *Leven*. Though ſurrounded by the pariſh of Wemyſs, it belongs to the pariſh of Markinch, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

DUIRNISH; a pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the iſle of Sky, about 25 miles long, and 18 broad. The extent of ſea coaſt is about 80 miles, the diſtrict being interſected by large arms of the ſea; the chief of which are *Loch Bay*, *Loch Pottech*, *Loch Dunvegan*, and *Loch Harloſh*. The promontories or headlands, particularly *Vaterniſh*, *Huniſh*, and *Trotterniſh*, are exceedingly high and rocky. The ſhores afford annually about 100 tons of kelp. The ſurface is hilly; but the whole pariſh affords excellent paſture, and there are many fertile arable ſpots on the coaſt. The remains of ancient fortifications, ſimilar to thoſe in other parts of the Hebrides, are to be ſeen on almoſt every headland of the pariſh. In 1792, the population was about 3000; increaſe 432 ſince 1755, notwithſtanding numerous emigrations.

DULNAN; a river of Inverneſs-ſhire, which, after watering the extenſive pariſh of Duthil, falls into the *Spey*.

DUMBENAN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, lately ſuppreſſed, and united to that of KINORE in forming the pariſh of HUNTLY. Vide HUNTLY.

DUNAN POINT; a promontory on the S. W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky. Lat. 57° 9′ N., long. 3° 5′ W. from Edinburgh.

DUNBEATH; a river of Caithneſs, which runs into the German ocean, 8 miles N.E. of the *Ord*.

DUNCANSBY-HEAD. Vide DUNGISBAY-HEAD.

DUNCHONNEL; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in Argyllſhire, 3 miles N.W. of Jura.

DUNCOW; a village in Dumfrieſsſhire, in the pariſh of Kirkmahoe, containing about 200 inhabitants.

DUNIPACE; a pariſh of Stirlingſhire, united to Larbert; (which ſee.) It takes its name from two artificial hills, concerning the uſes of which antiquarians are divided. Vide STIRLINGSHIRE.

DUN-O-DEER; a hill in Aberdeenſhire, upon which are the ruins of a vitrified fort or caſtle; the erection of which is aſcribed to King Gregory the Great. Vide INSCH.

DUNROSSNESS; a pariſh in Shetland, united with the pariſhes of SANDWICK and CUNNINGSBURGH. It lies in the ſouthern extremity of the Mainland, and is a peninſula waſhed on three ſides by the ſea. The chief creeks or harbours are *Quendal Voe*, *Weſt Voe*,

Grutneſs, and *Aith's Voe*. *Sumburgh-head* is the ſouthern promontory, and FAIR ISLE is the only iſland attached to this miniſtry. In 1792, the population was 3327; increaſe ſince 1755.

DUNSKERRY; a ſmall iſland of Sutherland, 4 miles N. of the promontory of *Far-out-head*.

DUNVEGAN; a bay and headland on the W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky. Near it is a ſmall village of the ſame name, with a poſt-office.

DURROR; a rivulet in Argyllſhire, which runs into *Loch Linnhé*.

E

EACHAIG; a ſmall river of Argyllſhire, in the diſtrict of Cowal, which has its riſe from *Loch Eck*, and runs into the Frith of Clyde.

EAGERNESS; a promontory of Wigtonſhire, on the Frith of Cree.

EAGLESHEY; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

EALAN-A-GHARIN, and EALAN-AN-DU; two ſmall iſlands, on the W. N.W. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire.

EALAN-USNICH; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, in *Loch Etive*, celebrated in Fingalian tales as the reſidence of *Uſnath*, one of Oſſian's heroes.

EARLSTOWN; a village in Clackmannanſhire, containing about 220 inhabitants.

EAST CALDER. Vide KIRKNEWTON.

EAST KILPATRICK. Vide KILPATRICK (NEW).

EAST MONKLAND. Vide MONKLAND (NEW).

EBUDÆ. Vide HEBRIDES, and WESTERN ISLES.

ELVAN; a rivulet in Lanarkſhire, famous for the particles of gold found in its ſand. Vide GLENGONAR.

ENHALLOW; one of the Orkney iſles. Vide INHALLOW.

ENNERIC; a river in Inverneſsſhire, in Glenmoriſton, which falls into *Loch Neſs*.

ENZIE; a diſtrict in Banffſhire.

EORAPIE POINT, or the *Butt* of *Lewis*; the northern promontory of the iſland of Lewis, 2° 54′ W. longitude from Edinburgh, and 58° 35′ 30″ N. latitude.

EOUSMIL; an inſulated rock, about half a mile in circuit, lying on the W. ſide of North Uiſt. It is noted for its ſeal fiſhing.

EOY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uiſt.

ERIN; a ſmall iſlet on the W. coaſt of Lewis.

ERISAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, lying between North Uiſt and Harris.

ERISKAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, on the S. ſide of South Uiſt. It is noted for having been the firſt place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his wild attempt to regain the Britiſh crown.

ERRA; a ſmall iſland near Mull.

ERSILTON, ERLSTON, or EARLSTOWN; a pariſh and village in Berwickſhire. Vide EARLSTOWN.

ESDALE. Vide EASDALE.

ESHANESS; a promontory on the W. coaſt of the mainland of Shetland. Latitude 60° 37′ N., longitude 1° 7′ E. of Edinburgh.

ESSIE; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united to RHYNIE. Vide RHYNIE.

EU (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Gairloch.

EUSDALE; a diſtrict of the county of Dumfries; ſo named from the ſmall river *Ewes*, a tributary ſtream of the *Eſk*.

EVORT (LOCH); a ſafe harbour on the E. coaſt of North Uiſt.

EYNORT (LOCH); a harbour on the E. coaſt of South Uiſt.

EYSDALE. Vide EASDALE.

F

FAIRLEY; a ſmall ſea port village in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Largs, containing 132 inhabitants in 1792.

FAIRLEY ROAD; a narrow ſtrait in the Frith of Clyde, oppoſite to the above village, formed by the iſles of Cambray and Ayrſhire, affording ſafe anchorage.

FANNA; a hill of great elevation, in Roxburghſhire.

FARA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uiſt.

FARA; one of the ſmall Orkney iſles, about a mile S. E. of Hoy.

FARA; one of the ſmall Orkney iſles, lying between Eday and Weſtray.

FAR-OUT-HEAD; a cape of Sutherlandſhire. Latitude 58° 36′ N., longitude 1° 20′ W. of Edinburgh.

FARR. Vide FAR.

FEACHAN (LOCH); an arm of the ſea in Argyllſhire, in the diſtrict of Lorn.

FERELAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near Harris.

FERNESS; a promontory of Orkney, on the W. coaſt of the iſle of Eday. Latitude 59° 3′ N., longitude 0° 30′ E. of Edinburgh.

FERROGAN-BEIN; a mountain in Perthſhire, 8 miles S. of Blair-Athol.

FERRY; a conſiderable village in Forfarſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Tay, about 3 miles E. of Dundee, and nearly oppoſite to *Ferry Port-on-Craig*. It is divided into two diſtricts, called the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Ferries*; the former whereof lies in the pariſh of Monifieth, and the latter in that of Dundee. It is regularly built, and contains ſeveral good houſes, neatly fitted up for the accommodation of bathers during the ſeaſon. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants.

FERRYDEN; a conſiderable village in Forfarſhire, in the pariſh of Craig, on the S. bank of the *South Eſk* river, and nearly oppoſite to Montroſe. It is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen and their families, and has decayed very much ſince the failure of the fiſheries on the E. coaſt; and, as formerly it was the ferry over the river to Montroſe, the erection of the new bridge has materially injured it. It poſſeſſes a good harbour and a ſafe roadſtead, and ſtill contains about 300 inhabitants.

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE); two villages in Roſs-ſhire, on the coaſt of the Frith of Forth.

FERRY (NORTH). Vide NORTH FERRY.

FERRY (SOUTH). Vide QUEENSFERRY.

FERRYTOWN of CREE. Vide CREETOWN.

FIARRA; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about a mile N. of Barray.

FIDA; a ſmall iſland of the Frith of Forth, 2 miles from North Berwick.

FINAN (ST.); a ſmall and beautiful iſland in Argyllſhire, in *Loch Shiel*, upon which are the ruins of a church.

FINAN, or FINNIN; a river in Inverneſs-ſhire, which gives name to *Glenfinnin*; and falls into the eaſtern extremity of *Loch Shiel*, at *Iſland Finan*.

FINDO-GASK. Vide GASK.

FINDON; a ſmall fiſhing village in Kincardineſhire, near the *Girdleneſs*.

FINNIS BAY; a ſafe harbour on the E. coaſt of the iſle of Harris.

FIOLAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, on the coaſt of Argyllſhire.

FIRDON; a ſmall rivulet in Roſsſhire, which falls into the ſea in the pariſh of Applecroſs.

FIRTH and STENNESS. Vide STENNESS.

FISHLIN; a ſmall iſle of Shetland, 6 miles S. from the iſland of Yell.

FLADA; a ſmall iſland near the N. coaſt of the iſle of Sky.

FLADAHUIEN; a ſmall iſland near the iſle of Sky.

FLADDA; one of the Treſhuniſh iſles, near the iſle of Mull.

FLADDA; three iſles of that name, between Barray and Sanderay.

FLADDAY; a large flat iſland in the diſtrict of Harris, near the iſle of Scarp.

FLATTA; two of the ſmaller weſtern iſles; one near *Barray*, and the other near *North Uiſt*.

FLODDAY; a ſmall iſland, lying between Sky and Raaſay.

FLODDAY; a ſmall iſland, on the E. coaſt of Barray.

FLOTTA; one of the Hebrides, on the N. W. coaſt of Lewis.

FOOTDEE (*vulgo* FOOTTIE); a conſiderable village in the neighbourhood of *New Aberdeen*, where there is a handſome church. The principal inhabitants are the owners of the veſſels belonging to the port of Aberdeen.

FORD; a ſmall village in Mid-Lothian, in the pariſh of Borthwick.

FRAOCH ELAIN. Vide INIS FRAOCH.

FRESWICK; a ſmall river of Caithneſs, which runs into the German ocean near the town of Wick.

FRODA; a ſmall iſle near the N. coaſt of the iſle of Sky.

FUDIA; a ſmall fertile iſland of the Hebrides, 2½ miles N. of Barray.

FULA. Vide Fowla. Lat 60° 8′ N., long. 45° E. of Edinburgh.

FURA; a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, 4½ miles W. of *Udrigla Point*.

G

GAIR, GARE, or G-ER (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, which gives name to the pariſh in which it is ſituated. It has alſo an iſland of the ſame name.

GAIR (LOCH); a branch of the Frith of Clyde, extending in a northerly direction about 12 miles into Dumbartonſhire, forming the E. ſide of the peninſula of Roſeneath.

GAIRSAY; one of the Orkneys, about 4 miles in circuit, lying 2 miles S. of Pomona iſland, in the pariſh of *Evie* and *Rendall*.

GARAN; a ſmall iſland, on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, 3½ miles E. N. E. of *Cape Wrath*.

GARANHILL; a neat village in Ayrſhire, in the pariſh of Muirkirk.

GARLETON HILLS; a ridge of ſmall hills in Haddingtonſhire.

GARULINGAY; a ſmall iſland, lying between Barray and South Uiſt.

GARVIE. Vide Inchgarvie.

GASKIER; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in the diſtrict of Harris, frequented by vaſt flocks of geeſe; whence its name *Gaaſkeir*, in Gaelic ſignifying a flock of geeſe.

GAVIN; a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of Argyllſhire.

GAVINTOWN; a village in Berwickſhire, lately erected in the pariſh of Langton, and containing 159 inhabitants in 1793.

GEORGE TOWN; a ſmall village, or rather military barracks, in Perthſhire, at the end of *Loch Rannoch*.

GER (LOCH). Vide Gair (Loch).

GIFFORD; a village in Eaſt-Lothian, about 4 miles S. from Haddington, and containing about 400 inhabitants in 1790. It is the property of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to whoſe eldeſt ſon it gives the title of Earl.

GIFFORDGATE; a ſuburb of the town of Haddington. Vide Haddington.

GIGAY; a ſmall inhabited iſland of the Hebrides, on the E. coaſt of Barray.

GIGULUM; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, lying between Gigha and Cara.

GILLISAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, in the diſtrict of Harris.

GILMERTON; a conſiderable village in Mid-Lothian, in the pariſh of Liberton, about 4 miles S. of Edinburgh. In 1793, it contained 755 inhabitants.

GIRDLENESS; a promontory on the coaſt of Kincardineſhire, being the ſouth point of the mouth of the river *Dee*, and the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian mountains. It lies 2 miles S. from Aberdeen, and 15 N. N. E. of Stonehaven; 57° 8′ N. lat., and 1° 13′ E. long. from the meridian of Edinburgh.

GLAISCHOIREN BEIN; a mountain in Argyllſhire, in Sunart, elevated 1920 feet above the ſea level.

GLASLETTER; a diſtrict of Roſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Kintail.

GLASS (ISLE of), or SCALPAY; an iſland of the Hebrides, in the diſtrict of Harris. Vide Scalpay.

GLENALMOND; a pictureſque vale in Perthſhire.

GLENALOT; a valley in Sutherlandſhire, 15 miles N. of Dornoch.

GLENARAY; a vale in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Inveraray.

GLENARCLET; a valley in Stirlingſhire.

GLENARTNEY; a valley of Perthſhire, near Callender of Monteith.

GLENBEG; a diſtrict in Inverneſs-ſhire.

GLENBRAWN; a valley in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the united pariſh of Abernethy and Kincardine; which ſee.

GLENBRIARACHAN; a valley in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Moulin.

GLENCARREL; a valley in Sutherlandſhire, near Glenalot.

GLENDARUEL; a vale in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Kilmadan.

GLENDERBY; a vale in Perthſhire, near Blair-Athol.

GLENDOCHART; a valley in Perthſhire, in Braidalbin.

GLENDOW; a valley in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

GLENDUCE; a village in Sutherland, on the ſea coaſt, near the arm of the ſea called *Loch Scowrie*.

GLENDUISK. Vide Kilmadan.

GLENELCHAIG; a diſtrict in Roſs-ſhire, bordering with Kintail.

GLENELLY; a village in Inverneſs-ſhire, on the coaſt of the ſound which ſeparates the iſle of Sky from the Mainland; between which there is a ferry at this place.

GLENESK; a diſtrict in Forfarſhire, N. of Brechin.

GLENFERNAT; a valley in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Moulin, watered by the *Arnot*.

GLENFICHAN; a valley on the W. coaſt of Lorn, Argyllſhire.

GLENFIDDICH; a fertile vale in Banffſhire, often named *Fiddich-ſide*, and fertile to a proverbial ſaying.

GLENFINNIN; a narrow vale in Inverneſs-ſhire, at the head of *Loch Shiel*, in which the river *Finnin* runs between high and rocky mountains, impaſſable, except by travellers on foot. It is famous for being the place where the Pretender firſt raiſed the ſtandard of rebellion, on the 19th Auguſt, 1745.

GLENFYNE; a valley in Argyllſhire, at the head of *Loch Fyne*.

GLENGAIRN; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united to GLENMUICK and TULLOCH in forming a parochial charge. Vide GLENMUICK.

GLENGARREL; a vale in Dumfries-ſhire.

GLENGONAR; a vale and river in the ſouthern extremity of Lanarkſhire, near *Lead hills*, in which gold duſt is found. Mr. Maconochie, in the ſtatiſtical account of Crawford pariſh, ſays, "Queen Elizabeth ſent down a German to gather gold duſt in the waters of *Elvan* and *Glengonar*, both which have their ſources in the hills in which the lead is found. This man wrote an account of his diſcoveries and his labours, the M.S. of which is ſtill in the Advocates' library. The place where he waſhed the gold is ſtill named *Gold Scour*. There are verſes ſtill repeated in the pariſh, importing that he made a great fortune. Be that as it will, the buſineſs was reſumed by order of the Earl of Hopetoun, but diſcontinued, as being leſs profitable than common labour. Gold duſt is found on the tops of the rocks; but the ſearching for it is rather a matter of amuſement than of ſerious occupation. The particles ſeldom exceed the ſize of the point of a pin."

GLENGRUDY; a vale in Roſs-ſhire, near *Loch Fannich*.

GLENLEDNOCK; a vale in Perthſhire, near *Glenalmond*.

GLENLIVET; a diſtrict in Banffſhire, which gives ſecond title of Baron to the Earl of Aboyne.

GLENLOCHAY; a vale in Argyll and Perthſhires, near *Loch Tay*.

GLENLOCHAY; a valley in Perthſhire, in Braidalbin.

GLENLOCHAY; a valley in Inverneſs-ſhire.

GLENLOTH; a vale in Sutherlandſhire.

GLENMORE; a valley in Perthſhire, 13 miles N. of Blair-Athol.

GLENMORE; a diſtrict of Moray and Inverneſs-ſhires, abounding with wood. In 1786, the Duke of Gordon ſold his fir woods in this diſtrict to an Engliſh company, for 10,000l. ſterling. It is of excellent quality, and is floated down the *Spey* to Garmouth, where large veſſels are built with it, eſteemed very ſtrong and durable.

GLENMORISTON; a valley in Inverneſs-ſhire, which gives name to a pariſh united to that of URQUHART. Vide URQUHART and GLENMORISTON.

GLENMOY; a vale in Angusſhire, near Brechin.

GLENMUC-CLEUGH; a hill, or rather ridge of hills, in Dumfries-ſhire, compoſed entirely of limeſtone.

GLENNEVIS; a valley of Inverneſs-ſhire, near Fort William.

GLENPROSSEN; a valley in Forfarſhire, in the pariſh of Kirriemuir.

GLENQUHARGEN; a romantic rock in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Penpont. Vide PENPONT.

GLENQUIECH; a valley in Angusſhire, near Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH; a valley in Perthſhire.

GLENRINNES; a valley and diſtrict of Banffſhire.

GLENROY; a valley in Inverneſs-ſhire, in which are the celebrated *parallel* or *Fingalian roads*. Vide KILMANIVAIG.

GLENSHEE (SPITTAL of). The battle, ſaid to have taken place at this paſs, is erroneouſly ſtated in the Gazetteer. The engagement, there mentioned, is the ſame as took place in the heights of Glenſhiel, in Roſs-ſhire;

(Vide GLENSHIEL.) The *Spittal* of *Glenſhee* is a ſtage on the great military road to Fort George, 22 miles from Cupar Angus, and 77 from Edinburgh.

GLENTANAR; a pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, united to ABOYNE; (vide ABOYNE.) It is celebrated for its extenſive oak foreſt.

GLENTURRET; a romantic vale in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Monivaird and Strowan.

GLENURQUHART; a valley in Inverneſs-ſhire, in the united pariſh of Urquhart and Glenmoriſton.

GLENWHURRY-CLEUGH; a hill in the N. borders of Dumfries-ſhire, where there are indications of lead ore.

GLENYALDER; a valley in Aberdeenſhire.

GLIMSHOLM; one of the ſmaller Orkney iſles, nearly 2 miles S. of Pomona.

GLITNESS; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles, 11 miles N. by E. of Lerwick.

GLOTTA; the ancient name of the *Clyde*.

GLUSS; a ſmall iſlet, on the N. coaſt of the mainland of Shetland.

GORDONSBURGH. Vide MARYBURGH.

GRAMRY; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, in *Loch Linnhé*, a few miles N. of Liſmore.

GRAMSAY; one of the ſmaller Orkney iſles, between the iſlands of Hoy and Flota.

GRAVE; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Lewis.

GRIMSHADER (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, in the iſland of Lewis, near the town of Stornaway.

GRINNANATHOL; a mountain in the iſland of Arran.

GRISKAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, near Barray.

GROAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near Harris.

GROINARD; a ſmall iſland, on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, 5 miles S. E. of *Udrigill-head*.

GUMSCLEUGH; a mountain in Peebles-ſhire, in the pariſh of Traquair, elevated 2200 feet above the ſea level.

GUNNISTER; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles, in the pariſh of Northmaven, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

H

HAAAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near Harris.

HAIAY; a ſmall iſland, between Barray and South Uiſt.

HAKERSAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uiſt.

HALBORN-HEAD; a promontory of Caithneſs, on the W. ſide of the opening of Thurſo bay, 8 miles W.S.W. from *Dunnet-head*.

HALFMORTON; a diſtrict in Dumfries-ſhire, in the pariſh of Langholm; but completely ſeparated from it by the intervention of the pariſhes of Middlebie and Canobie. In 1801, it contained 497 inhabitants. Vide LANGHOLM.

HARARAY; two ſmall iſlands on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, near *Loch Broom*.

HARAY; two ſmall iſlands on the E. coaſt of the mainland of Shetland.

HARLAW; a place in Aberdeenſhire, in Garioch, where a great battle was fought in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Marr, and the forces of Donald Lord of the Iſles. "The fight," ſays Buchannan, "was ſevere and bloody; for the valour of many nobles did then contend for eſtate and glory, againſt the ferocity of the adverſe party. The night parted them at laſt; and it might rather be ſaid that both parties were weary of fighting, than that any gained the victory. In this fight there fell ſo many noble and eminent perſons, as ſcarce ever periſhed in one battle with a foreign enemy for many years before; and, of conſequence, the place of the engagement became famous to poſterity."

HARPORT (LOCH); a ſafe harbour, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky, in the pariſh of Bracadale.

HARTFIELD; a mountain in the diſtrict of Tweeddale, in the pariſh of Tweedſmuir, elevated 2800 feet above the ſea level.

HASCUSAY; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles, between Yell and Fetlar.

HAVERA; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, near the ſouthern extremity of the Mainland, in the pariſh of BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARFF.

HAVERAY; a ſmall iſland, near Lewis.

HAVERSAY; a ſmall iſland, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky.

HELDAZAY; a ſmall iſland, near the S. coaſt of the mainland of Shetland.

HELDISAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uiſt.

HESTON; a ſmall iſland of Kirkcudbrightſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Urr*, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Solway Frith.

HILLHEAD. Vide CLAYHOLE.

HILTON; a pariſh in Berwickſhire, united to that of WHITSOM. Vide WHITSOM and HILTON.

HOIAY; one of the ſmall Hebrides, near Harris.

HOLY ISLE; a ſmall iſlet on the S. E. coaſt of the iſle of Arran, covering the harbour of Lamlaſh.

HORDA; one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, lying in the Pentland Frith, between South Ronaldſhay and Swinna.

HORSE; a ſmall iſland in the Frith of Clyde, near the coaſt of Ayrſhire.

HORSEHOE; a ſafe and commodious harbour in the iſland of *Kerrera*, near Oban.

HORSE ISLAND; a ſmall iſland of Orkney, about 3 miles E. from Pomona.

HOURN, or UREN (LOCH); an extenſive arm of the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt of Inverneſs-ſhire, extending 20 miles inland from the ſound of Sky.

HOUTON HOLM; a ſmall paſture iſland of the Orkneys, about 2 miles S. of Pomona iſland.

HULMAY; a ſmall iſland, on the W. coaſt of Lewis.

HULMITRAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, near Harris.

HUNIE; a ſmall iſlet of Shetland, abounding with rabbits; about a mile from the iſland of Unſt.

HUNISH, or RU-HUNISH; the northern promontory of the iſle of Sky. Lat. 57° 45'., long. 3° 22' W. of Edinburgh.

HUNTERS BAY, or RIGG BAY; a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Wigtonſhire.

I

JAMES (ST.); a pariſh in Roxburghſhire, united to that of Kelſo; which ſee.

IFFERT; a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Lewis.

IMMERSAY; a ſmall iſland on the S. W. coaſt of Ilay.

INCH; a pariſh in Inverneſs-ſhire, united to that of KINGUSSIE; which ſee.

INCHYRA; a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of St. Madois, ſituated on the river *Tay*, about 8 miles from Perth. It has a good harbour, which admits veſſels of conſiderable burden.

INNERPEFFRAY; an ancient abbey in Perthſhire, ſituated on the banks of the *Erne*. The ruins are magnificent; and, in a ſmall village adjoining, there is a gratis ſchool for poor children, and a library for the uſe of the public, richly endowed by Gilbert Earl of Stratherne.

INVER (LOCH); a ſmall arm of the ſea, on the W. N. W. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, near the promontory of *Ru Stoir*.

INVERGORDON; a village in Roſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Roſskeen, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to the town of Cromarty. It has a good harbour, and a fine ſandy ſhore, where veſſels may ſafely deliver their cargoes. It is ſometimes named the *Neſs* of *Invergordon*.

INVERGOWRIE; a village in the Carſe of Gowrie, on the extreme borders of Perthſhire, on the banks of the *Tay*. It is principally noted for having been the firſt place of Chriſtian worſhip in Scotland N. of the *Tay*; a church having been founded here in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate from the church of Rome. Here alſo a palace was built by Alexander I. King of Scotland, which, however, he did not long poſſeſs; for, having narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination, he, in gratitude, founded the church of Scone, and made over the lands and palace of Invergowrie, *in dotem*, to that eſtabliſhment.

INVERKIRKAG; a river of Sutherlandſhire, in Aſſint pariſh, which runs into a ſmall arm of the ſea called *Loch Inver*.

INVERNETHIE; a ſmall harbour of Aberdeenſhire, near Peterhead.

INVERNOCHTIE. Vide STRATHDON.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE. Vide GROAT'S HOUSE.

JOHNSTOWN; a neat and regularly built manufacturing village, in Renfrewſhire, about 3 miles W. of Paiſley. It was begun to be feued in 1782, on the eſtate of Mr. Houſton of *Johnſtown;* and, in 1793, it contained 293 families, or 1434 inhabitants.

ISAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in the *Weſt Loch Tarbert*, in the diſtrict of Harris.

ISHOL; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, in *Loch Linnhé*.

ISHOL; an iſland, on the S. W. coaſt of Iſla.

ISLE MARTIN; a fiſhing ſtation in *Loch Broom*, on the W. coaſt of Roſs-ſhire, with a cuſtom-houſe. It lies 5 miles N. of Ullapool.

ISLE TANERA; a fiſhing ſtation and village of Roſs-ſhire, 3 miles N. of Iſle Martin.

ISLE of WHITHORN; a good harbour and village in Wigtonſhire, near the royal burgh of Whithorn. In 1793, the village contained 390 inhabitants.

ISSURT; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near HARRIS.

ITHAN. Vide YTHAN.

K

KAIM; a ſmall village in Morayſhire, in Duffus pariſh; near which is an obeliſk, ſaid to have been erected in conſequence of a victory gained by King Malcolm II. over the Danes.

KATTERLINE, or CATTERLINE; a pariſh in Kincardineſhire, united to KINNEFF: alſo a ſmall harbour, on the coaſt of that pariſh.

KEILLESAY; a ſmall inhabited iſland of the Hebrides, 5 miles N. E. of Barray.

KEITH-INCH; (vide PETERHEAD.) This promontory is the eaſternmoſt point of land in Scotland.

KELLY; a village of Kinroſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Cleiſh, containing 114 perſons in 1793.

KELLOCK; one of the Grampian mountains, in Kincardineſhire, near the river *Dee*, elevated 1890 feet above the ſea level.

KILBRANNIN SOUND; that narrow ſound, or arm of the ſea, which runs between the peninſula of Kintyre, and the iſle of Arran.

KILCHRIST. Vide URRAY.

KILL; a rivulet in Ayrſhire, which falls into the river *Ayr*, in the pariſh of Stair.

KILLASAY; one of the ſmall Hebrides, on the W. coaſt of Lewis.

KILMAHOG; a village of Perthſhire, ſituated in the pariſh, and within a mile of the town of Callender. In 1793, it contained about 200 inhabitants.

KILMARTIN; a river in the iſle of Sky.

KINBATTOCK. Vide TOWIE.

KINCRAIG POINT, or KINGCRAIG POINT; a promontory of Fifeſhire, in the Frith of Forth, forming the W. boundary of *Largo Bay*.

KINDAR (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Kirkcudbrightſhire, in the pariſh of Newabbey, with an iſland, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

KINNESSWOOD; a village of Kinroſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Portmoak, noted as the birth-place of the poet MICHAEL BRUCE. In 1793, it contained 170 inhabitants.

KINORE; a ſuppreſſed pariſh in Aberdeenſhire, now comprehended in that of HUNTLY. Vide HUNTLY.

KIP; a hill in Lanarkſhire, in the pariſh of Dolphington, of conſiderable height, and having a cairn on its ſummit.

KIRK-YETHOLM; a village in Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Yetholm, containing 305 inhabitants. Vide YETHOLM.

KIRMUNDIE (NETHER); a village of Aberdeenſhire, in the pariſh of Longſide, ſeated on the *Ugie*. It has a conſiderable woollen manufactory.

KIRTA; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, near the W. coaſt of Lewis.

KLETT; a ſmall rocky iſland, about 3 miles W. from the W. coaſt of Sutherland.

KNOCKFARRIL; a mountain of Inverneſs-ſhire.

KNOCKRHEACADAN; a lofty hill in Sutherlandſhire, in the pariſh of Tongue.

KOOMB; a ſmall iſland on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire; upon which

are the remains of a chapel, and burial ground.

L

LAMBA; a small inhabited island of Shetland, on the N. E. coast of the Mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

LAMERTON; a parish of Berwickshire, lately annexed to that of MORDINGTON. The church of Lamerton deserves to be noticed, as having been the place, where, in 1503, King James IV. of Scotland married the daughter of King Henry VII. of England; and paved the way first for the union of the two kingdoms.

LAMLASH; an excellent harbour, on the S. E. side of the island of Arran, where vessels of any size, and almost in any number, could safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered from the sea by the small islet called *Holy Isle*. There is a small village of the same name at the bottom of the bay. Lat 55° 33′ N., long. 1° 59′ W. of Edinburgh.

LANERICK. Vide LANARK.

LAROCH; a small river in Argyllshire, which runs into *Loch Creran*, in the district of Appin.

LAXAY; a small island, on the S. E. coast of Lewis.

LINADIL; a small island of the Hebrides, near the coast of Sky.

LING; a small island, on the W. coast of the isle of Stronsay, in Orkney, which covers a small, but safe harbour of the same name.

LINGA; two of the smaller Shetland isles; one lying between Yell and the Mainland, and the other between Yell and Unst.

LOCHAY; a river of Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Argyllshire, and running through *Glenlochay*, joins its waters to the Dochart, at the western extremity of *Loch Tay*.

LOCHEYE; a village in Angusshire, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, about 3 miles from Dundee.

LOCH-NA-GARAIDH; a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, in the Grampian ridge, in the parish of Crathy, upon the top of which the snow lies the whole year round. Upon it are found many precious stones, similar to the Cairngorm; and it is said that amethysts of great value have been found upon it.

LOGAN-HOUSE HILL; one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Collington, elevated 1700 feet above the sea level.

LOGAN WATER; a small pastoral stream of Mid-Lothian.

LONCARTY; a place in Perthshire, in the parish of Redgorton, where there is an extensive bleachfield. But it is principally deserving of notice, for being the field of that battle in the end of the 10th century, in the reign of Kenneth III., in which the Danes were totally routed; chiefly by the valour and bravery of a countryman and his sons, of the name of Hay, who were ennobled by the title of Earls of Errol.

LONGANNAT; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Tulliallan, famous for the excellent quarry of freestone in its neighbourhood. Vide TULLIALLAN.

LOTHOSCAIR; named by Buchannan *Molochescair;* a small island of Argyllshire, in *Loch Linnhé;* near which is a safe harbour for vessels of any burden.

LOUISBURGH; a fishing village of Caithness, near the town of Wick, lately erected on the estate of Sir Benjamin Dunbar of *Hempriggs*.

LOYOL (LOCH). Vide LAOGHAL (LOCH).

LYON (LOCH); a lake on the W. borders of Perthshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name; which, running through the long and narrow vale of Glenlyon, in the parish of Fortingall, falls into *Loch Tay*, near Kenmore.

M

MAALMORIE; a promontory and small island, on the S. E. coast of the isle of Ilay. Lat. 55° 45′ N., long. 25° 1′ W. of Edinburgh.

MADDIE (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, on the E. coast of North Uist, affording safe anchorage.

MAGNUS (ST.) BAY; a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland, in the parish of Northmaven. It has good moorings, in from 7 to 22 fathoms water, for almost any number of vessels.

MAIDEN PAP. Vide THICHALLIN and SHECHALLION.

MANOR; a parish in the county of Peebles, 9 miles long, and 3 broad, containing 18,110 acres. The northern parts are hilly and rocky: but, towards the S., upon the banks of the *Tweed*, there is excellent arable ground, very productive. The arable lands, however, bear a small proportion to the pasture grounds, on which are fed about 8700 sheep. Two of the hills, the *Scrape* and *Dollarburn*, are of considerable height; the latter being elevated 2840 feet above the sea level. A Roman encampment can be still distinctly traced. In 1791, the population was 229; decrease 91 since 1755.

MARTINS (ST.); a parish in the county of Ross, united to those of KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN. Vide KIRKMICHAEL.

MARYPORT; a small port or harbour, on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

MAUL-ELANAN; two small islands, on the N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAXWELL; a parish in Roxburghshire, united to that of Kelso; which see.

MELLERSTAIN; a village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Earlstoun; near which is a ridge of hills of the same name.

MERTAICK; a small island, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in *Loch Broom*.

MIDDLETON; a small village of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Borthwick, where there is a post-office.

MIGVIE, or MIGVY; a parish of Aberdeenshire, united to that of TARLAND; which see.

MILLHEUGH; a small village of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Dalserf, seated on the banks of the *Calnar*.

MILLHOUSE; a manufacturing village of Forfarshire, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, distant 3 miles from Dundee.

MILNPORT; a small village, on the S. W. side of the isle of the Greater Cambray. It is pleasantly situated, and has a commodious dry harbour, where vessels of considerable burden can unload, or take in cargoes. There is also safe anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky island. The village, in 1793, contained 60 good houses, and was daily increasing.

MINCH (THE); that arm of the Deucaledonian sea, which separates the isle of Sky from the Long Island.

MINCHMOOR; a lofty mountain in Peebles-shire, in the parish of Traquair, elevated 2000 feet above the sea level.

MINNIEHIVE; a small village in Dumfries-shire, seated on the small river *Dalwhat*, opposite to the village of *Dunreggan*, with which it is connected by a bridge. The two villages contain about 400 inhabitants, and lie on the post road from Edinburgh to Wigton by New Galloway, about 15 miles from the latter town.

MONCRIEFF, or MORDUN; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny, which commands so grand, extensive, and varied a prospect, that Mr. Pennant calls it "the Glory of Scotland."

MOREY; a small island of Argyllshire, near Lismore.

MORISON'S HAVEN. Vide ATCHESON'S HAVEN, and PRESTONPANS.

MULDONICH. Vide DEER ISLAND.

MUNLOCHY; a village of Ross-shire, in the parish of Knockbain, situated on the N. coast of the Moray Frith, on a small bay of the same name. It is an excellent fishing station.

MUSAY; one of the smaller Shetland isles, on the E. coast of the Mainland.

N

NANUAGH (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Moidart.

NAOIMPH; a small island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire.

NAOSG; a small island, on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

NEARTAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

NEAVIS (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, in Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

NESS of INVERGORDON. Vide INVERGORDON.

NEWBURGH; a small village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Foveran, seated at the mouth of the *Ithan*. It is pleasantly situated, and well adapted for a fishing or a manufacturing sta-

tion; but has been unaccountably neglected. It formerly contained 200 inhabitants; but the number is now conſiderably diminiſhed.

NEWSTEAD; a ſmall village of Roxburghſhire, in the pariſh of Melroſe.

NEWTON; a village in Fifeſhire, near Falkland, containing 180 inhabitants.

NEWTONSHAW; a village in Clackmannanſhire, on the river *Devon;* built for the accommodation of the work people employed by the Dovan Iron Company.

NIORT; a ſmall iſland of Argyllſhire, in the ſound of Mull, near the iſland of Kerrera. It is about half a mile in circuit, and is entirely compoſed of a coarſe limeſtone, intermixed with *ſchiſtus*. On the higheſt part of the rock is a ruſtic pillar of granite, ſaid to be erected to the memory of Oſſian.

NISBET; a ſmall village of Eaſt-Lothian, in the pariſh of Pencaitland, containing about 180 inhabitants.

NOSS-HEAD; a promontory of Caithneſs, 4 miles N. from the town of Wick, and 13 miles S. from Dungiſbay-head.

NUNGATE; a conſiderable village, or rather ſuburb, of the town of Haddington; ſo named from a nunnery founded in 1178, by Ada Queen of William I. It is connected to Haddington by an elegant bridge of 3 large arches, thrown over the *Tyne*.

NUNS (ISLE of); a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near I-colm-kill, upon which there was a nunnery. Vide I-COLM-KILL.

O

OLDCASTLE. Vide COLLISTOWN.

OLDNEY; a ſmall iſland of Sutherlandſhire, on the W. N. W. coaſt, belonging to the pariſh of Aſſint. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile where broadeſt, and has 2 ſmall harbours.

OPSAY; a ſmall iſland, in the ſound of Harris.

ORANSAY; a ſmall iſland, on the W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky, peninſulated at low water.

ORBANSAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, between Barray and South Uiſt.

ORCAS, or *TARVEDRUM*, (in ancient geography); the promontory of FAR-OUT-HEAD.

ORD; a river of the iſle of Sky.

ORNASAY; a ſmall iſland on the S. coaſt of the iſle of Sky, covering a fine harbour of the ſame name, in the pariſh of Sleat.

ORNAY; one of the ſmaller Shetland iſles, lying between Yell and Mainland.

OSRIM; a ſmall iſland, on the S. coaſt of the iſle of Ilay.

OVERSAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, about 2 miles S. of the iſle of Colonſay.

P

PARKHEAD; a village near Glaſgow, containing 678 inhabitants in 1793.

PARKHOUSE; a village near Glaſgow, containing 499 inhabitants in 1793.

PEFFER; a river in Roſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of Fodderty, which falls into the Frith of Cromarty.

PITCAIRN (NEW); a village in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Dunning, lately built on the eſtate of Mr. Graham of *Orchill*.

PITTENCRIEF; a village in Fifeſhire, near Dunfermline; to which town it is joined by a handſome bridge.

PORT-ALLAN; a ſmall village and harbour in the pariſh of Sorbie, in the county of Wigton.

PORT-DUNDAS; a village in Lanarkſhire, 3 miles from Glaſgow, ſeated upon the great canal; and ſo named in honour of Lord Dundas, by whoſe exertions the canal, in a great meaſure, owes its completion.

PORT-KESSOCK; a ſmall port, on the coaſt of Wigtonſhire, in the pariſh of Kirkmaiden, where there formerly was a great pier, now fallen to ruin by neglect.

PORT-LEITHEN; a ſmall fiſhing village in Kincardineſhire, near the promontory of Girdleneſs.

PORT-MA-HALMACK; a ſmall harbour in Roſs-ſhire, in the pariſh of

Tarbat, where a great pier was formerly built by the Earls of Cromarty, now fallen to ruin by neglect.

PORT-NA-HAVEN; a fishing village in the island of Ilay, in the parish of Kilchoman.

PORT-SKERRY; a village and harbour on the N. coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Reay.

PORT-YARROCK; a harbour in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whithorn, near Burgh-head.

POTTECH (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

PRESS; a village in Berwickshire, and a stage on the great east road from Edinburgh to England; 14 miles S. of Dunbar, and 12 N. of Berwick.

Q

QUARRY-HEAD; a promontory on the N. E. coast of Aberdeenshire.

QUEENISH; a small village, recently established on the island of Mull, on the estate of Mr. Maclean of *Cadbole*, who grants leases for 99 years.

QUENDAL VOE; a safe harbour, near the southern extremity of the mainland of Shetland. Lat. 59° 49′ N; long., 1° 34′ E. of Edinburgh.

R

RA, or BEINN REAY; a mountain in Sutherland, in the parish of Reay, elevated about a mile above the sea level.

RAIT; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilspindie, half way on the old road from Perth to Dundee.

RAMASA; a small island in Argyllshire, in *Loch Linnhé*, near Lismore.

RANSA (LOCH); a safe harbour, on the N. E. coast of the isle of Arran.

RENINGAY; a small island, near the W. coast of the isle of Mull.

RESORT (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the island of Lewis; forming the division between Lewis and Harris.

RIGG, or HUNTERS BAY; a small bay, on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Sorbie.

RINARY; a small island, on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

ROAG (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the island of Lewis. It is 6 miles broad at the entry, and runs in a S. E. direction 18 miles through the island: it is covered with islands, particularly the *Greater* and *Lesser Berneras*; the former of which is 12 miles long. The whole of this arm of the sea abounds with safe places of anchorage, sufficient for the whole British navy.

ROAN. Vide EALAN NAN ROANS.

RONA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist.

ROTHESHOLM, or RODNUM-HEAD; a promontory on the S. W. coast of Stronsay island.

ROUCAN; a small village of Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Torthorwald; containing, in 1793, 143 inhabitants.

RU-ARDNAMURCHAN; a promontory of Argyllshire, the most western point of the mainland of Scotland. Lat. 56° 58′ N., long. 3° 26′ W. from the meridian of Edinburgh.

RUDANAY; a small rocky island, on the W. coast of the isle of Mull.

RU HUNISH. Vide HUNISH.

RU STOIR; a promontory in Sutherlandshire, in Assint. Lat. 58° 13′ N., long. 2° 4′ from Edinburgh.

S

SAARTAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

SAGAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SANDA; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Small Isles. It lies about half a mile from Canna, and possesses a good harbour.

SANDYHILLS; a village near Glasgow, in the Barony parish, containing 341 inhabitants in 1797.

SATIE'S HEAD; a promontory of Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

SCARVAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SCONSER; a small village in the isle of Sky, 8 miles S. of Portree, where there is a post-office.

SEAFORTH (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the S. side of the island of

Lewis, which ſeparates Lewis (properly ſo called) from Harris.

SEAMADALE LOCH; a ſmall freſh water lake in Lorn, which diſcharges itſelf by the *Euchan* into the ſound of Mull.

SELLER-HEAD; a promontory on the E. coaſt of the iſle of Lewis, near Stornaway.

SERF'S (St.) ISLE; a ſmall iſland of *Loch Leven*, on which are the ruins of a priory, dedicated to the Saint whoſe name it bears.

SHEIL (LOCH.) Vide (Loch) Shiel.

SHETTLESTOWN; a village in Lanarkſhire, in the barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and a ſuburb of that city.

SIGRAMMA; two ſmall iſlands, on the W. coaſt of the iſle of Lewis, near *Loch Roag*.

SKEILAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SKEOTISVAY; an iſland of the Hebrides, about a mile long, lying in *Eaſt Loch Tarbert*, in Harris.

SKIPORT (LOCH); an arm of the ſea, on the E. coaſt of South Uiſt, well adapted for a fiſhing ſtation.

SKEAHOLM; an iſlet, on the N. coaſt of the mainland of Shetland.

SOAY; a ſmall iſland, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſle of Sky.

SOAY; two ſmall iſlands on the W. coaſt of Harris.

STENNESS; a ſmall iſland of Shetland, on the N. coaſt of the Mainland. It covers a ſmall bay in Northmaven pariſh, where there is a good fiſhing ſtation, with drying-houſes and other conveniencies.

STRAGEATH; a place in Perthſhire, in the pariſh of Muthil, where there is a Roman camp, communicating by a military road with that of Ardoch.

STRATHGRYFE; the ancient name of the county of Renfrew; ſo named from the *Gryfe*, the principal river.

STROMAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in the ſound of Harris.

SUMBURGH-HEAD; the ſouthern promontory of the mainland of Shetland.

SUURSAY; a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides, in the ſound of Harris

T

TAASKEIR; a ſmall iſland, on the S. coaſt of the iſle of Ilay.

TAIXALIUM (in ancient geography); the E. promontory of the *Æſtuarium Vararis*, or Moray Frith; ſuppoſed to be Kinnaird's Head; which ſee.

TANAST; an iſlet, near the N. coaſt of Ilay.

TARBERT, or TARBET; the name given to ſeveral *iſthmi* of Scotland, particularly in Harris and in Argyllſhire. See the two next articles.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS); two arms of the ſea, in Argyllſhire, which, by approximation, peninſulate the diſtrict of Kintyre.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS); two arms of the ſea, which penetrate a conſiderable way into the iſland of Harris; one from the E. ſide, and the other from the W., peninſulating the ſouthern part of the iſland. Vide Harris.

TARVEDRUM (in ancient geography); the promontory of Far-out-head.

TEMPLE-LISTOUN. Vide Kirk-listoun.

TEONA; a ſmall iſland of Inverneſs-ſhire, in the opening of the arm of the ſea called *Loch Moidart*.

TEXAY; a ſmall iſland, near the S. coaſt of the iſle of Ilay.

THORNLIE-HILL; a manufacturing village in Renfrewſhire, in the pariſh of Eaſtwood, about 7 miles from Glaſgow.

TIFTALA; a ſmall barren iſland, belonging to Orkney, in the Pentland Frith; near which are ſeveral dangerous whirlpools.

TIUNPAN-HEAD; a promontory, on the E. coaſt of the iſle of Lewis.

TOROGAY; one of the ſmaller Hebrides, in the ſound of Harris.

TORRY; a ſmall fiſhing village in Kincardineſhire, near the Girdleneſs. It has a tolerable harbour, and a pier for ſmall veſſels.

TORSTASELLER-HEAD; a promontory, on the E. coaſt of the iſle of Lewis.

TRALIG (LOCH); a ſmall lake in Argyllſhire, in the pariſh of Kilnin-

ver, which discharges its waters by the *Oude* into the sound of Mull.

TROTTERNISH POINT; a head-land, on the W. N. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

TROUP; a village of Banffshire, on the sea coast, near *Gardenston*. About half a mile from the village, is the steep and rocky promontory of *Troup-head*.

TULM; a small isle of the Hebrides, near the N. coast of the isle of Sky.

TYREBEGGAR; a ridge of hills in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Dyce.

U

VAAKSAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

VAICAR, or *Æstuarium Vararis* (in ancient geography); the *Moray Frith*.

VERVEDRUM (in ancient geography); the promontory of *Strathy-head*.

UDRIGILL-HEAD; a promontory, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. Lat. 57° 55′ N., long. 2° 17′ W. of Edinburgh.

VOTERSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

UPSETTINGTOUNE. Vide LADYKIRK.

UREN, or HOURN (LOCH). Vide HOURN.

USABREST; an islet, on the N. W. coast of the isle of Ilay.

USAN, said to be a contraction for *Ullyse's haven*; a village of Forfarshire, on the sea coast, 3 miles S. W. of Montrose.

VUIAY; a small islet, on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

W

WADEHAVEN; a bay or harbour of the Frith of Forth, in Fifeshire; about a mile E. from the town of Elie. It is so named from General Wade, who recommends it as a station for men of war: it is a very commodious harbour, having from 22 to 24 feet water at common tides.

WARD; a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, near the *Bullers* of *Buchan*.

WARTHOLM; a small island of Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WHITEHILLS; a considerable fishing town in the parish of Boyndie, in Banffshire, situated on the sea coast, about half way between the towns of Banff and Portsoy. Eight boats are constantly employed in the fishery, which export annually dried cod and ling to the value of 500l. or 600l. In 1797, the town contained 460 inhabitants.

WIRRAN; one of the Grampians of Angus-shire, in the parish of Lethnot, 7 miles N. of Brechin.

WOODHAVEN; a small village in Fifeshire, seated on the river *Tay*, opposite to Dundee, between which there is a regular ferry. Woodhaven is distant about 10 miles from Cupar, and the same distance from St. Andrews.

Y

YEA; a small river of Dumfriesshire, tributary to the *Nith*.

YLA. Vide ILAY, and ISLA.

APPENDIX,

TABLE A.

EXTRACT FROM THE ABSTRACT OF THE ANSWERS AND RETURNS TO THE POPULATION ACT, 41 GEORGE III. 1801.

*As taken from the Sheriff-Clerk's Books, Edinburgh.**

ABERDEENSHIRE.

DISTRICT OF KINCARDINE O'NEILL.

		Inhab.
ABOYNE & Glentanar	Parish	916
Birse	do	1266
Braemarr	do	905
Cluny	do	821
Coldstone	do	861
Coull	do	679
Crathy	do	971
Echt	do	972
Glenmuick, Glengairn and Tulloch	do	1901
Kincardine O'Neil	do	1710
Lumphanan	do	614
Mid-Marr	do	803
Tarland & Migvie	do	922
Total		13341

DISTRICT OF GARIOCH.

		Inhab.
Bourtrie	Parish	445
Culsalmond	do	730
Daviot	do	644
Garioch (Chapel of)	do	1224
Insch	do	798
Inverury	Town	783
Keith-hall & Kinkell	Parish	853
Kemnay	do	583
Kintore	Town	846
Leslie	Parish	367
Meldrum	Town	1584
Monymusk	Parish	901
Oyne	do	518
Premnay	do	486
Rayne	do	1228
Total		11990

* In this abstract, a few parishes have not been returned: in consequence, to make the list of population as accurate as possible, the editor has inserted the deficient parishes with the population of 1790-8, as returned to Sir John Sinclair; and those parishes, for distinction, are printed in Italics. The editor has also to notice, that he would have wished that each district had been united to the returns of the parish to which it is joined; but he has rather preferred the abstract in the original arrangement; and any one may easily find the population of each parish, by examining the returns of the different districts of that parish.

DISTRICT OF ALFORD.

		Inhab.
Alford	Parish	644
Auchindore	do	532
Cabrach (Aberdeen division)	do	228
Clatt	do	433
Forbes	do	206
Glenbucket	do	420
Kearn	do	207
Keig	do	379
Kennethmont	do	784
Kildrummy	do	430
Leochel & Cushnie	do	668
Rhynie & Essie	do	676
Strathdon	do	1354
Tough	do	629
Towie	do	528
Tullynessle	do	330
Total		8448

DISTRICT OF STRATHBOGIE.

Cairny	Parish	1561
Drumblade	do	821
Forgue	do	1768
Gartly (Aberdeen division)	do	444
Glass	do	793
Huntly	Town	2863
Total		8250

DISTRICT OF TURREFF.

Auchterless	Parish	1129
Fyvie	do	2391
King Edward	do	1723
Montquhitter	do	1710
Turreff	Town	2090
Total		9043

DISTRICT OF DEER.

Aberdour	Parish	1304
Crimond	Parish	862
Deer (New)	do	2984
Deer (Old)	do	3552
Fergus (St.)	do	1270
Fraserburgh	Town	2215
Longside	Parish	1825
Lonmay	do	1607
Peterhead	Town	4491
Pitsligo	Parish	1256
Rathen	do	1588
Strichen	do	1520
Tyrie	do	1044
Total		25518

DISTRICT OF ELLON.

Cruden	Parish	1934
Ellon	Town	2022
Foveran	do	1391
Logie-Buchan	do	539
Methlick	do	1215
Slains	do	970
Tarves	do	1756
Udny	do	1242
Total		11069

DISTRICT OF ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen (New)	Town	17597
Aberdeen (Old)	do	9911
Banchory-Davinick (Aberdeen division)	Parish	235
Belhelvie	do	1428
Drumoak (Aberdeen division)	do	458
Dyce	do	347
Fintry	do	886
Kinnellar	do	309
Machar (New)	do	925
Newhills	do	1305
Peterculter	do	871
Skene	do	1140
Total		35412

APPENDIX A.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

		Inhab.
Ardchattan	Parish	1478
Ardnamurchan & Sunart (Argyll division)	do	2664
Bowmore or Killarrow	do	2781
Campbelltown	Town	7093
Coll	Parish	1162
Colonsay & Oronsay Islands		805
Craignish	Parish	904
Dalavich	do	486
Dunoon & Kilmore	do	1750
Gigha and Cara	do	556
Glassary	do	3293
Glenorchy	do	1111
Inis-hail	do	740
Inveraray	Town	2051
Inverchaolan	Parish	626
Jura	do	1202
Kilbrandon & Kilchattan	do	2278
Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	do	2952
Kilcholnan	do	566
Kilchoman	do	2050
Kildalton	do	1990
Kilfinan	do	1432
Kilfinichen	do	3002
Killean & Kilchenzie	do	2520
Kilmadan	do	502
Kilmalie (Argyll division)	do	1279
Kilmartin	do	1501
Kilmeny	do	1543
Kilmore & Kilbride	do	1854
Kilmorich	do	465
Kilninian	do	3601
Kilninver & Kilmelfort	do	1173
Knapdale (North)	do	2401
Knapdale (South)	do	1716
Lismore & Appin	do	3243
Loch-goil-head	do	680
Morvern	do	2083
Muckairn	do	893
Saddell & Skipness	do	1767
Small Isles	do	839
Southend	do	1825
Strachur	do	646
Strathlachlan	do	433
Torosay	do	1764
Total		75700

AYRSHIRE.

DISTRICT OF CARRICK.

		Inhab.
Ballantrae	Parish	837
Barr	do	742
Colmonell	do	1306
Dailly	do	1621
Girvan	Town	2260
Kirkmichael	Parish	1119
Kirkoswald	do	1679
Maybole	Town	3162
Straiton	Parish	1026
Total		13752

DISTRICT OF CUNNINGHAME.

Ardrossan	Parish	1846
Beith	Town	3103
Dalry	Parish	2321
Dreghorn	do	762
Dunlop	do	808
Fenwick	do	1280
Irvine	Town	4584
Kilbirny	Parish	959
Kilbride (West)	do	795
Kilmarnock	Town	8079
Kilmaurs	Parish	1288
Kilwinning	Town	2700
Largs	do	1361
Loudon	do	2503
Stevenston	do	2146
Stewarton	do	2657
Total		37192

DISTRICT OF KYLE.

Auchinleck	Parish	1214
Ayr	Town	5492
Coylton	Parish	848
Craigie	do	786
Cumnock (New)	do	1112
Cumnock (Old)	do	1798
Dalmellington	do	758

		Inhab.
Dalrymple	Parish	514
Dundonald	do	1240
Galston	do	2139
Mauchline	Town	1746
Monktown	Parish	986
Muirkirk	do	2560
Newton upon Ayr	Town	1724
Ochiltree	Parish	1308
Quivox (St.)	do	2070
Riccartoun	Town	1364
Sorn	Parish	2606
Stair	do	663
Symington	do	668
Tarbolton	do	1766
Total		33362

BANFFSHIRE.

Aberlour	Parish	815
Alvah	do	1057
Banff	Town	3571
Banff Gaol		1
Bellie	Town	1802
Botriphnie	Parish	589
Boyndie	do	1122
Cabrach (Banff division)	do	456
Cullen	Town	1076
Deskford	do	610
Fordyce	do	2747
Forglen	do	605
Gamrie	do	3052
Gartly (Banff division)	Parish	514
Grange	do	1529
Inveraven	do	2107
Inverkeithnie	do	503
Keith	Town	3284
Kirkmichael	Parish	1332
Marnock	do	1687
Mortlach	do	1876
Ordiquhill	do	510
Rathven	do	3901
Rothiemay	do	1063
Total		35807

BERWICKSHIRE.

		Inhab.
Abbay (St. Bathans)	Parish	138
Ayton	do	1453
Bonkle & Preston	do	674
Channelkirk	do	640
Chirnside	do	1147
Cockburnspath	do	930
Coldingham	do	2391
Coldstream	Town	2269
Cranshaws	Parish	166
Dunse	Town	3157
Dunse Gaol		6
Earlstoun	Parish	1478
Eccles	do	1682
Edrom	do	1355
Eyemouth	do	899
Fogo	do	507
Foulden	do	393
Gordon	do	802
Greenlaw	do	1270
Hutton	do	955
Ladykirk	do	516
Langton	do	428
Lauder	Town	1760
Legerwood	Parish	495
Longformacus	do	406
Mertoun	do	535
Mordington	do	330
Nenthorn	do	395
Oldhamstocks (Berwick division)	do	109
Polwarth	do	291
Stitchel	do	415
Swinton	do	875
Westruther	do	779
Whitsom	do	560
Total		30206

SHIRE OF BUTE.

Cambray	Parish	506
Kilbride	do	2183
Kilmory	do	2996
Kingarth	do	875
Rothesay	Town	5231
Total		11791

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

		Inhab.
Bower	Parish	1572
Canisbay	do	1986
Dunnet	do	1366
Halkirk	do	2545
Latheron	do	3612
Olrick	do	1127
Reay	do	1541
Thurso	Town	3628
Wattin	Parish	1246
Wick	Town	3986
Total		22609

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Alloa	Town	5214
Clackmannan	Parish	2961
Dollar	do	693
Logie (Clackmannan division)	do	1074
Tillicoultry	do	916
Total		10858

CROMARTYSHIRE.

Cromarty	Town	2208
Fodderty (Cromarty division)	Parish	844
Total		3052

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Arroquhar	Parish	470
Bonhill	do	2460
Cardross	do	2549
Cumbernauld	do	1795
Dumbarton	Town	2541
Dumbarton Gaol		3
Kilmaronock	Parish	879
Kilpatrick (Easter or New, Dumbarton division)	do	1404
Kilpatrick (West)	do	2844
Kirkintilloch	do	3210
Luss	do	953
Roseneath	do	632
Row	do	970
Total		20710

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Annan	Town	2570
Applegarth	Parish	795
Caerlaverock	do	1014
Canoby	do	2580
Closeburn	do	1679
Cummertrees	do	1300
Dalton	do	595
Dornock	do	691
Dry'sdale	do	1607
Dumfries	Town	7288
Dunscore	Parish	1174
Durisdeer	do	1148
Eskdalemuir	do	537
Ewes	do	358
Glencairn	do	1403
Graitney	do	1765
Halfmorton, part of the parish of Langholm	do	497
Hoddam	do	1250
Holywood	do	809
Hutton & Corrie	do	646
Johnston	do	740
Keir	do	771
Kirkconnel	do	1096
Kirkmahoe	do	1315
Kirkmichael	do	904
Kirkpatrick-Fleeming	do	1544
Kirkpatrick-Juxta	do	596
Langholm	Town	2039
Lochmaben	do	2053
Middlebie	Parish	1507
Moffat	Town	1619
Morton	Parish	1255
Mouswald	do	705

		Inhab.
Mungo (St.)	Parish	644
Penpont	do	966
Ruthwell	do	996
Sanquhar	Town	2350
Tinwald	Parish	980
Tondergarth	do	484
Torthorwald	do	703
Tynron	do	563
Wamphray	do	423
Wester-kirk	do	638
Total		54597

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Borthwick	Parish	842
Calder (Mid)	do	1014
Calder (West)	do	1185
Carrington or Primrose	do	409
Cockpen	do	1681
Collington	do	1397
Corstorphine	do	840
Cramond (Edinburgh division)	do	1403
Cranston	do	895
Crichton	do	923
Currie	do	1112
Dalkeith	Town	3906
Duddingstone	Parish	1003
Fala (Edinburgh division)	do	234
Glencross	do	390
Heriot	do	320
Inveresk and Musselburgh	Town	6604
Kirklistoun (Edinburgh division)	Parish	441
Kirknewton	do	1071
Laswade	do	3348
Liberton	Town	3565
Newbattle	Parish	1328
Newton	do	1060
Pennycuick	do	1705
Ratho	do	987
Stow	do	1876
Temple	do	855
Total of country part		40394

CITY AND SUBURBS OF EDINBURGH.

		Inhab.
Andrews (St.)	Parish	10973
Canongate	do	5677
Canongate Tolbooth		12
Charity Workhouse		74
College Church	Parish	3264
Cuthberts (St.)	do	29636
Greyfriars (New)	do	2541
Greyfriars (Old)	do	2230
High Church	do	1931
Lady Yester's	do	2125
Leith (North)	do	3228
Leith (South)	do	12044
Magdalen Asylum		28
North Church (New)	Parish	1888
Old Church	do	1920
Royal Infirmary		190
Tolbooth	Parish	2679
Tron Church	do	2120
Total		82560

ELGINSHIRE.

Abernethy	Parish	927
Alves	do	1049
Birnie	do	366
Boharm	do	1161
Dallas	do	818
Drainy	do	1057
Duffus	do	1339
Duthil	do	1113
Dyke & Moy	do	1492
Edenkeillie	do	1123
Elgin	Town	4345
Forres	Parish	3114
Kinloss	do	917
Knockandow	do	1432
Lhanbryd (St. Andrews)	do	799
Rafford	do	1030
Rothes	do	1521
Speymouth	do	1236
Spynie (New)	do	843
Urquhart	do	1023
Total		26705

FIFESHIRE.

DISTRICT OF CUPAR.

		Inhab.
Abdie	Parish	723
Abernethy (Fife division)	do	133
Arngask (do)	do	176
Auchtermuchty	do	2060
Balmerino	do	786
Ceres	Town	2352
Colessie	Parish	930
Criech	do	405
Cults	do	699
Cupar	Town	4463
Dairsie	Parish	550
Dunbog	do	232
Falkland	Town	2211
Flisk	Parish	300
Kettle	do	1889
Kilmany	do	787
Logie	do	339
Monimail	do	1066
Moonzie	do	201
Newburgh	Town	1936
Strathmiglo	Parish	1629
Total		23867

DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Andrews (St.)	Town	4203
Anstruther (Easter)	do	969
Anstruther (Wester)	do	296
Carnbee	do	1083
Cameron	do	1095
Craill	do	1652
Denino	Parish	326
Ely	Town	730
Ferry	Parish	920
Forgan	do	916
Kemback	do	626
Kilconquhar	Town	2005
Kilrenny	do	1043
Kingsbarns	do	832
Largo	do	1867
Leonards (St.)	Parish	363
Leuchars	do	1687
Monance (St.)	do	522
Newburn	do	412
Pittenweem	Town	1072
Total		22949

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

Abbotshall	Parish	2501
Auchterderran	do	1045
Auchtertool	do	396
Ballingry	do	277
Burntisland	Town	1530
Dysart	do	5385
Kennoway	do	1466
Kinghorn	do	2308
Kinglassie	Parish	908
Kirkcaldy	Town	3248
Leslie	Parish	1609
Markinch	do	3130
Scoonie	do	1681
Wemyss	Town	3264
Total		28748

DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE.

Aberdour	Town	1260
Beath	Parish	613
Carnock	do	860
Dalgety	do	890
Dunfermline	Town	9980
Saline	Parish	945
Inverkeithing	Town	2228
Torryburn	Parish	1403
Total		18179

FORFARSHIRE.

Aberlemno	Parish	945
Airly	do	1041
Arbirlot	do	1050
Aberbrothock	Town	4943
Alyth (Forfar division)	Parish	139

		Inhab.
Auchterhouse	Parish	653
Barry	do	886
Brechin	Town	5466
Caraldston	Parish	229
Carmylie	do	892
Cortachy & Clova	do	906
Craig	do	1328
Cupar-Angus (Forfar division)	do	247
Dun	do	651
Dundee	Town	26084
Dunnichen	Parish	1049
Edzell (Forfar division)	do	905
Essie & Nevay	do	638
Farnell	do	576
Fearn	do	448
Forfar	Town	5165
Forfar Gaol		2
Glammiss	do	1931
Glenisla	Parish	996
Guthrie	do	501
Inverarity	do	820
Inverkeilor	do	1704
Kettins	do	1207
Kingoldrum	do	577
Kinnell	do	783
Kinnettles	do	567
Kirkden	do	674
Kirriemuir	Town	4421
Lintrathen	Parish	919
Lethnot & Navar	do	489
Liff and Benvie (including Lochie, & Forfar division of Invergowrie)	do	2194
Lochlee	do	541
Logie & Pert	do	908
Lunan	do	318
Lundie (Forfar division)	do	345
Mains	do	939
Marytown	do	596
Menmuir	do	949
Monifieth	do	1407
Monikie	do	1236
Montrose	Town	7974
Montrose Gaol		1
Muirhouse	Parish	591
Newtyle	do	781
Oathlaw	do	384
Panbride	do	1583
Rescobie	do	870
Ruthven	do	211
Strathmartin	do	503
Strickathrow	Parish	593
Tannadice	do	1373
Tealing	do	755
Vigean's (St.)	Town	4243
Total		99127

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

		Inhab.
Aberlady	Parish	875
Atholstonford	do	897
Berwick (North)	Town	1583
Bolton	Parish	252
Dirleton	do	1115
Dunbar	Town	3951
Fala (Haddington division)	Parish	120
Garvald	do	749
Gladsmuir	do	1470
Haddington	Town	4049
Humbie	Parish	785
Innerwick	do	846
Morham	do	254
Oldhamstocks (Haddington division)	do	466
Ormistoun	do	766
Pencaitland	do	925
Preston-kirk	do	1471
Prestoppans	Town	1964
Salton	Parish	768
Spott	do	502
Stenton	do	620
Tranent	Town	3046
Whitekirk	Parish	925
Whittingham	do	658
Yester	do	929
Total		29986

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Alvie	Parish	1058

		Inhab.
Ardersier	Parish	1041
Ardnamurchan (Inverness division)	do	2165
Barra	do	1925
Bracadale	do	1865
Cromdale, Inverallan, and Abernethy (Inverness division)	do	2187
Croy (do)	do	1039
Daviot & Dunlichty	do	1818
Dores, Boleskine, & Abertarf	do	3113
Duirnish	do	3327
Glenelg	do	2834
Glenmoriston	do	689
Harries (1st division)	do	1932
Harries (2nd do)	do	1064
Inverness (1st division)	Town	670
Inverness (2nd do)	do	1715
Inverness (3d do)	do	1066
Inverness (4th do)	do	5281
Kilmalie (Inverness division)	do	3241
Kilmanivaig	do	2541
Kilmorack (East division)	Parish	1495
Kilmorack (West do)	do	871
Kilmuir	do	2555
Kiltarlity	do	2588
Kincardine & Abernethy	do	530
Kingussie	do	1306
Kirkhill	do	1582
Laggan	do	1333
Moy & Dalarossie (Inverness division)	do	1321
Petty	do	1585
Portree	do	2246
Rothiemurchus	do	465
Sleat	do	1903
Small Isles (Isle of Eigg)	do	500
Snizort	do	2144
Strath	do	1748
Uist (South) (1st division)	do	2998
Uist (South) (2nd do)	do	1597
Uist (North)	do	3010
Urquhart	do	1944
Total		74292

KINCARDINESHIRE.

		Inhab.
Arbuthnot	Parish	942
Banchory Davinick (Kincardine division)	do	1322
Banchory Tarnan	do	1465
Benholme	do	1412
Bervie	Town	1068
Cyrus (St.) or Ecclesgreig	do	1622
Drumoak (Kincardine division)	Parish	190
Dunnottar	Town	1973
Durries	Parish	605
Edzell (Kincardine division)	do	107
Fettercairn	do	1794
Fetteresso	do	3687
Fordoun	do	2223
Garvock	do	468
Glenbervie	do	1204
Kinneff & Katterline	do	937
Lawrencekirk	do	1215
Maryculter	do	710
Marykirk	do	1530
Nigg	do	1143
Strachan	do	739
Stonehaven Gaol		2
Total		26349

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Arngask (Kinross division)	Parish	184
Cleish	do	625
Forgandenny (Kinross division)	do	38
Fossaway and Tulliebole (Kinross division)	do	567
Kinross	Town	2124
Orwell	Parish	2036
Portmoak	do	1151
Total		6725

KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

		Inhab.
Anwoth	Parish	637
Balmaclellan	do	554
Balmaghie	do	969
Borgue	do	820
Buittle	do	863
Carse-fern	do	496
Colvend & Southwick	do	1106
Crossmichael	do	1084
Dalry	do	832
Girthon	do	1727
Kells	do	778
Kelton	do	1905
Kirkbean	do	696
Kirkcudbright	Town	2380
Kirkcudbright Gaol		1
Kirkgunzeon	Parish	545
Kirkmabreck	do	1212
Kirkpatrick-Durham	do	1007
Kirkpatrick-Irongray	do	730
Lochrutton	do	514
Minnigaff	do	1609
Newabbey	do	832
Parton	do	426
Rerrick	do	1166
Terregles	do	510
Tongueland	do	636
Troquire	Town	2774
Twyneholm	Parish	683
Urr	do	1719
Total		29211

LANARKSHIRE.

UPPER WARD.

Biggar	Parish	1216
Carluke	do	1756
Carmichael	do	832
Carnwath	do	2680
Carstairs	do	899
Covington	do	456
Crawford	do	1671
Crawford-John	do	712
Culter	do	369
Dolphington	do	231
Douglas	Town	1730
Dunsyre	do	352
Lamington	do	375
Lanark	Town	4692
Lesmahagoe	Parish	3070
Libberton	do	706
Pettinain	do	430
Symington	do	308
Walston	do	383
Wistoun & Robertoun	do	757
Total		23625

MIDDLE WARD.

Avendale	Town	3623
Blantyre	do	1751
Bothwell	Town	3017
Cambuslang	Parish	1558
Cambusnethan	do	1972
Dalserf	do	1100
Dalziel	do	611
Glasford	do	953
Hamilton	Town	5908
Kilbride	Parish	2330
Monkland (East)	do	4613
Monkland (Old)	do	4006
Shotts	do	2127
Stonehouse	do	1259
Total		34828

UNDER WARD.

Calder	Parish	2120
Carmunnock	do	700
Govan	Town	6701
Rutherglen	do	2437
Total		11958

CITY AND SUBURBS OF GLASGOW.

Barony	Parish	26710
Barony (East)	do	5253
Enoch (St.)	do	6404
Gorbals	do	3896
Middle	do	4338
North	do	8089
North West	do	7401
South	do	4901
South West	do	6594

		Inhab.
West	Parish	3799
Total		77385

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Abercorn	Parish	814
Bathgate	Town	2513
Borrowstownness	do	2790
Carriden	Parish	1493
Cramond (Linlithgow division)	do	8
Dalmeny	do	765
Ecclesmachan	do	303
Kirklistoun (Linlithgow division)	do	1206
Linlithgow	Town	3594
Linlithgow Gaol		2
Livingstone	Parish	551
Queensferry	Town	454
Torpichen	Parish	1028
Uphall	do	786
Whiteburn	do	1537
Total		17844

NAIRNSHIRE.

Ardclach	Parish	1256
Auldearn	do	1401
Calder	do	1179
Croy (Nairn division)	do	562
Moy (do)	do	34
Nairn	Town	2215
Urquhart (do)	Parish	1610
Total		8257

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND-SHIRE.

Andrews (St.)	Parish	857
Birse	do	1451
Burray	Island	271
Cross, Burness, and North Ronaldshay	Parish	1318
Durness	do	660
Eday	do	718
Evie	do	812
Firth	Parish	632
Flota & Fairay	Island	284
Græmsay	Island	179
Harray	Parish	725
Holme	do	871
Hoy	Island	244
Kirkwall, including Olas (St.)	Town	2621
Ladykirk	Parish	830
Orphir	do	864
Rendall	do	603
Ronaldshay (South)	do	1610
Rousay & Eglishay	Islands	1061
Sandwick	Parish	970
Shapinshay	Island	744
Stenness	Parish	640
Stromness	Town	2223
Stronsay	Island	924
Walls	do	709
Westray	Island	1624
Total		24445

SHETLAND ISLES.

Bressay, Burra, & Quarf	Parish	1330
Delting	do	1449
Dunrossness, Sandwick, & Cunningsburgh	Parishes	3201
Lerwick	Town	1706
Nesting, Lunesting, Whalsay, & Skerries	Parishes	1941
Northmaven	Parish	2045
Sandsting	do	1493
Tingwall, Weisdale, and Whiteness,	Parishes	1863
Unst	Island	2259
Walls, Sandness, & Papa-Stour	Parishes	1817
Yell (North) & Fetlar	do	1389
Yell (Mid & South)	do	1576
Fair Isle		160
Fowla do		150
Total		22379

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

		Inhab.
Broughton	Parish	214
Drummelzier	do	278
Eddleston	do	677
Glenholm	do	242
Inverleithen (Peebles division)	do	524
Kilbucho	do	342
Kirkurd	do	327
Linton	do	1064
Lyne	do	167
Manor	do	308
Newlands	do	950
Peebles	Town	2088
Skirling	Parish	308
Stobo	do	338
Traquair	do	613
Tweedsmuir	do	277
Total		8717

PERTHSHIRE.

		Inhab.
Aberdalgie	Parish	542
Aberfoil	do	711
Abernethy	Town	1355
Abernyte	Parish	271
Alyth (Perth division)	Town	2397
Arngask (do)	Parish	204
Auchtergaven	do	2042
Balquhidder	do	1377
Bendochy	do	860
Blackford	do	1520
Blair-Athol & Strowan	do	2848
Blairgowrie	Town	1914
Callander	do	2282
Caputh	do	2097
Cargill	Parish	1585
Clunie	do	913
Collace	do	562
Comrie	do	2458
Crieff	Town	2876
Culross	do	1502
Cupar-Angus (Perth division)	do	2169
Dowally	Parish	672
Dron	do	428
Dull	Parish	4055
Dumbarny	do	1066
Dumblane	do	2619
Dunkeld	Town	1185
Dunkeld (Little)	Parish	2977
Dunning	do	1504
Errol	do	2653
Forgandenny	do	914
Forteviot	do	786
Fortingal	do	3875
Fossaway and Tulliebole (Perth division)	do	745
Foulis (Easter)	do	348
Foulis (Wester)	Parish	1614
Gask	do	601
Glendovan	do	149
Inchture	do	949
Invergowrie (Perth division)	do	36
Kenmore	do	3346
Killin	do	2048
Kilmadock	Town	3044
Kilspindie	Parish	762
Kincardine	do	2212
Kinclaven	do	1035
Kinfauns	do	646
Kinloch	do	367
Kinnaird	do	455
Kinnoul	do	1927
Kippen (Perth division)	do	474
Kirkmichael	do	1568
Lecropt (Perth division)	do	260
Lethendy	do	345
Logie (Perth division)	do	421
Logierait	do	2890
Longforgan	Town	1569
Madderty	Parish	650
Madois (St.)	do	295
Martin's (St.)	do	1136
Meigle	do	946
Methven	do	2073
Monedie	do	1157
Monivaird	do	641
Monzie	do	1157
Moulin	do	1908
Muckart	do	538
Muthil	do	2880
Ouchterarder	Town	2042
Port	Parish	1569
Rattray	do	880
Redgorton	do	2009
Rhynd	do	403

		Inhab.
Scoon	Town	1670
Strowan	do	392
Tibbermuir	do	1306
Trinity-Gask	do	769
Tulliallan	do	2800
Weem	Parish	1337
Total		111488

TOWN OF PERTH.

1st District	1005
2nd do	1202
3d do	576
4th do	483
5th do	1229
6th do	624
7th do	841
8th do	529
9th do	1134
10th do	516
11th do	529
12th do	466
13th do	501
14th do	269
15th do	686
16th do	1424
17th do	1470
Outwith do	1394
Total	14878

RENFREWSHIRE.

		Inhab.
Cathcart	Parish	1059
Eaglesham	do	1176
Eastwood	do	3375
Erskine	do	847
Greenock	Town	17458
Houston & Killallan	Parish	1891
Inch-Innan	do	462
Innerkip	do	1367
Kilbarchan	do	3751
Kilmalcolm	do	1130
Lochwinnoch	Town	2955
Mearns	Parish	1714
Neilston	do	3796
Paisley Abbey	do	14153
Paisley	Town	17026
Port-Glasgow	do	3865
Renfrew	Parish	2031
Total		78056

ROSS-SHIRE.

Alness	Parish	1072
Applecross	do	1896
Avoch	do	1476
Barvas	do	2233
Contin	do	1944
Dingwall	Town	1418
Edderton	Parish	899
Fearn	do	1528
Fodderty (Ross division)	do	945
Gairloch	do	1437
Glenshiel	do	710
Killearnan	do	1131
Kilmuir (Easter)	do	1703
Kiltearn	do	1525
Kincardine	do	1865
Kintail	do	1038
Kirkmichael	do	1234
Knockbain	do	1859
Lochalsh	do	1606
Lochbroom	do	3533
Lochcarron	do	1178
Lochs	do	1875
Logie (Easter)	do	1031
Nigg	do	1443
Rosemarkie	Town	1289
Rosskeen	Parish	2074
Stornaway	Town	2974
Tain	do	2277
Tarbat	Parish	1343
Uig	do	2086
Urquhart (Ross division)	do	2820
Urray	do	2083
Total		53525

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

DISTRICT OF HAWICK.

		Inhab.
Ashkirk (Roxburgh division)	Parish	348
Cavers	do	1382
Hawick	Town	2798
Kirkton	Parish	320
Roberton (Roxburgh division)	do	381
Wilton	do	1307
Total		6536

DISTRICT OF JEDBURGH.

Ancrum	Parish	1222
Bedrule	do	260
Crailing	do	699
Hobkirk	do	760
Jedburgh	Town	3834
Minto	Parish	477
Oxnam	do	688
Southdean	do	697
Total		8637

DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN AND MELROSE.

Boswell's (St.)	Parish	497
Bowden	do	829
Castletown	do	1781
Lillies-leaf	do	673
Lindean	do	174
Maxton	do	368
Melrose	Town	2625
Total		6947

DISTRICT OF KELSO.

Eckford	Parish	973
Ednam	do	598
Hounam	do	372
Kelso	Town	4196
Linton	Parish	403
Mackerston	Parish	248
Morbattle	do	785
Roxburgh	do	949
Smallholm	do	446
Stitchel (Roxburgh division)	do	506
Sprouston	do	1105
Yetholm	do	1011
Total		11592

SELRIRKSHIRE.

Askirk (Selkirk division)		Parish	163
Etterick	(do)	do	445
Gallashiels	(do)	Town	844
Inverleithen	(do)	Parish	67
Roberton	(do)	do	237
Selkirk		Town	2698
Yarrow	(do)	Parish	1216
Total			5070

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Airth	Parish	1855
Alva	do	787
Baldernock	do	796
Balfron	do	1634
Both-kennar	do	575
Buchannan	do	748
Campsie	Town	2906
Denny	Parish	2033
Drymen	do	1608
Dunnipace	do	948
Falkirk	Town	8838
Fintry	Parish	958
Gargunnock	do	954
Killearn	do	1039
Kilpatrick (East, Stirling division)	do	908

Kilsyth	Parish	1762
Kippen (Stirling division)	do	1248
Larbert	Town	3269
Lecropt (do)	Parish	248
Logie (do)	do	671
Muiravonside	do	1070
Ninian's (St.)	Town	6849
Polmont	Parish	2194
Slamannan	do	923
Stirling	Town	5256
Stirling Gaol		15
Strathblane	Parish	734
Total		50825

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Assint	Parish	2395
Clyne	do	1643
Criech	do	1974
Dornoch	Town	2362
Durness	Parish	1208
Edderachylis	do	1253
Far	do	2408
Golspy	do	1616
Kildonan	do	1440
Lairg	do	1209
Loth	do	1374
Reay (Sutherland division)	Parish	865
Rogart	do	2022
Tongue	do	1348
Total		23117

WIGTONSHIRE.

Glasserton	Parish	860
Inch	do	1577
Kirkcolm	do	1191
Kirkinner	do	1160
Kirkmaiden	do	1613
Kirkowan	do	787
Leswalt	do	1329
Luce (New)	do	368
Luce (Old)	do	1221
Mochrum	do	1113
Penningham	do	2569
Port-Patrick	Town	1090
Sorbie	Parish	1091
Stonykirk	do	1848
Stranraer	Town	1722
Whithorn	do	1904
Wigton	do	1475
Total		22918

APPENDIX A.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF SCOTLAND, IN THE YEARS 1755, 1790–8, AND 1801; WITH THE NUMBER OF MILITIA EACH COUNTY HAVE TO RAISE, AGREEABLY TO THE LAST ACT.

	1755.	1790–8.	1801.	*Militia.*
1 Aberdeen,	116,836	122,921	123,071	640
2 Argyll,	63,291	76,101	75,700	364
3 Ayr,	59,268	75,544	84,306	436
4 Banff,	36,521	38,487	35,807	179
5 Berwick,	24,946	30,875	30,206	155
6 Bute,	6,866	10,563	11,791	61
7 Caithness,	22,215	24,802	22,609	121
8 Clackmannan,	9,003	8,749	10,858	56
9 Cromarty,	5,163	5,284	3,052	16
10 Dumbarton,	13,857	18,408	20,710	107
11 Dumfries,	41,913	53,729	54,597	284
12 Edinburgh,	90,412	122,655	122,954	645
13 Elgin,	28,934	26,080	26,705	138
14 Fife,	81,570	87,250	93,743	484
15 Forfar,	68,297	91,001	99,127	511
16 Haddington,	29,709	28,966	29,986	154
17 Inverness,	64,656	73,979	74,292	384
18 Kincardine,	24,346	26,799	26,349	136
19 Kinross,	4,889	5,302	6,725	35
20 Kirkcudbright,	21,205	26,959	29,211	151
21 Lanark,	81,726	125,254	147,796	751
22 Linlithgow,	16,829	17,570	17,844	94
23 Nairn,	5,694	6,054	8,257	43
24 * Orkney & Shetland,	38,591	43,259	46,824	.
25 Peebles,	8,908	8,107	8,717	45
26 † Perth,	118,903	133,274	126,366	653
27 Renfrew,	26,645	62,853	78,056	404
28 Ross,	42,493	50,146	53,525	270
29 Roxburgh,	31,273	32,020	33,712	178
30 Selkirk,	4,368	4,314	5,070	25
31 Stirling,	38,813	46,663	50,825	163
32 Sutherland,	20,774	22,961	23,117	100
33 Wigton,	16,466	20,983	22,918	119
Total,	1,265,380	1,527,892	1,604,826	7902

Increase from { 1755 to 1790–8, . . . 262,512
1790–8 to 1801, . . . 76,934

Total increase in 46 years, ... 339,446

* Orkney and Shetland are exempted from the militia service, in consequence of furnishing a certain number of seamen for the navy.

† The return of the population of the town of Perth for 1801, stated at 14,878, is undoubtedly erroneous; for, in 1791, the population was 19,871; in 1798, about 21,000; and, since the revival of the cotton manufacture, it is supposed that the population has increased about 2,500.

TABLE B.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND, ACCORDING TO BUCHANNAN.

		Began to reign before Christ.
1	Fergus I.	330
2	Feritharis	305
3	Mainus	290
4	Dornadilla	261
5	Nothatus	233
6	Reutherus	213
7	Reuthra	187
8	Thereus	173
9	Josina	161
10	Finnanus	137
11	Durstus	107
12	Evenus I.	98
13	Gillus	79
14	Evenus II.	77
15	Ederus	60
16	Evenus III.	12
17	Metallanus	5
		A. D.
18	Caratacus	34
19	Corbred I.	54
20	Dardanus	72
21	Corbred II.	76
22	Luctacus	111
23	Mogaldus	114
24	Conarus	150
25	Ethodius I.	164
26	Satrael	197
27	Donald I.	201
28	Ethodius II.	219
29	Athirco	235
30	Nathalocus	247
31	Findochus	258
32	Donald II.	269
33	Donald III.	270
34	Crathilinthus	282
35	Fincormachus	304
36	Romachus	351
37	Angusianus or Æneas	354
38	Fethelmachus	357
39	Eugenius I.	360
40	Fergus II.	404
41	Eugenius II.	420
42	Dongardus	452

		Began to reign A. D.
43	Constantine I.	457
44	Congallus I.	479
45	Goranus or Conranus	501
46	Eugenius III.	535
47	Congallus II.	558
48	Kinnatellus	574
49	Aidanus	575
50	Kenneth I.	605
51	Eugenius IV.	606
52	Farquhard or Ferchard I.	626
53	Donald IV.	638
54	Farquhard II.	652
55	Malduinus	670
56	Eugenius V.	690
57	Eugenius VI.	694
58	Amberkelethus	704
59	Eugenius VII.	706
60	Murdachus	723
61	Etfinus	739
62	Eugenius VIII.	770
63	Fergus III.	773
64	Solvathius	776
65	Achaius	796
66	Congallus II.	828
67	Dongallus	833
68	Alpinus	840
69	Kenneth II.	843
70	Donald V.	863
71	Constantine II.	868
72	Ethus	884
73	Gregory	886
74	Donald VI.	904
75	Constantine III.	915
76	Malcolm I.	955
77	Indulphus	964
78	Duffus	973
79	Culenus	978
80	Kenneth III.	982
81	Constantine IV.	994
82	Grimus	996
83	Malcolm II.	1006
84	Duncan I.	1034

		Began to reign A. D.
85	Macbeth	1043
86	Malcolm III. sirnamed Canmore	1057
87	Donald VII.	1093
88	Duncan II. usurped the crown	1094
	Donald VII. restored	1095
89	Edgar	1098
90	Alexander I.	1107
91	David I.	1124
92	Malcolm IV.	1153
93	William	1165
94	Alexander II.	1214
95	Alexander III.	1249
96	John Baliol	1292
97	Robert Bruce	1306
98	David II.	1330
99	Edward Baliol usurped the crown in	1332
100	Robert II. first of the Stuarts	1370
101	Robert III.	1390
102	James I.	1423
103	James II.	1437
104	James III.	1460
105	James IV.	1489
106	James V.	1514
107	Mary	1543
108	James VI. of Scotland & first of England	1567 1604

TABLE C.

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

DUKES.

1643. HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Brandon 1171, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale. [*Hamilton palace*, Lanarkshire; *Kinniel-house*, Linlithgowshire.]

1673. SCOTT, Duke of Buccleugh, Earl of Doncaster 1662, Earl of Dalkeith. [*Dalkeith-house* and *Smeaton*, Mid-Lothian; *Langholm-lodge*, Dumfries-shire.]

1675. LENNOX, Duke of Lennox, Earl of March, Duke of Richmond 1675. [*Goodwood*, Sussex.]

1684. GORDON, Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Norwich 1784. [*Gordon-castle* and *Huntly-lodge*, Banffshire; *Strathbogie*, Aberdeenshire.]

1684. DOUGLAS, Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas 1786. [*Drumlanrig*, Dumfries-shire; *Nidpath-castle*, Peebles-shire.]

1701. CAMPBELL, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn, Lord Sundridge 1766. [*Inveraray-castle*, Argyllshire; *Roseneath*, Dumbartonshire.]

1703. MURRAY, Duke of Athol, Marq. of Tullibardine, Earl Strange 1786. [*Dunkeld-house*, *Blair* and *Tullibardine-castles*, Perthshire.]

1707. GRAHAM, Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Graham, Earl Graham 1722. [*Buchanan-house*, Stirlingshire.

1707. KER, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis Beaumont, Earl Ker of Wakefield 1722. [*Fleurs*, Roxburghshire; *Broxmouth*, Haddingtonshire.]

MARQUISSES.

1694. HAY, Marq. of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford. [*Yester-house* and *Newhall*, Haddingtonshire.]

1701. KER, Marq. of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum. [*Newbattle-house*, Mid-Lothian; *Mount-Teviot-lodge*, Roxburghshire.]

EARLS.

1399. LINDSAY CRAUFURD, Earl of Craufurd & Lindsay, Viscount Garnock. [*Craufurd-lodge*, Fifeshire; *Kilbirny*, Ayrshire.]

1452. HAY CARR, Earl of Errol, Lord Hay. [*Slaines-castle*, Aberdeenshire.]

1456. SINCLAIR, E. of Caithness, Lord Berriedale. [*Barogill* & *Castle-Sinclair*, Caithness-shire.]

1457. DOUGLAS, Earl of Morton, Lord Aberdour, Lord Douglas of Lochleven 1791. [*Dalmaboy* and *Addiston*, Mid-Lothian; *Aberdour-house*, Fifeshire.]

1469. ERSKINE, Earl of Buchan, Lord Cardross. [*Dryburgh-abbey*, Roxburghshire; *Kirkhill*, Linlithgowshire.]

1503. MONTGOMERIE, Earl of Eglintoun, Lord Montgomerie. [*Eglintoun-castle*, Ayrshire.]

1509. KENNEDY, Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kennedy. [*Culzean-castle* and *Maybole*, Ayrshire.]

1581. STUART, Earl of Moray, Lord Doune, Lord Stuart of Castle-Stuart 1796. [*Dunabristle*, Fifeshire; *Drumsheugh*, Mid-Lothian; *Darnway-castle*, Morayshire.]

1604. HOME, Earl of Home, Lord Dunglas. [*Hirsel*, Berwickshire.]

1606. LYON BOWES, Earl of Strathmore, Lord Glammiss. [*Glammiss-castle*, Forfarshire.]

1606. HAMILTON, Earl of Abercorn, Lord Paisley, Marquis of Abercorn in Great Britain 1790, Viscount Strabane in Ireland. [*Duddingstone-house*, Mid-Lothian; *Paisley-abbey*, Renfrewshire.]

1619. ERSKINE, Earl of Kellie, Viscount Fenton. [*Kellie-castle* and *Cambo-house*, Fifeshire.]

1619. HAMILTON, Earl of Haddington, Lord Binning. [*Tyningham-house*, Haddingtonshire.]

1623. STEWART, Earl of Galloway, Lord Gairlies, Lord Stewart of Gairlies 1796. [*Galloway-house*, Wigtonshire; *Gairlies*, Kirkcudbrightshire.]

1623. MAITLAND, Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland. [*Lauder Fort*, Berwickshire.]

1633. HAY, Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount Duplin, Lord Hay 1711. [*Duplin-castle*, Perthshire.]

1633. CRICHTON, Earl of Dumfries, Lord Crichton. [*Dumfries-house* and *Ochiltree*, Ayrshire.]

1633. BRUCE, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce. [*Broomhall*, Fifeshire.]

1633. STUART, Earl of Traquair, Lord Linton. [*Traquair-house*, Peebleshire.]

1633. WEMYSS CHARTERIS, Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho. [*Amisfield* & *Gosford*, Haddingtonshire; *Elcho*, Perthshire.]

1633. RAMSAY, Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Ramsay. [*Dalhousie-castle*, Mid-Lothian.]

1637. OGILVIE, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, Lord Deskford. [*Cullen-house*, Banffshire.]

1641. LESLIE, Earl of Leven and Melvill, Lord Balgonie. [*Melvill-house* and *Balgonie*, Fife.]

1646. TOLLEMACHE, Earl of Dysart, Lord Huntingtower. [*In England.*]

1646. DOUGLAS, Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daar. [*St. Mary's Isle*, Kirkcudbrightshire; *Baldorn*, Wigtonshire.]

1647. CARNEGY, Earl of Northesk, Lord Rosehill. [*Ethie-house*, Forfarshire.]

1651. LINDSAY, Earl of Balcarras, Lord Lindsay of Cummerland. [*Balcarras-house*, Fifeshire.]

1660. GORDON, Earl of Aboyne, Lord Strathaven. [*Aboyne-house*, Aberdeenshire.]

1661. LIVINGSTONE, Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kinnaird. [*In England.*]

1669. COCHRANE, Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane. [*Culross-abbey*, Perthshire.]

1677. KEITH FALCONER, Earl of Kintore, Lord Inverury. [*Inglismaldie* and *Halkerston*, Kincardineshire; *Keith-hall*, Aberdeenshire.]

1678. CAMPBELL, Earl of Braidalbin, Viscount Glenorchay. [*Taymouth*, Perthshire; *Langton*, Berwickshire.]

1682. GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Haddo. [*Ellon*, Aberdeenshire.]

1686. MURRAY, Earl of Dunmore, Lord Fincastle. [*Dunmore-park*, Stirlingshire.]

1701. CARMICHAEL, Earl of Hyndford, Lord Carmichael. [*Hyndford-house* and *Mauldslie-castle*, Lanarkshire.]

1703. DALRYMPLE, Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple. [*Stair-house*, Ayrshire; *Newliston*, Linlithgowshire.]

1703. PRIMROSE, Earl of Roseberry, Viscount Primrose. [*Barnbougle*, Linlithgowshire; *Primrose*, Mid-Lothian.]

1703. BOYLE, Earl of Glasgow, Lord Boyle. *Hawkhead*, Renfrewshire; *Kellburn*, Ayrshire.]

1703. COLLIER, Earl of Portmore, Lord Milsington.

1703. STUART, Earl of Bute, Marquis of Bute 1796. [*Mount-Stuart*, Isle of Bute; *Culhorn*, Wigtonshire.]

1703. HOPE JOHNSTON, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Hope. [*Hopetoun-house*, Linlithgowshire; *Raehills*, Dumfries-shire; *Ormiston*, Haddingtonshire.]

1706. SCOTT, Earl of Deloraine, Lord Hermitage.

VISCOUNTS.

1620. CAREY, Viscount Falkland, Lord Carey.

1623. MURRAY, Viscount Stormont, Earl Mansfield 1792. [*Camlongan-castle*, Dumfries-shire; *Scone-palace*, Perthshire.]

1641. ARBUTHNOT, Viscount Arbuthnot. [*Arbuthnot-house*, Kincardineshire.]

1662. OSBORNE, Viscount Dumblane.

BARONS.

1440. FORBES, Lord Forbes, [*Putachie*, Aberdeenshire.]

1445. FRASER, Lord Saltoun. [*Philorth*, Aberdeenshire.]

1445. GRAY, Lord Gray. [*Kinfauns*, Perthshire, and *Castle-Gray*, Forfarshire.]

1445. CATHCART, Lord Cathcart. [*Shaw-park*, Clackmannanshire.]

1489. ST. CLAIR, Lord Sinclair. [*Hermandston*, Haddingtonshire.]

1489. SEMPLE, Lord Semple. [*North Barr*, Renfrewshire.]

1509. ELPHINSTONE, Lord Elphinstone. [*Cumbernauld-house* and *Elphinstone*, Stirlingshire.]

1509. SANDILANDS, Lord Torpichen. [*Calder-house*, Mid-Lothian.]

1509. SOMERVILLE, Lord Somerville. [*In Devonshire* and *Wiltshire*, *England.*]

1606. STEWART, Lord Blantyre. [*Erskine-house*, Renfrewshire; *Liddington*, Haddingtonshire; *Blantyre*, Lanarkshire.]

1609. COLVILL, Lord Colvill of *Culross*. [*Cleish*, Kinrossshire.]

1609. CRANSTON, Lord Cranston.

1627. NAPIER, Lord Napier. [*Wilton-lodge*, Selkirkshire.]

1627. FAIRFAX, Lord Fairfax of *Cameron*.

1627. M'KAY, Lord Reay. [*Durness*, Sutherlandshire.]

1635. M'LELLAN, Lord Kirkcudbright. [*Kirkcudbright*.]

1642. OGILVIE, Lord Banff. [*Indruer*, Banffshire].

1643. MURRAY, Lord Elibank. [*Ballincrief*, Haddingtonshire; *Darnhall*, Peebles-shire.]

1648. HAMILTON, Lord Belhaven and Stenton. [*Wishaw*, Lanarkshire.]

1651. ROLLO, Lord Rollo. [*Duncrub*, Perthshire.]

1651. RUTHVEN, Lord Ruthven. [*Freeland-house*, Perthshire; *Ruthven-house*, Fifeshire]

1661. BALLENDEN, Lord Ballenden. [*In Hampshire, England.*]

1682. KINNAIRD, Lord Kinnaird. [*Drimmie*, Perthshire.]

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

1275. SUTHERLAND, Countess of Sutherland. [*Dunrobin-castle*, Sutherlandshire.]

1457. LESLIE, Countess of Rothes. [*Leslie-house*, Fifeshire.]

1633. CAMPBELL, Countess of Loudon.] *Loudon-castle*, Ayrshire.]

1695. HAMILTON, Countess of Orkney.

1633. FORRESTER, Baroness Forrester of *Corstorphine*.

ATTAINTED, DORMANT, AND EXTINCT PEERS.

Peers Attainted marked A—Dormant D—Extinct E.

Duke,

Douglas, Douglas, *E.*

Marquis,

Johnston, Annandale, *D.* 1792.

Earls,

Keith, Marischal, *A.* 1715.
Erskine, Marr, *A.* 1715.
Graham, Monteith, *D.*
Cunningham, Glencairn, *D.*
Maxwell, Nithsdale, *A.* 1715.
Seton, Winton, *A.* 1715.
Livingstone, Linlithgow, *A.* 1715.
Drummond, Perth, *D.* 1715.
Seton, Dunfermline, *A.* 1690.
Fleming, Wigton, *D.*
M'Kenzie, Seaforth, *A.* 1715.
Alexander Stirling, *D.*
Carnegie, Southesk, *A.* 1715.
Ker, Ancrum, conjoined with Lothian.
Ogilvie, Airly, *A.* 1715 & 1745.
Dalzel, Carnwath, *A.* 1715.
Livingstone, Callander, *A.* 1715.
Maule, Panmure, *A.* 1715.
Bruce, Kincardine, conjoined with Elgin.
Douglas, Forfar, *E.*
Boyd, Kilmarnock, *A.* 1745.
Douglas, Dumbarton, *E.*
Melvill, Melvill, conjoined with Leven.
Douglas, { Ruglen, March, } conjoined with Queensberry.
Ogilvie, Seafield, conjoined with Findlater.
M'Kenzie, Cromarty, *A.* 1745.
Campbell, Ilay, *E.*
Home, Marchmont, *D.*

Viscounts,

Constable, Dunbar, *E.*
Gordon, Kenmore, *A.* 1715.
Seaton, Kingston, *A.* 1715.
M'Gill, Oxenford, *D.*
Ingram, Irvine, *E.*
Livingstone, Kilsyth, *A.* 1715.
Graham, Preston, *D.*
Cheyne, Newhaven, *E.*
Drummond, Strathal. *A.* 1745.
Rutherford, Teviot, *E.*
Hay, Duplin, conjoined with Kinnoul.
Craufurd, Garnock, conjoined with Craufurd.
Primrose, Primrose, conjoined with Roseberry.

Barons.

Stewart, Ochiltree, *D.*
Douglas, Mordington, *D.*
Oliphant, Oliphant, *D.*
Fraser, Lovat, *A.* 1745.
Borthwick, Borthwick, *D.*
Ross, Ross, *E.*
Lindsay, Spynie, *D.*
Leslie, Lindores, *D.*
Elphinston, Balmerino, *A.* 1745.
Erskine, Cardross, conjoined with Buchan.
Balfour, Burleigh, *A.* 1715.
Ker, Jedburgh, conjoined with Lothian.
Drummond, Maderty, *E.*
Dingwall, Preston, *A.* 1715.
Elphinston, Cupar, *E.*
Richardson, Cramond, *D.*
Forbes, Pitsligo, *A.* 1745.
Fraser, Fraser, *E.*
Hamilton, Bargeny, *E.*
Falconer, Halkerton, conjoined with Kintore.
Sandilands, Abercrombie, *E.*
Sutherland, Duffus, *A.* 1745.
Colvill, Ochiltree, *D.*
Rutherford, Rutherford, *D.*
Leslie, Newark, *D.*
Nairn, Nairn, *A.* 1745.
Churchill, Eyemouth, *E.*
Abercrombie, Glasford, *E.*
Carlyle, Carlyle, *D.*

TABLE D.

THE DISTRICTS OF ROYAL BOROUGHS WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT.

Edinburgh city,	1
Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, Montrose, and Brechin,	1
Ayr, Irvine, Inveraray, Rothesay, and Campbelltown,	1
Anstruther Easter and Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem,	1
Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Elgin, and Inverury,	1
Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Queensferry,	1
Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar-Fife,	1
Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton,	1
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright,	1
Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres,	1
Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and Burntisland,	1
Jedburgh, Haddington, Lauder, Dumbar, and North Berwick,	1
Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Linlithgow,	1
Stranraer, Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway,	1
Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Dornoch,	1

TABLE E.

THE REAL AND VALUED RENT OF SCOTLAND, BY COUNTIES.

	Real Rent, Sterling.	*Valued Rent, Scots.*
Aberdeen,	L. 135,652	L. 235,665 8 11
Argyll,	112,752	149,595 10 0
Ayr,	165,800	191,605 0 7
Banff,	43,490	79,200 0 0
Berwick,	118,800	178,365 7 3½
Bute and Arran,	9,000	15,022 13 8
Caithness,	19,960	37,256 2 10
Clackmannan,	14,200	26,482 10 10
Cromarty,	7,000	12,897 2 8
Dumbarton,	34,250	33,327 19 0
Dumfries,	109,700	158,627 10 0
Edinburgh,	151,500	19,1054 3 9
Elgin,	41,420	65,603 0 5
Fife,	174,900	362,584 7 5
Forfar,	122,000	171,636 0 0
Haddington,	86,960	168,878 5 10
Inverness,	70,530	73,188 9 0
Kincardine,	38,500	74,921 1 4
Kinross,	12,710	20,192 11 2
Kirkcudbright,	96,730	114,571 19 3
Lanark,	127,000	162,118 16 11
Linlithgow,	44,330	74,931 19 0
Nairn,	8,000	15,163 10 12
Orkney and Shetland,	18,500	56,551 9 1
Peebles,	29,820	51,937 3 10
Perth,	230,900	339,818 5 8
Renfrew,	63,950	68,076 15 2
Ross,	38,711	75,040 10 3
Roxburgh,	102,350	315,594 14 6
Selkirk,	26,320	80,307 15 6
Stirling,	86,720	108,518 8 9
Sutherland,	9,754	26,193 9 9
Wigton,	53,890	67,646 17 0
Total,	L.2,406,099	Total, L.3,802,574 10 5
		or, sterling, L.316,881 4 2½

The foregoing table was made out by ascertaining the proportion the real rent bore to the valued rent in the different parishes. In two or three counties, however, a deviation was made from that general rule of computation. As the real rent of several parishes has considerably increased since the statistical accounts of them were drawn up, the total rental of Scotland (exclusive of houses) must now exceed L.2,500,000

Add rent of houses, at the moderate computation of 26s. to each family, and estimating the number of families in Scotland at 350,000 612,500

Total, 3,112,500

TABLE F.

PRINCIPAL ROADS OF SCOTLAND,

IN MEASURED MILES FROM EDINBURGH, &c.

		Total
I. *To Jedburgh.*		
Dalkeith	6	
Blackshiels	8	14
Lauder	11	25
Flyboat	9	34
Jedburgh	11	45
II. *By another Road.*		
Middleton	12	
Bankhouse	9	21
Melrose	14	35
Jedburgh	11	46
III. *To Dumfries.*		
Linton	16	
Crook-Inn	16	32
Bield-Inn	1	33
Moffat	15	48
Lochmaben	16	64
Dumfries	10	74
IV. *By another Road.*		
Moffat, *No* 3	48	
Dumfries, *by Johnstonmuir*	24	72
V. *By another Road.*		
Howgate	10	
Peebles	12	22
Bield-Inn	16	38
Moffat	15	53
Dumfries, No 4	24	77
VI. *Wigton and Whithorn.*		
Bridge-house Inn	16	
Biggar	11	27
Leadhills	18	45
Penpont	15	60
Monyhive	5	65
New Galloway	13	78
Newton-Douglas	18	96
Wigton	7	103
Whithorn	11	114

		Total
VII. *To Lanark.*		
Little Vantage	11	
Carnwath	14	25
Lanark	6	31
VIII. *To Ayr.*		
Carnwath, *No* 7	25	
Douglas-Mill	13	38
Douglas	2	40
Cumnock	20	60
Ayr	15	75
IX. *To Port-Patrick.*		
Ayr, *No* 7	75	
Maybole	8	83
Girvan	10	93
Ballintrae	10	103
Stranraer	14	117
Port-Patrick	5	122
X. *To Ayr, another Road.*		
Mid-Calder	12	
Whiteburn	9	21
New-Inn	10	31
Holytoun-Inn	2	33
Hamilton	5	38
Strathaven	7	45
Newmills	13	58
Ayr	17	75
XI. *To Glasgow.*		
Holytown, *No* 10	33	
Glasgow	11	44
XII. *By another Road.*		
Uphall	12	
West Craigs	10	22
Airdrie	10	32
Glasgow	11	43
XIII. *By another Road.*		
Kirkliston	8	
Linlithgow	8	16

		Total
Falkirk	8	24
Cumbernauld	10	34
Glasgow	13	47

XIV. *To Inveraray.*

Glasgow, *No* 11	44	
Dumbarton	15	59
Luss	13	72
Tarbet	8	80
Cairndow	14	94
Inveraray	9	103

XV. *By another Road.*

Tyndrum, *No* 18	87	
Dalmally	12	99
Inveraray	16	115

XVI. *To Greenock.*

Glasgow, *No* 11	44	
Renfrew	6	50
Port-Glasgow	13	63
Greenock	3	66

XVII. *To Stirling.*

Falkirk, *No* 13	24	
Stirling	11	35

XVIII. *To Fort William.*

Stirling, *No* 17	35	
Doune	8	43
Callander	8	51
Locherne-head	14	65
Tyndrum	22	87
King's-house Inn	18	105
Fort William	22	127

XIX. *To Buna.*

Dalmally, *No* 15	99	
Buna	13	112

XX. *To Campbelltown.*

Inveraray, *No* 14	103	
Lochgilphead	22	125
West Tarbet	15	140
Barr	24	164
Campbelltown	12	176

XXI. *To Fort Augustus & Bernera.*

Stirling, *No* 17	35	
Dumblane	6	41
Crieff	14	55
Amulrie	11	66
Weems-Kirk	11	77
Tummel-Bridge	12	89
Dalnacardoch	10	99
Dalwhinny	13	112
Garviemore	12	125
Fort Augustus	18	143
Unach-Inn	9	152
Raatachan	26	178
Bernera	9	187

XXII. *To Thurso.*

Queensferry	9	
North Queensferry	1	10
Maryburgh	11	21
Kinross	4	25
Perth	15	40
Inver-Inn	15	55
Blair-Inn	20	75
Dalnacardoch	10	85
Dalwhinnie	13	98
Pitmain	14	112
Aviemore	13	125
Dalmagarie	18	143
Inverness	12	155
Beauly	10	165
Dingwall	9	174
Invergordon	14	188
Tain	12	200
Dornoch	9	209
Golspy Kirk	8	217
Helmsdale	17	234
Dunbeath	14	248
Poakmast	9	257
Wick	12	269
Thurso	20	289

XXIII. *To Kirkwall, Orkney.*

Wick, *No* 22	269	
John-o'-Groat's	17	286
Burwick, *by water*	18	304
Carra	9	313
Watersound	1	314
Hamsound	5	319
Kirkwall	8	327

XXIV. *To Fort George.*

Perth, *No* 22	40	
Cupar of Angus	13	53
Blairgowrie	4	57
Spittal of Glenshee	18	75
Castle of Bræmarr	15	90
Kienloan	27	117

		Total
Camdelmore	4	121
Grantown	12	133
Balvaird Inn	1	134
Bridge of Dulsie	13	147
Fort George	16	163

XXV. *To Fochabers.*

Perth, *No* 22	40	
Cupar of Angus	13	53
Meigle	5	58
Glammiss	7	65
Or by Newtyle 2 miles less		
Forfar	5	70
Brechin	12	82
Fettercairn	10	92
Cuttie'shillock	12	104
Kincardine-O'neil	7	111
Boat of Forbes	12	123
Huntly	16	139
Keith	10	149
Fochabers	8	157

XXVI. *To Old Rain.*

Fettercairn, *No* 35	2	
Cobleheugh-Boat	17	109
Monymusk	15	124
Old Rain	11	135

XXVII. *To Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness.*

Brechin, *No* 25	82	
Laurencekirk	11	93
Stonehaven	14	107
Aberdeen	14	121
Old Meldrum	17	138
Chapel of Seagate	12	150
Turreff	5	155
Banff	10	165
Portsoy	6	171
Cullen	5	176
Fochabers	12	188
Elgin	9	197
Forres	12	209
Nairn	10	219
Inverness	16	235

XXVIII. *By another Road.*

Leith Harbour	2	
Pettycur do	6	8
Kinghorn	1	9
Kirkcaldy	3	12
New-Inn	9	21

		Total
Cupar of Fife	8	29
Woodhaven	9	38
Dundee, *by water*	2	40
Aberbrothock	18	58
Montrose	12	70
Inverbervie	13	83
Stonehaven	9	92
Aberdeen	14	106

XXIX. *To Fraserburgh.*

Aberdeen, *No* 28	106	
Ellon	16	122
Peterhead	16	138
Fraserburgh	17	155

XXX. *To Cupar of Fife, by another road.*

Kirkcaldy, *No* 28	12	
Kennoway	8	20
Cupar	8	28

XXXI. *To St. Andrews.*

Cupar, *No* 28	29	
St. Andrews	9	38

XXXII. *To Crail.*

Kirkcaldy, *No* 28	12	
Dysart	2	14
Easter Wemyss	3	17
Leven	4	21
Pittenweem	12	33
Anstruther	1	34
Kilrenny	1	35
Crail	3	38

XXXIII. *To Dunfermline.*

North Queensferry	10	
Dunfermline	6	16

XXXIV. *To Perth.*

New-Inn, *No* 28	21	
Perth	18	39

XXXV. *To Bo-ness.*

Queensferry	9	
Bo-ness	9	18

XXXVI. *To Clackmannan and Stirling.*

North Queensferry	10	
Culross	11	21
Clackmannan	7	28
Alloway	2	30
Stirling	7	37

XXXVII. *To North Berwick.*

		Total
Prestonpans	8	
Cockenzie	2	10
Aberlady	5	15
North Berwick	7	22

XXXVIII. *To Dunse.*

Haddington	17	
Longformacus	16	33
Dunse	7	40

XXXIX. *From Glasgow to Dumfries.*

Kingswell	14	
Galston	8	22
Machlin	7	29
Old Cumnock	7	36
New Cumnock	5	41
Sanquhar	12	53
Penpont	13	66
Dumfries	15	81

XL. *By another Road.*

Elvanfoot, *No* 41	42	
Thornhill	16	58
Dumfries	16	74

XLI. *From Glasgow to Carlisle.*

Hamilton	11	
Douglas-Mill	18	29
Elvanfoot	13	42
Moffat	13	55
Dinwoodie	10	65
Ecclesfechan	13	78
Gretna	10	88
Carlisle	13	101

XLII. *From Glasgow to Ayr.*

Kingswells	14	
Kilmarnock	8	22
Ayr	12	34

XLIII. *From Perth to Stirling.*

Crieff	17	
Dumblane	15	32
Stirling	6	38

XLIV. *From Perth to Dundee.*

Rait	10	
Dundee	12	22

XLV. *From Perth to Killin, by Kenmore.*

		Total
Dunkeld	14	
Logierait	8	22
Kenmore	15	37
Killin	16	53

XLVI. *From Perth to Aberdeen, by Montrose.*

Newtyle	17	
Glammiss	6	23
Forfar	5	28
Brechin	12	40
Montrose	8	48
Inverbervie	13	61
Stonehaven	9	70
Aberdeen	14	84

XLVII. *From Greenock to Ayr.*

Largs	15	
Saltcoats	13	28
Irvine	7	35
Ayr	11	46

XLVIII. *From Inverness to Fort William.*

General's Hut	18	
Fort Augustus	14	32
Letterfinlay	14	46
Fort William	15	61

XLIX. *From Port-Patrick to Carlisle.*

Stranraer	6	
Glenluce	10	16
Newton-Douglas	16	32
Gatehouse of Fleet	17	49
Carlingwork	13	62
Dumfries	17	79
Annan	17	96
Langtown	13	109
Carlisle	9	118

L. *From Edinburgh to Newcastle, by Kelso.*

Blackshiels or Haugh	14	
Lauder	11	25
Kelso	16	41
Mindrum-Mill	9	50
Wooller	10	60
Rimeside Moor-house	16	76
Morpeth	14	90
Newcastle	14	104

TABLE G.

PRINCIPAL FAIRS IN SCOTLAND.

JANUARY.

Airdrie, 2nd Tuesday
Arbroath, 31st
Ayr, 1st Tuesday, O S
Crieff, 2nd Tuesday
Cupar in Fife, 1st Thursday
Drumblade, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Dunfermline, 3d Wednesday, O S
Dunkeld, 21st
Dunoon, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Ecclesfechan, Friday after the 11th
Falkirk, last Thursday
Falkland, 2nd Thursday, O S
Gartmore, 8th
Glasgow, 2nd Monday
Grantown, 1st Tuesday, O S
Hamilton, last Tuesday, O S
Kilsyth, 2nd
Kilwinning, 21st
Kippen, 1st Wednesday
Laurencekirk, 3d
Linlithgow, 1st Friday after 2nd Tuesday
Lochmaben, last Tuesday, O S
Lockerbie, 2nd Thursday, O S
Machlin, last Wednesday, O S
Muthil, 19th
Old Deer, 3d Thursday, O S
Old Meldrum, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Peebles, 2nd Tuesday
St. Fillan's, at Killin, 20th
Strathaven, 1st Thursday
Tain, 1st Tuesday after 1st
Turreff, last Tuesday, O S

FEBRUARY.

Abernethy, 12th
Airdrie, 2nd Tuesday
Alyth, Fasten's Even
Banff, 1st Tuesday, O S
Blair in Athol, 1st
Bucklyvie, 2nd Tuesday
Carluke, 1st Thursday
Cupar in Fife, 1st Wednesday, O S
Dornoch, 1st Wednesday
Doune, 11th
Drummochie, 1st Friday
Dumfries, 24th
Dunkeld, 3d
Dunoon, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Falkland, last Thursday, O S
Forfar, last Wednesday
Forres, 1st Wednesday, O S
Fyvie, Fasten's Even, O S
Glenshee, 3d Tuesday
Hamilton, 2nd Thursday
Inverness, 11th, or Wednesday after
Kilmarnock, Fasten's Even
Kirktown of Alford, last Tuesday
Kirktown of Weem, 2nd Tuesday
Lanark, last Tuesday
Largs, 1st Tuesday
Linlithgow, 25th
Lockerbie, 2nd Thursday, O S
Monymusk, 2nd Wednesday
Nairn, 18th
Old Deer, 3d Thursday, O S
Paisley, 3d Thursday
Rattray, 1st Tuesday, O S
Ruthven of Badenoch, 2nd Tuesday
Shotts, 1st Tuesday, O S
Spittal of Glenshee, 22nd, O S
Stirling, 1st Friday
Strichen, last Thursday, O S
Tarbert, 3d Tuesday
Wigton, 1st Friday, O S

MARCH.

Alyth, Tuesday after 2nd Thursday, O S
Auchterarder, 10th, O S
Berwick, 1st Saturday
Blairgowrie, 3d Wednesday
Bucklyvie, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Calder, 2nd Tuesday
Callander, 10th, O S
Comrie, 21st
Cornhill, 1st Monday
Dornoch, 3d Wednesday
Dumbarton, 3d Tuesday
Dumblane, 1st Wednesday, O S
Dunfermline, 2nd Wednesday
Dunkeld, 8th
Dunse, 1st Wednesday
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Falkirk, 1st Thursday
Foulis, 11th and 19th
Galashiels, 3d Wednesday, N S

Glaſgow, Thurſday before Eaſter
Inverkeithing, 1ſt Wedneſday
Kelſo, 1ſt Friday
Kenmore, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Kilſyth, 1ſt Tueſday
Kinroſs, 3d Wedneſday, O S
Kirkpatrick, 17th or 18th
Ladykirk, 25th, O S
Lockerbie, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Marnoch, 1ſt Tueſday and Wedneſday, O S
Melroſe, Thurſday before Eaſter
Mid-Calder, 2nd Tueſday
Moulin, 1ſt Tueſday
Nairn, 1ſt Tueſday
Old Deer, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Peebles, 1ſt Tueſday
Pennycuick, 3d Friday
Perth, 1ſt Friday
Rutherglen, 1ſt Friday, O S
Selkirk, 25th, O S
Strathaven, 1ſt Thurſday
Tain, 3d Tueſday
Thornhill, 26th, O S
Turreff, laſt Tueſday, O S

APRIL.

Anſtruther Eaſter, 1ſt Tueſday after 11th
Auchtergaven, laſt Tueſday
Auchtermuchty, 1ſt Thurſday
Bathgate, 2nd Wedneſday
Brechin, 3d Wedneſday
Carlops Green, 23d
Croſsgates, laſt Tueſday
Cupar in Angus, Thurſday before Eaſter
Cupar in Fife, 1ſt Wedneſday, O S
Dumbarton, Thurſday before Eaſter
Dunfermline, 4th Wedneſday
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Elgin, Thurſday before Eaſter
Falkland, laſt Thurſday, O S
Fettercairn, laſt Tueſday, O S
Forres, 2nd Wedneſday, O S
Fortroſe, 1ſt Wedneſday
Grantown, laſt Tueſday, O S
Kennoway, 1ſt Thurſday, O S
Kippen, 2nd Wedneſday
Lanark, laſt Wedneſday
Langholm, 16th
Leſlie, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Leuchars, 2nd Wedneſday, O S
Leven, 2nd Wedneſday, O S
Linlithgow, 3d Friday
Lochmaben, laſt Tueſday, O S
Lockerbie, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Melroſe, Thurſday before Eaſter
Milnathort, 1ſt Wedneſday, O S
New Deer, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
New Galloway, 1ſt Wedneſday, O S
Old Aberdeen, Thurſday before Eaſter
Old Deer, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Perth, 1ſt Friday
Rotheſay, laſt Wedneſday, O S
Rutherglen, laſt Friday, O S
Saline, 3d Wedneſday
Selkirk, 15th
Shotts, laſt Tueſday, O S
St. Andrews, 2nd Thurſday, O S
St. Boniface, 1ſt Wedneſday
Stewarton, laſt Friday, O S
Strichen, laſt Tueſday, O S
Tarbrax, 1ſt Wedneſday
Wigton, 1ſt Monday, O S

MAY.

Aberdeen, 1ſt Tueſday
Abernethy, 4th Wedneſday
Airdrie, 3d Thurſday, O S
Amulrie, 1ſt Wedneſday
Ardnachyle, 19th
Ardnamurchan, 19th
Auchtergaven, laſt Wedneſday
Banff, 3d Tueſday, O S
Bathgate, 1ſt Wedneſday after term, O S
Berwick, 2nd Wedneſday
Byth, 4th Tueſday, O S
Callander, 1ſt Thurſday, OS, and 15th N S
Carluke, 21ſt
Carſtairs, 1ſt Thurſday, O S
Comrie, 1ſt Tueſday
Cottown, 3d Thurſday, O S
Croſsgates, 4th Wedneſday
Cumnock, laſt Tueſday, O S
Cupar in Fife, laſt Wedneſday, O S
Doune, 2nd Wedneſday
Drimtavickillichattan, 13th
Dumbar, 1ſt Tueſday, after 26th
Dumbarton, 3d Tueſday
Dumblane, laſt Tueſday
Dunning, 4th Tueſday
Dyſart, 6th
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Elgin, 4th Tueſday
Ellon, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Falkirk, 3d Thurſday
Forgandenny, laſt Thurſday, O S
Gartmore, 16th
Glammiſs, 1ſt Wedneſday, after 26th
Glaſgow, in Whitſunday week
Glendaruell, Monday before Whitſunday
Greenlaw, 22nd

Hamilton, Friday after 15th, O S
Hawick, 17th
Herriot-houſe, 1ſt Friday after 26th
Houſton, 2nd Tueſday
Jedburgh, Tueſday after Whitſun-Tueſday
Inverkeithing, 3d Thurſday
Iſland of Iſlay, 18th
Kilconquhar, 14th
Killin, Braidalbin, 12th
Kilmarnock, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Kilſyth, laſt Thurſday
Kinglaſſie, 3d Wedneſday, O S
Kippen, 26th
Kirktown of Weem, 2nd Tueſday
Kinlochſcriden, 16th
Lambden, 29th
Lanark, laſt Wedneſday, O S
Langholm, laſt Tueſday, O S
Lockerbie, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Luſs, 24th, O S
Machlin, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Muthil, 6th
Newmills, 3d Tueſday, O S
Old Deer, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Paiſley, 3d Thurſday
Peebles, 2nd Wedneſday
Peterhead, 3d Tueſday, O S
Pitleſſie, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Portree, laſt Wedneſday
Renfrew, 3d Tueſday
Rutherglen, 1ſt Tueſday after Trinity Sunday
Shotts, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Skirling, Tueſday before 12th, and 3d Tueſday after the 11th
St. Andrews, 22nd, O S
Stewartown, laſt Tueſday, O S
Stirling, laſt Friday
Stranraer, 1ſt Friday
Strichen, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Sunart, 22nd
Tarbert, 22nd
Thornhill, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Turreff, laſt Saturday, O S
Udny, 4th Tueſday, O S
Whitſonbank, Whitſun-Tueſday

JUNE.

Aberdeen, 2nd Tueſday
Aboyne, 3d Wedneſday, O S
Alyth, 2nd Tueſday, and 25th, O S
Arbroath, 3d Wedneſday
Ayr, laſt Tueſday, O S
Baldouckie Muir, 2nd Wedneſday
Bannockburn, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Bathgate, 4th Wedneſday
Biggar, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Brechin, 2nd Wedneſday
Bridge of Tilt, 25th
Bucklyvie, 26th
Ceres in Fife, 24th
Collinſburgh, 2nd Friday
Culſalmond, laſt Tueſday, and Wedneſday, O S
Cupar in Fife, 25th, O S
Dull, 9th
Dunning, 20th
Dunn's Mar, 3d Wedneſday
Dunſe, 1ſt Tueſday after Trinity, and 1ſt Thurſday
Dyſart, 3d Tueſday
Earlſton, 29th
Ecclesfechan, 1ſt Tueſday after 11th
Ellon, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Eyemouth, 1ſt Thurſday
Falkirk, 2nd Thurſday
Falkland 3d Thurſday, O S, and 26th
Forfar, 26th
Forres, 25th and 26th, O S
Fort Auguſtus, 2nd Monday
Fortroſe, 3d Wedneſday
Foulden, laſt Wedneſday, O S
Gifford, 3d Tueſday
Glaſgow, 1ſt Monday after Whitſunday
Glenſhee, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Gordonſburgh, 2nd Wedneſday
Graitney tryſt, 2nd Thurſday
Grantown, 1ſt Friday, O S
Hamilton, laſt Thurſday, O S
Jedburgh, 1ſt Tueſday after Whitſun-Tueſday
Inverkeithing, 3d Thurſday
Kenmore, Braidalbin, 28th
Kinghorn, laſt Friday
Kinroſs, 1ſt, O S
Kinroſſie, 11th, O S
Kirkton, Alford, 2nd Tueſday
Kirk-Yetholm, 27th
Lanark, 1ſt and 2nd Tueſdays
Largs, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Lauder, 3d Friday
Leven, 2nd Wedneſday
Linlithgow, 2nd Thurſday
Linton weekly market, 1ſt Wedneſday after 11th
Livingſtone, 2nd Friday
Lockerbie, 3d Thurſday, O S
Lonmay, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Machlin, 17th, O S
Meigle, laſt Wedneſday
Meiklour, 4th Friday
Melroſe, 1ſt Wedneſday
Moffat, 24th, or Tueſday after
Monifieth, 2nd Tueſday, 11th
Nairn, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Newburgh, 3d Friday

New Deer, 2nd Tuesday, O S
North Berwick, last Thursday
Old Deer, 1st Thursday, O S
Ormiclate tryst, Thursday before 1st Wednesday
Perth, 15th continues last fortnight
Renfrew, 2nd Friday
Ruthven of Badenoch, 3d Tuesday
Saline, 13th, O S
Shotts, 3d Tuesday, O S
Skirling, 1st Wednesday after 11th
Spittal of Glenshee, 1st Tuesday, O S
Stenton, last Tuesday
Stewartown, last Thursday, O S
Strathaven, last Thursday
Strathmiglo, 3d Friday
Swinton, 3d Thursday
Tarbolton, 1st Tuesday, O S
Tarbrax, last Thursday
Torhose, 3d Wednesday
Turreff, last Tuesday, except one, O S
Upper Banchory, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Whitsonbank, Whitsun-Tuesday
Wigton, 17th, O S

JULY.

Aicky, 2nd Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, O S
Alyth, last Tuesday, O S
Anstruther Easter, 5th
Arbroath, 18th
Auchterarder, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Auchtermuchty, 13th
Bathgate, 3d Wednesday
Biggar, 1st Thursday, O S
Blairgowrie, 23d
Bucklyvie, last Tuesday, O S
Carluke, last Wednesday
Carnwath, 1st Thursday
Carstairs, 2nd Thursday, O S
Coldingham, 25th
Coldstream, 30th
Comrie, 11th
Crossgates, 3d Tuesday, O S
Culross, last Tuesday
Cumnock, 1st Tuesday, O S
Cupar in Fife, 25th, O S
Dornoch, 1st Wednesday and 22nd, O S, or 1st Wednesday after
Doune, 26th
Dunfermline, 1st Wednesday
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Eddleston, 5th
Elgin, last Tuesday
Falkirk, 2nd Thursday
Forfar, 1st Tuesday
Galashiels, 8th
Gartmore, 7th
Gauldry, 3d Tuesday, O S
Glasgow, 2nd Monday
Greenock, 1st Thursday
Haddington, 2nd Tuesday
Hamilton, 2nd Thursday
Hawick, 17th day; if Sunday, the day before
Huntly, 1st Tuesday, O S
Inverness, 1st Wednesday after 18th
Kelso, 10th
Kenmore, 26th
Kilbarchan, 1st Wednesday
Kilmarnock, 3d Wednesday, O S
Kinross, 3d Wednesday, O S
Kirkcaldy, 3d Wednesday
Lanark, last Wednesday, O S
Langholm, 26th
Largs, 3d Tuesday
Lauder, 4th Friday
Leven, 1st and last Wednesdays
Lochmaben, last Tuesday, O S
Machlin, 22nd, O S
Mellerstain, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Milnathort, 9th
Moffat, 29th
Newmills, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Old Deer, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Oldhamstocks, 1st Tuesday
Ormiston, 1st Tuesday
Paldy Fair, 1st Tuesday after 11th
Peebles, Tuesday before 12th
Perth, 5th and 3d Tuesday, O S
Portree, last Wednesday
Renfrew, 3d Tuesday
Rothesay, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Rutherglen, 3d Friday, O S
Selkirk, 4th, O S
St. Andrews, 1st Tuesday, O S
St. Bothwell's, 18th
Stewartown, last Tuesday, O S
Strathfillan, 3d
Strichen, 1st Tuesday, O S
Tain, 2nd Wednesday
Tarbert, 3d Wednesday, O S
Torryburn, 2nd Wednesday
Turreff, last Tuesday, O S
Yetholm, 5th

AUGUST.

Airdrie, last Tuesday
Alloway, 2nd Wednesday
Auchinleck, last Tuesday
Auchterarder, 2nd, O S
Auchtergaven, 2nd Wednesday
Auchtermuchty, 21st
Baldouckie Muir, 1st Wednesday after Lammas, O S
Bartle Chapel, Friday after 3d Tuesday, O S

Bathgate, 3d Wednesday
Beith, 30th
Berwick, 1st Wednesday before 26th
Blairgowrie, 2nd Wednesday
Callander, 1st Thursday, O S
Carnwath, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Cockburnspath, 2nd Tuesday
Crimond, 4th Tuesday, O S
Dumbarton, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Dumblane, 10th, O S
Dundee, 15th
Dunfermline, 1st Tuesday
Dunoon, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Dunse, 26th
Dysart, 4th Wednesday
Ecclesfechan, 26th, or Friday before
Ellon, 3d Tuesday, O S
Falkirk fair, 3d Thursday
Falkirk tryst, 2nd Tuesday
Falkland, 1st Thursday after 12th
Forfar, 1st Tuesday
Forres, 10th, O S, or Wednesday after
Fort Augustus, 2nd Thursday
Foulis, 19th
Grantown, Lady fair, 1st Friday, O S
Hamilton, 2nd Thursday, O S
Jedburgh, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Inverkeithing, 1st Wednesday
Inverness, 1st Wednesday after 11th O S
Irvine, 3d Monday
Kelso, 5th
Killin, 1st Wednesday
Kilsyth, 16th
Kinrossie, Friday before Lammas, OS
Kirkwall, 1st Tuesday after 11th
Lanark, last Friday, O S
Lauder, 4th Friday
Laurence (Mearns) 2nd Tuesday, OS
Leven, 3d Wednesday
Linlithgow, 2nd
Lockerbie, 2nd, O S
Luss, 11th, O S
Machlin, last Tuesday, O S
Meiklour, 3d Friday
Melrose, 12th
Milnathort, 29th
Monymusk, 3d Wednesday
Musselburgh, 2nd Tuesday
Muthil, 5th
Nairn, last Wednesday
New Galloway, 1st Wednesday, O S
Newmills, 22nd, O S
Old Deer, 1st Thursday, O S
Old Rain, 2nd Tuesday, and 1st whole week, O S
Paisley, 2nd Thursday
Path-head, 1st Wednesday
Peebles, Tuesday before 24th
Penstoun, 1st Wednesday
Rutherglen, 3d Friday, O S
Selkirk, 10th, O S
Shotts, 1st Tuesday, O S
St. Andrews, 1st, O S
Stirling, 1st Friday
St. Lawrence, 21st
Stranraer, last Friday
Strathaven, 2nd Thursday
Strathgarvie, 3d Tuesday
Strichen, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Tain, 3d Wednesday
Thornhill, 1st Tuesday, O S
Wigton, last Friday, O S

SEPTEMBER.

Auchenskaich market, Castletown of Bræmarr, 3d Tuesday O S, and sheep market, day before
Balloch, 15th
Bridgend in Isla, 25th
Carlops Green, 23d
Coldstone, 1st Thursday, O S
Crossgates, 2nd Thursday
Dumfries, last Wednesday
Dundee, 19th
Dunfermline, 4th Friday
Ecclesfechan, 18th, or Friday before
Eddleston, 25th
Falkirk tryst, 2nd Tuesday
Falkland, 4th Thursday
Forfar, last Wednesday
Galashiels, 10th
Graitney, 15th, or Monday after
Grantown, 3d Tuesday, O S
Huntly, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Jedburgh, 25th
Inverness, 1st Wednesday after 11th, O S
Keith, 2nd Thursday
Kenmore, 17th
Kincardine O'Neil, 2nd Wednesday and Thursday
Kinglassie, Thursday before Michaelmas, O S
Kirkcaldy, last Wednesday
Kirkcudbright, 6th
Langholm, 4th Tuesday
Leven, 3d Wednesday
Nairn, 20th, or Friday after, and that day fortnight
Old Deer, 1st Thursday, O S
Peebles, 1st Tuesday before 12th
Percy-Blackwater, 1st Wednesday
Perth, 9th
Renfrew, 29th
Skirling, 15th
St. Andrews, 29th, O S

Stirling, 3d Friday
Tarvas, 3d Tuesday, O S
Wemyss, 2nd Wednesday

OCTOBER.

Aberdeen, 1st Tuesday,
Aboyne, 1st Tuesday, O S
Alyth, Tuesday before 10th, O S
Ardnachyle, 19th
Ardnamurchan, 15th
Auchterarder, 7th
Auchtergaven, 18th
Ayr, 3d Tuesday
Ayton, 12th
Balblair, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Bannockburn, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Bathgate, 4th Wednesday
Biggar, last Thursday, O S
Blackford, 7th
Byth, 3d Tuesday, O S
Callander, 9th
Carluke, 31st
Ceres in Fife, 20th
Coldingham, 24th
Collinsburgh, 2nd Friday
Crieff, 10th
Crosmichael, Thursday after 29th
Cumnock, 3d Tuesday, O S
Cupar in Fife, 1st Thursday, O S
Dalkeith, 3d Tuesday
Drimtavickillichattan, 15th
Dunfermline, last Thursday
Dunning, 24th
Dunoon, 2nd Wednesday, O S
Earlstoun, 3d Thursday
Ecclesfechan, 26th, or Friday before
Elgin, 2nd Tuesday
Eyemouth, last Thursday
Falkirk tryst, 2nd Tuesday
Forgandenny, last Thursday, O S
Galashiels, 10th
Gartmore, 19th
Gifford, 1st Tuesday
Glendaruell, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Glenshee, 3d Tuesday, O S
Graitney, 1st Thursday after Falkirk
Greenlaw, last Thursday
Haddington, 2nd Thursday
Hawick tryst, 19th
Inverkeithing, 3d Wednesday
Kenlochscriden, 17th
Kennoway, 4th Monday
Killin, 27th
Kilmarnock, 3d Wednesday, O S
Kinethmonth, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Kinghorn, 1st Friday
Kinglassie, Thursday before Michaelmas, O S
Kinross, 18th, O S
Kippen, 23d
Kirkintilloch, 20th
Kirktown of Dull, 6th
Kirk-Yetholm, 24th
Lambden, 5th
Lanark, 4th Friday
Largs, 4th Tuesday
Lauder, 4th Friday
Leslie, 10th
Leuchars, 3d Friday, O S
Leven, 3d Wednesday
Lochmaben, last Tuesday, O S
Lockerbie, 2nd, O S
Luss, 14th, O S
Machlin, 27th, O S
Meigle, last Wednesday
Meiklour, 4th Friday
Mellerstain, 1st Tuesday, O S
Mid-Calder, Friday in weeks of Falkirk tryst
Moffat, 20th, or Tuesday after
Monifieth, 2nd Tuesday after 11th
Muthil, 31st
New Deer, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Newmills, 18th, O S
Old Deer, 1st Thursday, O S
Partoncraigs, last Tuesday
Path-head, 7th
Peebles, 17th; when Sunday, 18th
Pennycuick, 1st Friday
Perth, 20th
Pitlessie, 3d Wednesday, O S
Pitlochry, 3d Wednesday, O S
Ratho, Friday after 2nd Tuesday
Rothesay, last Wednesday, O S
Rutherglen, 3d Monday, O S
Saline, 6th
Sanquhar, 1st Monday, O S
Selkirk, 20th, O S
Shotts, 4th Tuesday, O S
Spittal, 3d Tuesday, O S
Stenton, last Tuesday
St. Lawrence, 31st
Stranraer, last Friday
Sunart, 18th
Swinton, 4th Tuesday
Tain, 3d Tuesday
Tarbert, last Tuesday
Tarbolton, 2nd Tuesday, O S
Tarbrax, 1st Wednesday
Turreff, 1st Tuesday, O S
Wasdale, last Wednesday
Wigton, last Friday, O S
Yetholm, 31st

NOVEMBER.

Abernethy, 2nd Thursday
Aboyne, 2nd Wednesday, N S

Airdrie, 1ſt Thurſday, O S
Alloway, 2nd Wedneſday
Alyth, 1ſt Tueſday and Wedneſday, O S, and 2nd Tueſday after 11th, O S
Anſtruther Eaſter, 12th
Auchterarder, 24th, O S
Auchtergaven, 25th
Auchtermuchty, 1ſt Tueſday
Bathgate, 1ſt Wedneſday after Martinmas
Berwick, 1ſt Wedneſday
Blairgowrie, 1ſt Wedneſday
Borrowſtounneſs, 16th
Bucklyvie, 18th
Carſtairs, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Chirnſide, laſt Thurſday
Cockenzie, 1ſt Thurſday
Coldſtream, 12th
Comrie, 8th
Croſsgates, Friday before Hallowfair
Culroſs, 3d Wedneſday
Cupar-Fife, 11th, O S
Dornoch, 1ſt Wedneſday
Dornock, 1ſt Wedneſday, or Wedneſday after
Doune 2nd and 26th
Dumbar, 1ſt Tueſday after 22nd
Dumbarton, 2nd Tueſday
Dumblane, 12th
Dunfermline, 4th Wedneſday
Dunkeld, 2nd Tueſday, N S
Dunſe, 17th, or Tueſday after
Dyſart, 8th
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Edinburgh, 2nd Monday, Hallowfair
Ellon, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Falkirk, 1ſt Thurſday
Falkland, 1ſt, O S, or Tueſday after
Fettercairn, laſt Tueſday, O S
Forfar, 1ſt Wedneſday
Forres, 2nd Wedneſday and Thurſday, O S
Fortroſe, 2nd
Foulis, 6th
Galaſhiels, 3d Wedneſday
Glammiſs, 1ſt Wedneſday after 22nd
Glaſgow, Wedneſday after Martinmas
Gordonſburgh, 2nd Wedneſday
Graitney, 2nd Thurſday
Grantown, 1ſt Thurſday, O S
Greenock, 4th Tueſday
Hamilton, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Hawick, 8th
Jedburgh, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Inverneſs, 1ſt Wedneſday after 11th, O S
Kelſo, 2nd
Kilconquhar, 8th
Killin, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Kilſyth, 23d
Kinroſſie, Friday before Martinmas, O S
Kirkton of Weem, 3d Thurſday
Lanark, 1ſt Wedneſday, O S
Langholm, Wedneſday before 22nd
Lauder, 4th Friday
Linlithgow, 1ſt Friday
Livingſtone, 1ſt Friday
Lockerbie, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Longſide, 3d Tueſday, O S
Luſs, 7th, O S
Melroſe, 22nd
Methlick, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Milnathort, 5th
Moffat, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Newburgh, 25th, O S
Newmills, 29th, O S
North Berwick, laſt Thurſday
Old Deer, 2nd Thurſday, O S
Oldhamſtocks, 1ſt Tueſday
Paiſley, 2nd Thurſday
Peebles, Tueſday before 12th
Peterhead, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Rhynie, 4th Tueſday, O S
Rutherglen, 3d Friday, O S
Ruthven, 4th Tueſday
Sanquhar, 1ſt Monday, O S
Shotts, laſt Tueſday, O S
St. Andrews, 30th, O S
Stewarton, 1ſt Friday after 12th and 1ſt Thurſday thereafter
Stirling, 1ſt Friday
Strathaven, 1ſt Thurſday
Strathmiglo, 1ſt Friday
Strichen, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Tain, 22nd
Udny and Yony, 3d Tueſday, O S

DECEMBER.

Aberdeen, 1ſt Tueſday
Alyth, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Banff, 3d Tueſday, O S
Barchanſary, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Callander, 1ſt Thurſday, O S
Comrie, 4th
Dornoch, 1ſt Wedneſday
Doune, 26th
Ecclesfechan, Friday after 11th
Elgin, 2nd Tueſday
Forres, St. John's day, O S; if Wedneſday, Thurſday or Friday, or Wedneſday after
Fortingal, 6th day
Huntly, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Kenmore, 3d and 24th
Kirkton of Alford, 2nd Tueſday
Lanark, laſt Tueſday

Lockerbie, Thurſday before Chriſtmas, O S
Machlin, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Nairn, 3d Tueſday
Old Deer, 2nd Tueſday, O S
Peebles, Tueſday before 12th
Perth, 11th, and Friday before Chriſtmas
Renfrew, 1ſt Friday
Selkirk, 8th, O S
Stirling, 2nd Friday
St. Lawrence, 19th
Tain, Tueſday before Chriſtmas
Tarvas, 4th Tueſday, O S
Thornhill, 1ſt Tueſday, O S
Turreff, 1ſt Tueſday, O S

THE END.

ERRATA.

Abernethy, l. 18, for 518 read 851
Orkney Iſlands, col. 3, l. 37, for general read genial
Jura, col. 3. l. 9, for *furria* read *furia*
I-colm-kill, col. 4, l. 25, for *Reilia Ouran*, read *Reilig Ouran*,
Caterthun, col. 2, l. 27, for *water* read *crater*
Clyde, l. 11, for Carval read Cowal
Clackmannan, l. 22, place the ſemicolon after public
Corſtorphine, col. 2, l. 7, for adapted read adopted
Calligray, l. 4, for Bemeray, read Bernera,
Caithneſs, l. 48, for inha- read inhabited
Carmichael, l. 10, for Earls of Hyndford, who are—read Earl of Hyndford, who is
Angus, col. 2, l. 3, for 518, read 851,
——— col. 4, l. 46, *Belmont* is ſituated in the county of Perth
Annandale, col. 2. l. 8, for Brunſwick, read Brunſwark,
Barr, col. 2, l. 19, after 1792, add—the population was 750; decreaſe 103 ſince 1755.
Benholme, l. 15, for town read tower
Benmore, l. 5, for Strathfillaur. read Strathfillan.
Bervie, l. 15, for town hall, &c. read cellars, &c.
Don, l. 1, for a rivulet read a river
Keir, l. 7, for *Searn*, read *Scarr*,
Ket, l. 3, for *Port-Patrick*. read *Port-Yarrock*.
Keith-hall, col. 2, l. 8, for 200 read 2000
Kinnettles, l. 10, for Mr. Simpſon read Major Laurinſon
Glaſgow, col. 3, l. 43, for 1599, read 1559,
Moniviard, l. 25, for *Forleum* read *Torleum*
Campſie Fells, l. 9, for baſalric read baſaltic
Carrick, l. 20, for *Stinchar* read *Girvan*
Carron river, col. 2, l. 3 & 5, for ſons read ſon

TO THE BINDER.

Signature A to be cancelled, and replaced by Signatures *A and * B